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HISTORY
OF
STRAFFORD COUNTY
NEW HAMPSHIRE
AND
Representative Citizens

BY
JOHN SCALES
EDITOR DOVER DAILY DEMOCRAT

“All History is Philosophy Teaching by Example”

PUBLISHED BY
RICHMOND-ARNOLD PUBLISHING CO.
F. J. RICHMOND, PRES.; C. R. ARNOLD, SEC. AND TREAS.
CHICAGO, ILL.
1914

1136737

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

The aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this subject.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives that make up the biographical part of the volume are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium for perpetuating personal annals and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches are replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences and are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of the book one of its most attractive features. In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Strafford County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for its development is identical with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. Sketches not corrected by subscribers when submitted to them are indicated by a small asterisk (*).

The publishers have avoided slighting any part of the work, and to the best of their ability have supplemented the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, in order to give the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference and a tasteful ornament to the library.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of many representative citizens, which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To all who have kindly interested themselves in the preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered any other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgments.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Chicago, Ill., February, 1914.

EDITOR'S PREFACE

The Editor has simply to say that in the performance of his part of the work in making this book he has kept in mind and endeavored to carry out the plan of giving a correct history of the county, as a whole, in its general details, which had never been done before, and for each city and town a general outline of its leading historic points, characteristics and events, with brief mention of prominent citizens of former generations. The space allotted for such matter in this book would not permit more details. Whatever errors may be found came from lack of proper information as to facts and dates. The Editor has carefully used all the material at his command and endeavored to put it on paper in an intelligent style.

J. S.

Dover, N. H., January 26, 1914.

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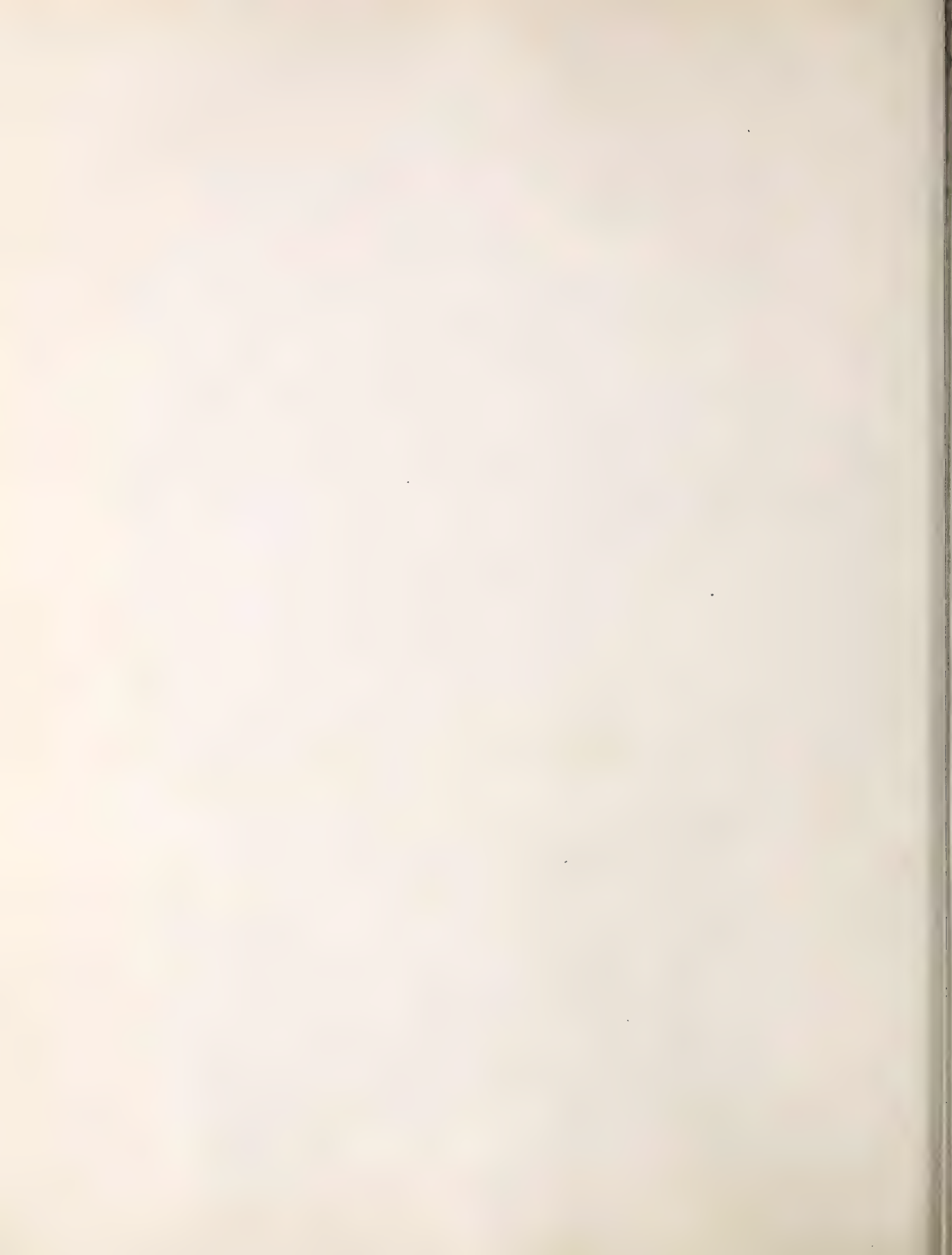
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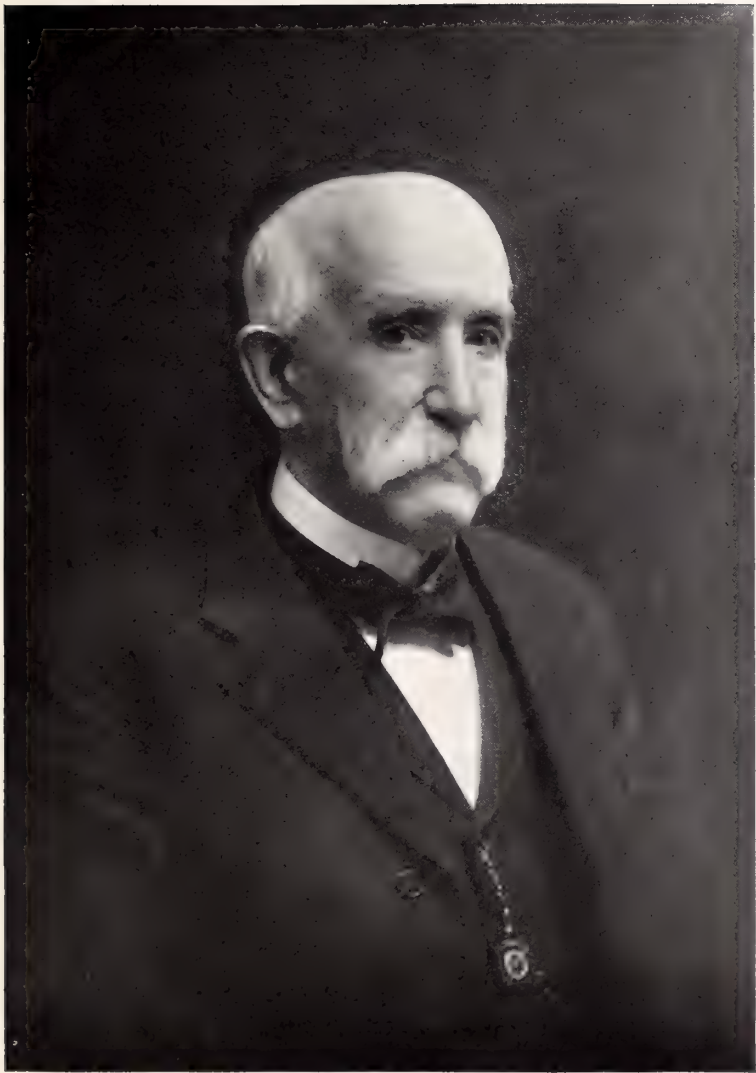
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Plante, A.	616	Sheppard, Joel F.	545
Plumer, Charles	886	Sherburn, Rev. Samuel	399
Plumer, Hon. Fred	627	Sherry, Albert P.	552
Plumer, Hon. John	481	Shortridge, Elwill S.	551
Plummer, Bard B.	871	Simpson, Arthur W.	949
Plummer, Frank P.	852	Smalley, Fred C.	712
Pomeroy, Leonard	93	Smith, Dr. A. Noel	580
Pray, Charles F.	951	Smith, Frank J.	776
Pray, Moses H.	941	Smith, John H.	40
Prescott, George N.	624	Sawyer, Luther D.	41
Preston, Hon. Frank B.	726	Snow, Anson E.	835
Pugsley, Everett A.	744	Snow, Leslie P.	835
Pugsley, George E.	679	Spaulding Brothers, The	940
Randall, Rev. Benj.	444	Spaulding, Huntley	940
Randall, Ira A.	841	Spaulding, Leon	940
Rawson, Jonathan	36	Spaulding, Rolland	940
Reilly, Rev. Thomas E.	553	Spiers, Frank R.	641
Reynier, Rev. John	207	Springfield, George H.	804
Richards, Benjamin T.	716	Steele, David	42
Richardson, J. Edward	864	Steuerwald, Louis H.	663
Richardson, John A.	41	Stevens, Hon. Edwin A.	918
Richardson, Louis M.	815	Stevens, F. K.	741
Ricker, F. S.	621	Stevens, Hon. Sidney F.	617
Ricker, Marilla M.	610	Stewart, Alexander	743
Rines, William E.	740	Stewart, Brooks D.	802
Roberts, Amasa	41	Stiles, Philip H.	923
Roberts, E. E.	551	Studley, Ira G.	706
Roberts, Ernest R.	632	Sullivan, Gen. John	35
Roberts, Judge Hiram R.	279	Sullivan, John	235-312
Roberts, Howard M.	909	Sullivan, Dr. Miah B.	563
		Sutcliffe, Prof. Frank S.	944
		Sweeney, Dr. John L.	587

Sylvester, Fred A.	687	Waterhouse, Prof. Sylvester	396
Symes, George F.	651	Watson, David W.	907
Tash, Col. Thomas	317	Watson, John H.	676
Tasker, Dea. Alfred	429	Webber, Llewellyn T.	751
Tasker, Charles W., D. D. S.	589	Welch, Hon. John T.	597
Tasker, Enoch O.	749	Wells, Christopher H.	543
Tasker, Rev. Levi	427	Wells, Nathaniel	43-259
Tate, Joseph	238	Wendell, Isaac	257
Teague, James F.	837	Wentworth, Bartholomew	278
Tebbetts, E. L.	650	Wentworth, Bert	728
Tebbetts, Noah	42	Wentworth, Fred K.	603
Tebbetts, Hon. W. R.	621	Wentworth, Geo. T.	40
Tetreau, Rev. Hormisdas	816	Wentworth, Col. John	252
Thomas, Edwin H.	729	Wentworth, John Q. A.	647
Thompson, Benjamin	327	Wentworth, Col. Jonathan	256
Thompson, David	79	Wentworth, Lewis E.	733
Thompson, Judge Ebenezer	317	Wentworth, Col. Paul	250
Tibbetts, Edward B.	659	Wentworth, Tappan	43
Tibbetts, Frank L.	606	Wentworth, Wilbur M.	650
Tibbetts, John W.	689	Wentworth, Elder William	207
Tibbetts, Samuel	37	White, John H.	39
Tobey, Rev. Alvan T.	292	Whitehead, James F.	671
Tolman, Dr. George A.	576	Whitehouse, Charles S.	759
Towle, James B.	730	Whitehouse, Charles W.	754
Towle, Jeremy B.	933	Whitehouse, Judge George L.	505
Townsend, Henry H.	861	Whitehouse, Hon. Nicholas V.	764
Townsend, John C.	642	Whitehouse, William H.	737
Townsend, John E.	861	Whittemore, Hon. Arthur G.	540
Trask, Elkanah	777	Wiggin, Arthur H.	810
Trickey, James E.	925	Wiggin, Benjamin A.	789
Tripe, George A.	684	Wiggin, Orlando R.	867
Tuttle, A. Roscoe	800	Wiggin, Capt. Thomas	206
Tuttle, Geo. W.	937	Willand, Edward A.	895
Tuttle, Capt. John	208	Willey, Charles F.	796
Twombly, Hon. James W.	565	Willey, J. Herbert	593
Tyler, Dr. John E.	284	Williams, John	210
Underhill, Capt. John	207	Wilmot, Theodore	673
Varney, Charles W.	703	Wingate, Daniel	697
Varney, E. K.	571	Wilson, Henry	501
Varney, Elias C.	927	Winkley, Hon. Daniel	430
Varney, Hon. John R.	553	Woodman, Charles	558
Vickery, Oliver M.	929	Woodman, Charles W.	39
Walderne, Maj. Richard	206	Woodman, Jeremiah H.	40
Waldron, Col. Isaac	391	Woodman, John S.	42
Waldron, Thomas W.	208	Worcester, Charles F.	720
Wallace, James W.	719	Worcester, Col. Horace L.	741
Wallace, Rt. Rev. Mons. T. H.	719	Worster, Kirk	630
Wallingford, Col. Thomas	255	Wright, George B.	651
Walmsley, William	910	Wyatt, Geo. H., Jr.	929
Warren, Ralph A.	774	York, E. J.	811
		York, Rev. John	453
		Young, Col. Andrew H.	634



JOHN SCALES



History of Strafford County

CHAPTER I

NOTES ON ITS EARLY HISTORY

As parts of Massachusetts Bay Colony (1641-3 to 1679) the towns of Dover, Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth), Hampton and Exeter were comprised within Norfolk county, which was one of the four shires, viz.: Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk and Norfolk into which the Bay Colony was separated from "3d month, 10th day, 1643."

The name New Hampshire was first applied to these towns in 1679, as a province separate from Massachusetts Bay Colony, but it remained under the same Governor, having a Lieutenant-Governor of its own until 1742, when it was completely separated from Massachusetts, and Benning Wentworth was appointed Governor and held the office until 1767. During Governor Wentworth's rule the territory was all one, no counties; in his quarter of a century he granted a great many townships in all parts of the province and on both sides of the Connecticut river. All the courts were held at Portsmouth during his term, so the inhabitants of these new towns had to travel long distances, over bad roads, to attend courts and transact business with the Governor and Council and the Assembly. Of course this caused them much inconvenience and no little expense.

As early as January, 1755, a proposition to divide the province of New Hampshire into counties was entertained in the Assembly. The Merrimack river was to be the dividing line and there were to be two counties—Portsmouth and Cumberland. The Council rejected the bill because it provided for a court at Exeter, as well as Portsmouth, and they "could by no means consent to that." The two branches of the Assembly continued to consider this question in various forms and failed to find grounds of agreement as to details until 1769, when the government was under control of the young Governor John Wentworth, who had succeeded his uncle, Benning Wentworth, in 1767. The agreement as finally reached, April 29, 1769, established five counties, subject to the Crown's approval of the act, which was done March 19, 1771. (Laws of 1771, ch. 137, p. 204.) The five counties were named

Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton; the names were conferred in honor of the Governor's friends in England. The Earl of Strafford was the Wentworth ancestor of the Governors Wentworth, uncle and nephew, so he gave the name to Strafford county.

Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap, in his history for the years 1770-71, after speaking of the first commencement at Dartmouth College, in the summer of 1771, says:

"Another improvement was made about this same time, by dividing the province into counties. This had been long sought but could not be obtained. The inconvenience to which the people in the western parts of the province were subject, by reason of their distance from Portsmouth, where all the courts were held, was extremely burdensome; whilst the conveniences and emoluments of office were enjoyed by gentlemen in that vicinity. Some attempts to divide the province had been made in the former administration, but without effect. The rapid increase of inhabitants for several years made a division so necessary that it had become one of the principal subjects of debate in the Assembly, from the time of the Governor's (John Wentworth) arrival (June 13, 1767). Several sessions passed before all points could be adjusted. The number of counties and lines of division were not easily agreed to, and a punctilio of prerogation, about the erecting of courts, made some difficulty; but it was finally determined that the number of counties should be five; and the courts were established by an act of the whole Legislature. It was passed with a clause suspending its operation until the King's pleasure should be known. The royal approbation being obtained, it took effect in 1771. The five counties were named by the Governor after some of his friends in England, Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton. The counties of Strafford and Grafton, being much less populous than the others, were to remain annexed to the county of Rockingham until the Governor, by advice of his council, should declare them competent to the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, which was done in 1773."

The act of the General Assembly, March 19, 1771, gives the boundary lines for Strafford county as follows:

"Beginning at the northwest corner of Canterbury, and from thence to cross the river, then down the river to Pemigewasset; then to run up Pemigewasset river to Campton; thence round the westerly end of Campton, and by the northerly side lines of Campton, Sandwich and Tamworth; and thence easterly to the province line on the same course with the northerly side line of Eaton; thence down said province line to the line of the first county (Rockingham), hence by the same to the bounds first mentioned."

So Strafford county consisted originally of the towns of Dover, Durham, Lee, Madbury, Somersworth, Rochester, Barrington, Strafford, Farmington, Barnstead, Gilmanton, Alton, Sanbornton, Meredith, New Hampton,

New Durham, Milton, Brookfield, Gilford, Wolfeborough, Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, Ossiper, Effingham, Freedom, Tamworth, Eaton, Conway and Chatham. It retained this size practically for nearly 70 years, up to December 22, 1840, when the northerly towns were separated from it and made into two counties, Belknap and Carroll, since when its territory has remained as at present, and consists of Dover, Durham, Lee, Madbury, Somersworth, Rollinsford (which was set off from Somersworth in 1849), Barrington, Strafford, Farmington, New Durham, Milton and Middleton. The most northerly point is in New Durham.

The county seat was established at Dover and the inhabitants of those towns had to come here long distances to attend courts until 1797, when Gilmanton was made an additional county seat, and the courts for that part of the county were held in the new Academy building which had been completed in 1796. The courts were held alternately in Dover and Gilmanton, which at that date had 200 inhabitants in the center village where the academy was located; it was then a lively place of business, and the school has been kept up in a good, working condition to the present time. In those days it was a great event in a farmer's life to serve on the grand jury.

Indian trails, kept somewhat warm by hunters and trappers, were better than a trackless wilderness but they did not meet the demands of the pioneers. In 1722 a road had been cut out to the eastern shore of Lake Winnepesaukee, a block house erected and a guard stationed there. This is the first road of which we have record. No more roads were undertaken until after the peace of 1760.

In June, 1786, the Assembly enacted that a "post set off every other Monday from Portsmouth and from thence proceed through Newmarket, Durham, Dover, Rochester, Wakefield, Ossipee, Gore and Tamworth to Moultonborough, thence through Meredith, Gilmanton, Barnstead, Barrington, Dover, Durham and Newmarket to Portsmouth.

The fourth State post route, established December 6, 1791, came from Portsmouth once a fortnight via same route to Dover, Rochester, Wakefield, Ossipee, Tamworth, Sandwich, Centre Holderness, Plymouth, Meredith, etc., as before. The only postoffice in Strafford county until 1800 was at Dover, and the Dover papers of that period frequently contained advertisements of letters for residents of Tamworth, Sandwich, Wakefield and as far north as Conway, and the White Mountain region. The post rider (on horseback) received £12 a year for service on the above route, which it required a week for him to traverse. Samuel Bragg, afterwards newspaper publisher at Dover, was one of the early post riders, beginning about 1795. Postage on letters was 4 pence under forty miles, and 6 pence for every forty miles.

Strafford county remained a part of Rockingham county from March

19, 1771, to February 5, 1773, in accordance with the act of the Assembly which says: "That the said counties of Strafford and Grafton shall be for the present (March, 1771) annexed to and deemed and taken as parts and members of the county of Rockingham and subject to the jurisdiction and authority of the courts, magistrates and officers of the said county of Rockingham to all intents and purposes and shall remain so annexed, deemed and taken and subject until the Governor by and with advice and consent of the Council shall declare them respectively sufficient for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions and no longer."

At the beginning of 1773 Governor Wentworth and his Council reached conclusion that these counties had reached the point where they were "sufficient for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions," and the Assembly February 5, 1773, passed the following law:

"An Act for fixing the times and places for holding the courts in the county of Strafford and Grafton.

"WHEREAS, by the act for dividing of this province into counties, Strafford and Grafton were to be counted and taken as parts and members of the county of Rockingham until the Governor and Council should declare them respectively sufficient for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions;

"AND WHEREAS, the Governor by and with advice and consent of His Majesty's Council of this province, has declared the said counties sufficient for the exercise of said jurisdiction; therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, that the several courts in the county of Strafford shall be held as follows, viz.: A Court of General Sessions of the Peace on the second Tuesday of January, July and October at Dover annually; and an Inferior Court of Common Pleas on the first Thursday next following the second Tuesdays of January, July and October at the same place, annually. And one Court of General Sessions of the Peace on the second Tuesday of April, shall be held at Durham, in said county, annually; and one Inferior Court of Common Pleas on the first Tuesday next following the second Tuesday of April at said Durham annually, and that a Superior Court of Jurisdiction be held at Dover, aforesaid, on the last Tuesday of May annually. This regulation shall continue for the term of seven years and after that time the said Superior Court to be held at Dover and Wolfeborough alternately; and the said Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and the said Inferior Courts of July and October to be held at Wolfeborough."

Governor John Wentworth had established a grand country seat for himself at Wolfeborough, on Lake Wentworth, a branch of Lake Winnepesaukee, soon after he came into office. He had erected a mansion house there of the old English style of grandeur, and at great expense had constructed a road to it. He had grand plans in view to develop the country

around there and in the towns north of it. Hence in the act of the Assembly just quoted he had provision made that the higher courts should be held there after 1780. Had Governor Wentworth been permitted to carry out his grand plans the conditions in Wolfeborough, Strafford county and New Hampshire in general would have been far different from what they were from 1773 to 1800. But the Revolution began two years later and in three years Governor Wentworth was a fugitive, out of power, and the mighty conflict of eight years was in full swing. Governor Wentworth's grand estate at Wolfeborough was confiscated; his mansion house became the abode of commoners, and Lake Wentworth was converted into the plebeian "Smith's Pond," which title it bore for more than a century, but the ancient and proper name has been restored in these later years. So it came to pass that Wolfeborough did not become a county seat; no courts were held there. And the courts were held at Dover and Durham, until Gilmanton was honored in 1797 and courts were held there until Strafford county was divided in 1840.

The "act to constitute the counties of Belknap and Carroll," approved December 22, 1840, contained these provisions:

"Belknap shall contain all the land included within the following towns and places which now constitute a part of the county of Strafford, to wit: Alton, Barnstead, Centre Harbor, Gilford, Gilmanton, Meredith, New Hampton and Sanbornton.

"Carroll county shall contain all the land and waters included within the following towns and places which now constitute a part of said county of Strafford, to-wit: Albany, Brookfield, Chatham, Conway, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonborough, Ossipee, Wakefield and Wolfeborough."

This act reduced old Strafford county to the towns already mentioned as its present limits. The original county contained what is now one of the most popular summer resorts in New England, or in the whole country for that matter. Governor Wentworth foresaw all this when he was the last Colonial Governor, but it has been developed in a way entirely different from what he had planned. It is interesting to speculate what he would have done had he been permitted to remain in control a third of a century.

STRAFFORD COUNTY COURTS

The first court organized in Strafford county under the act of February 5, 1773, was the Probate Court. It was held in the office of the register of probate, John Wentworth, Jr., Esq., which was on the ground floor of his residence. The building is now standing, on the west side of Central avenue and next south of the Belknap church. The first session of the court was held April 5, 1773, when the will of Deliverance Hanson, widow of

Joseph Hanson, was probated in due form. The judge was Colonel John Gage. That was the only court at which Judge Gage presided.

The record of events, births, marriages and deaths kept by Joseph Tate, the schoolmaster of Somersworth, and known as "Master Tate," contains the following: "Collo Jno Gage of Dover Taken sick Wednesday night June 23d, Dy'd on Friday, June 25 & Buried on Sunday June 27, 1773." So it appears he held the office only three or four months.

In passing it seems proper to make a further mention of "Master Tate." He was a schoolmaster in Somersworth (that part now Rollersford), N. H. He was said to have been an Englishman. He lived to be ninety years old. While he was a schoolmaster he kept a manuscript volume headed, "Names of Families, Children's Names and Time of Birth in the Town of Somersworth, Mar. Ye 26, 1767." It gives prior dates of births of children in the families then resident there and continues until 1778. The volume also contains, "Memorandums of Sundry Things, viz., Deaths, Marriages, Disasters, etc." It is a very curious and valuable book.

Colonel John Gage was born in Beverly, Mass., April 7, 1802. He was son of Moses and Sarah Gage. Moses was grandson of John Gage, who came to New England with John Winthrop, Jr., in 1633, and was one of the original settlers of Ipswich, Mass. His family was descended from the De Guage or Gage who was one of the Norman soldiers who came over to England with William the Conqueror in 1066.

John Gage came to Dover in 1725. He married Elizabeth Roberts, great-granddaughter of Governor Thomas Roberts, one of the first settlers of Dover. They had several children, and their descendants are among the noted families of the town. John Gage was one of the leading business men of Dover for a half century. He held various town offices, and was captain of a company in the French and Indian wars. Captain Gage was elected Representative from Dover in the Provincial Assembly in 1742 and many times after that. At the time of his death he was a member of the Assembly and was in attendance as late as May 18, 1773. He was appointed colonel of the Second Regiment by Governor Benning Wentworth in 1756 and held that office until his death. He was appointed judge of probate by Governor John Wentworth in February, 1773. Colonel Gage was a close friend of both of the Governors, and popular with his fellow citizens. At the time of his sudden death he was the possessor of three important offices, colonel judge and Representative.

Colonel Gage's successor as judge of probate was Colonel Henry Rust, who held his first court August 11, 1773. He was appointed by Governor John Wentworth in July, 1773, and held the office until January, 1776, when the Provincial officers were displaced by the Revolutionary Assembly.

Colonel Rust was one of the notable men of his time. He was born

at Stratham, N. H., January 22, 1726; he died at Wolfeborough March 17, 1807. He was son of Rev. Henry Rust, a graduate of Harvard College and the first settled minister at Stratham, in April, 1718, which charge he held thirty-seven years. Colonel Rust was a sailor and shipmaster twenty-five years, and in that way won his title as captain. He resided at Portsmouth until about 1768, when he removed to Wolfeborough, of which town he was one of the original proprietors, having 600 acres of the best land in the town, near Rust's Pond. He was a close friend of Governor John Wentworth, who established his country residence in that town about the same time Captain Rust settled there. Governor Wentworth appointed him colonel of one of the New Hampshire regiments about that time. At the death of Judge Gage he appointed Colonel Rust to that office. When Colonel Rust took that office Governor Wentworth administered the "oath of allegiance" to King George III, and Judge Rust would not yield up allegiance to royal authority and never acknowledged the new republican form of government and would never accept an office under it. He believed that as he had once taken the oath of allegiance to the Crown, he could never consistently recall it. But he was one of the best citizens of the town and of the county, and was loyal in every way except in the matter of holding public office of any kind. His sons and grandsons and later descendants, however, held important offices in town, county and state, with honor to themselves and profit to the common weal. The Rust family is one of the most noted of Wolfeborough.

As Judge Rust would not take the oath to support the Revolutionary Government he could not retain the office of judge of probate, or colonel of the militia. The Journal of the Assembly, Friday, January 17, 1776, reads as follows:

"Voted that the persons hereafter named be and hereby are appointed to the respective offices following, viz.:

FOR THE COUNTY OF STRAFFORD

Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas: George Frost, Otis Baker, John Plummer and Moses Carr.

Judge of Probate, Ichabod Rollins, Esq.

Register of Probate, John Wentworth, Jr.

County Treasurer, Thomas Westbrook Waldron.

Justice of the Peace of the Quorum, Joseph Badger, Esq.

Justices of the Peace, Ichabod Rollins, Ebenezer Smith, Daniel Beede, Joseph Senter, Thomas Parsons, Joseph Sias, Solomon Emerson, Simeon Dearborn, Miles Rendall, Paul Hayes, John Wentworth, Jr., Esq.

Coroners, John Gage, Ebenezer Tibbetts, John Horn, John Cate, Jacob Brown and Edward Gilman.

JUDGES OF PROBATE

Colonel John Gage, February, 1773, to June 25, 1773. He died very suddenly, being sick only three days. Henry Rust, June, 1773, to January, 1776; Ichabod Rollins, January 17, 1776, to December 25, 1784; Joseph Badger, December 25, 1784, to May 20, 1797; Ebenezer Smith, May 20, 1797, to February 2, 1805; John Mooney from February 2, 1805, to December 20, 1824; Daniel C. Atkinson, from December 20, 1824, to July 6, 1839; Warren Lovell from July 6, 1839, to January 4, 1841; Benning W. Jenness from January 4, 1841, to January 3, 1846; Charles W. Woodman from January 3, 1846, to January 1, 1853; Hiram R. Roberts from January 1, 1853, to June 30, 1857; Daniel G. Rollins from June 30, 1857, to September 18, 1866; James H. Edgerly from September 18, 1866, to July 7, 1872; Hiram R. Roberts from July 7, 1874, to July 18, 1874; Moses C. Russell from July 18, 1874, to July 25, 1876; Jacob D. Young from July 25, 1876, to June, 1893; Robert G. Pike, 1893 to 1895; Charles B. Gafney, 1895 to 1898; Christopher H. Wells from 1898, now in office, 1913.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE

The following were registers of probate for Stratford county beginning with its organization, by royal permission, in February, 1773: John Wentworth, Jr., from 1773 to 1787; William King from February 12, 1788, to 1805; William King Atkinson from February 2, 1805, to 1819; James Bartlett from January 1, 1819, to 1824; Daniel C. Atkinson from December 24, 1824, to 1836; Ira H. Eastman from June 18, 1836, to 1839; Winthrop A. Marston from 1839 to 1844; Enoch Berry from July 6, 1844, to 1849; John Hubbard White from July 6, 1849, to 1857; Asa Freeman from June 30, 1857, to 1870; William C. Woodman from July 11, 1870, to November 19, 1870; John Riley Varney from July 19, 1870, to 1874; George E. Durgin from July 7, 1874, to 1876; John Riley Varney from July 25, 1876, to May 2, 1882, when he was killed by the falling of the brick wall of the Washington Street Free Will Baptist Church; John Tapley Welch from 1883 to 1887; Charles Sumner Clifford from July, 1887, to April 1, 1893; William W. Martin, April, 1893, is now serving his twenty-first consecutive year, the longest any one has held the office. Mr. Martin is a good penman, thorough in the knowledge of the law and careful in keeping the records.

The first register of probate was John Wentworth, Jr., who was born in Somersworth July 14, 1745; graduated from Harvard College in 1768;

read law with William Parker, Esq., of Portsmouth and opened a law office in Dover in 1771. He was the first lawyer in Dover and the second one in Strafford county, the first being Gen. John Sullivan of Dunham, who opened an office there in 1765. Before that all the lawyers in New Hampshire lived at Portsmouth where all the courts were held. Mr. Wentworth was son of Col. John Wentworth, one of the most distinguished patriots of the Revolutionary period.

Mr. Wentworth opened his law office in Dover in 1771, in the house that now stands on Central avenue, on the west side, next south of the Belknap church. In July that year he married Margaret Frost of Newcastle; the fourth of November following he bought the house; he had his residence in the second story, over his office. When the county was organized the office of register of probate was one of the prizes sought for; Mr. Wentworth applied for it and his third cousin, Governor John Wentworth, gave it to him. He held it to the time of his death, January 10, 1787, at the age of forty-two years.

In the revolutionary movements which began to exhibit themselves overtly in 1774, he took no passive part. He was chosen one of the committee of correspondence of Dover, and in 1776 to his seat in the Assembly which elected him register of probate, with the other county officers previously mentioned. He served there as Representative continuously until 1781; then in the Council till December, 1783, and in the Senate from June, 1784, to 1786. The last ten years of his life he was chosen moderator at nearly every annual town meeting in Dover.

March 14, 1778, he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress, and he affixed his signature to the original Articles of Confederation of the United States in August, that year. He was twice reelected to Congress, but feeble health prevented his attendance much of the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth had four sons and three daughters. His youngest son, Paul Wentworth, had a distinguished son who was one of the early settlers in Chicago. He is known by the popular name, "Long" John Wentworth, as he was a giant in stature, as well as in intellect, and as a newspaper manager and political leader.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

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The attorneys-at-law who practiced at the Strafford county bar, during the three-quarters of a century from 1773 to 1850, were for the most part college educated men, and in their profession ranged second to those of no other county in the state. A brief mention of each during that period is given in the following pages.

General John Sullivan of Durham takes rank as the first, and, in many

ways, the ablest of the whole list; was son of John and Margery (Brown) Sullivan; born, Somersworth, February 18, 1740; practiced in Durham; died there, January 23, 1795. His father was a famous schoolmaster of liberal education, and all the boys who went to college from this section of New Hampshire and York county, Maine, received their preparatory instruction from him. Master Sullivan was a wonderful man. He did not need to send his son John to college for an education; he gave him as good as a college training right at home. He read law with Samuel Livermore at Portsmouth and commenced practice soon after he was twenty-one years old, so his professional services antedate the organization of courts in Strafford county more than a decade of years. His residence was at Durham but he practiced in the courts of Portsmouth and in York county, Maine, and when the courts opened at Dover in 1773 he stood at the front of the practitioners. He was so able and successful that he had accumulated an ample fortune at the opening of the Revolution. As has before been stated he and John Wentworth, Jr., of Dover were the only lawyers in Strafford county when it was organized.

General Sullivan was a great lawyer, a great soldier and a sound patriot. He was an important factor in a multitude of important events from 1774 to his death in 1795, when he was only fifty-five years old. In 1774 he was a delegate to the first Continental Congress, and headed a party in the earliest armed resistance to the royal authority at Fort William and Mary; in 1775 he was again a delegate in Congress, was appointed a brigadier-general in the American army, and commanded the New Hampshire troops at Winter Hill; in 1776 he was promoted to major-general, was taken prisoner in the battle of Long Island, exchanged and conducted the retreat of the American troops from Canada; in 1777 he distinguished himself at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; in 1778 he commanded the army in the Rhode Island campaign; in 1779 he was in command of the expedition which completely wiped out the Indian settlements in Western New York, and that same year he resigned his commission in the army. In 1780 and 1781 he was again a member of Congress; from 1782 to 1785, inclusive, he was Attorney-General of New Hampshire; in 1788 he was Speaker of the State House of Representatives, and president of the convention which ratified the United States Constitution; in 1789 he was President of New Hampshire (as the Governor was then called) and that year was commissioned Judge of the District Court of the United States, which office he held till his death.

Jonathan Rawson; son of Rev. Grindall Rawson; born in Yarmouth, Mass., 1759. Served in the Revolutionary war. Studied law with Peter Green of Concord; commenced practice of law at Nottingham, 1783; settled in Dover in 1785 and practiced his profession there until his death in 1794.

Henry Mellen; son of Rev. John Mellen and brother of the distinguished Judge Mellen of Maine. Born in Sterling, Mass., October 24, 1757; graduated from Harvard College 1784. Studied law with Peter Greene, Esq., of Concord. Commenced practice of law at Dover, 1786, and continued here until his death, July 31, 1809. He was a man of much literary ability aside from his professional career.

William King Atkinson, son of William King of Portsmouth, but assumed the name Atkinson by act of the Legislature to comply with a devise of his uncle whereby he inherited the valuable estate of his kinsman, Theodore Atkinson, of Colonial fame. He graduated from Harvard College in 1783. Studied law with Judge Pickering of Portsmouth. Settled in Dover in 1787 and continued in practice here until his death, September, 1820. County solicitor, 1789-1803; Justice of Superior Court, 1803-1806; Attorney-General, 1807-1812. He was a man of much learning and great force of character.

Charles Clapham was English by birth; studied law in the office of Jonathan Rawson, Esq. He was law partner with Mr. Rawson several years in Dover, until Mr. Rawson's death in 1794. He then left Dover and gave up the practice of law to enter the British Navy in which he rose to the rank of an officer, and died an officer of a man-of-war.

David Copp, Jr., son of David Copp of Wakefield, where he was born in 1770; graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy; studied law with Judge Atkinson; practiced his profession in Dover from 1797 to 1804. Removed to New Orleans, where he died.

Daniel Meserve Durell, son of Nicholas Durell of Lee, where he was born July 20, 1769. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1794; studied law at Dover with Henry Mellen, Esq.; commenced practice in that town in 1797 and so continued until his death, April 29, 1841. He was member of Congress from 1807 to 1809; member of the Legislature several years; Chief Justice of Circuit Court of Common Pleas, 1816-21; United States District Attorney-General, 1830-34. He died at Dover April 29, 1841.

Oliver Crosby, son of Oliver Crosby of Billerica, Mass., where he was born, March 17, 1769; graduated from Harvard College in 1795; studied law with Judge Atkinson at Dover; commenced practice of his profession at Dover in 1798, and remained in practice there until he removed to Atkinson, Maine, in 1821, where he resided until his death in 1851.

Samuel Tibbetts, son of Maj. Ebenezer Tibbetts of Rochester, where he was born in 1780; graduated from Harvard College in 1799. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, and practiced his profession in Dover until his death in 1810.

Moses Hodgdon, son of Shadrach Hodgdon of Dover; he was born there; graduated from Harvard College; studied law and commenced prac-

tice in Dover about 1800 and so continued until his death, October 9, 1840. He was author of the law book, "The Complete Justice of the Peace, etc.," which had a large sale.

Moses Leavitt Neal, son of John Neal of Hampton, where he was born in 1767; graduated from Harvard College in 1785; studied law with Hon. John Prentice of Londonderry; commenced practice of law in that town in 1793; removed to Rochester in 1796; practiced his profession there until 1806, when he removed to Dover. Clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, by annual elections, from 1809 until 1828. He died in 1829.

Charles Woodman, son of Rev. Joseph Woodman of Sanbornton, where he was born, January 4, 1792; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1813; studied law with his brother, J. H. Woodman, Esq., and with Hon. Christopher Gove. He opened an office in Dover in 1816. Representative in the Legislature, 1820, 1821, 1822; Speaker of the House, 1822. Died October 30, 1822. He was one of the most brilliant young lawyers Dover ever had.

Asa Freeman was born in Hanover, January, 1788, son of Hon. Jonathan Freeman; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1810; studied law with his brother, Peyton R. Freeman, of Portsmouth and with Isaac Lyman, Esq., of York, Maine, and first began practice in that village; opened an office in Dover in 1818 and resided here until his death, December 8, 1867, engaged in the practice of his profession. He was member from Dover in the Constitutional Convention in 1850; United States Commissioner several years; register of probate from 1862 to 1867, when he died.

Daniel Miltimore Christie was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, October 15, 1790, son of Samuel and Ziboah (Warren) Christie; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1815. He read law with James Walker, Esq., of Peterborough; commenced practice of his profession in York, Maine, in 1818; removed to Dover, N. H., in 1823, where he resided in the practice of his profession until his death, December 8, 1876. He represented Dover in the Legislature in 1826, 1827, 1828, 1830, 1831, and several times after that. Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1857. He was United States District Attorney several years. He was one of the most eminent lawyers the county ever had.

John Parker Hale was born in Rochester March 31, 1806, son of John Parker Hale. He died in Dover, November 19, 1873, of which town he had been a resident from 1827, the year he graduated from Bowdoin College. He studied law with Daniel M. Christie and was admitted to the bar in 1830, and opened his law office in Dover, but soon engaged in politics and was elected Representative in the Legislature of 1832. He was appointed United States District Attorney in 1834 and held the office until 1841; member of Congress, 1842-1846; United States Senator, 1846-1852, being

Speaker of the House of which he was a member from Dover when he was elected Senator; again elected Senator in 1855 to fill out the unexpired term of Charles Atherton, and in 1858 was chosen for the third time and held his seat in the Senate till the spring of 1865. He was minister to Spain from the spring of 1865, four years. The remaining four years of his life were spent quietly in his home in Dover. He was the Free Soil candidate for President in 1852. Mr. Hale was one of Dover's most distinguished citizens.

Thomas Ellwood Sawyer, son of Stephen Sawyer, was born in Dover November 21, 1798; he studied law with Hon. Charles Woodman and Hon. James Bartlett of Dover and was admitted to the bar in 1825 and opened his law office that year, which was not closed till his death, February 27, 1879. His career as a politician was very notable, more so than his career as an attorney. He was assistant clerk of the House of New Hampshire Legislature in 1822; member of the Executive Council, 1830 and 1831; between 1833 and 1850 he was ten times elected Representative to the General Court; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850; in 1851 and 1852 he was the whig candidate for Governor; in 1867 he was appointed United States Register in Bankruptcy. He was member of the school committee for half a century, and mayor of the city one year, 1857.

John Parker Hale, Sr., was son of Samuel Hale, Esq., of Portsmouth, in which town he was born, February 19, 1775. He read law with John Hale, Esq., of Portsmouth; opened his law office in Rochester in 1801, where he resided in the practice of his profession until his death, October 15, 1819.

John Hubbard White, son of Amos White, was born in Dover, November 30, 1802; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1822 and among his classmates were Hawthorne, President Pierce and William Hale of Dover; studied law with Charles W. Cutler, Esq., and James Bartlett, Esq., of Dover, and was admitted to the Strafford county bar in 1825. He opened a law office in Dover in 1826 and continued in practice of his profession for more than fifty years. He was appointed postmaster of Dover in 1828. Representative in the Legislature in 1833-1834; register of probate eight years, 1849-1857; judge of police court four years, 1853-1857. He died September 7, 1882.

Richard Kimball, son of Nathaniel Kimball, born March 1, 1798, in North Berwick; graduated from Phillips-Exeter Academy; read law with Hon. Asa Freeman; admitted to Strafford county bar in 1828; practiced law at Somersworth and Rochester but settled in Dover in 1848 and remained in practice of his profession until near the close of his life. He succeeded Judge White as police court judge in 1857, and held the office about ten years. He died in Dover, March 2, 1881.

Charles William Woodman, son of Jeremiah H. Woodman, was born in Rochester, December 7, 1809; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1829;

studied law with his father and was admitted to Strafford county bar in 1833; opened an office in Somersworth that year and removed to Dover in 1834 and resided here till his death on Jan. 24, 1888. County solicitor, 1839-1844; judge of probate, 1846-1853; judge of court of common pleas, 1854-1855; representative in general court, 1861-1862, 1878-1879; commissioner of Circuit Court of the United States many years.

Jeremiah Hall Woodman, son of Rev. Joseph Hall Woodman, born in Sanbornton, April 15, 1775; graduated from Dartmouth College 1794; studied law with Judge Jeremiah Smith at Exeter; commenced practice in Warner in 1799; removed to Rochester, 1806, and practiced his profession until his death, May 8, 1854.

John Riley Varney, son of James B. Varney, born in Dover, March 26, 1819; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1843. For ten years he was civil engineer in construction of railroads and similar work. Clerk of court for Strafford county, 1856-1860. Professor of Mathematics in Dartmouth College, 1860-1863. Studied law while at Hanover and was admitted to Strafford county bar in 1863, and formed a law partnership with United States Senator John P. Hale of Dover. He was postmaster four years; Representative in Legislature, 1856 and 1857; Secretary of the Senate Naval Committee at Washington two years; judge of police court five years; register of probate from death of William C. Woodman till 1874, and again from 1876 until his death, May 2, 1882. From 1868 to 1882 he was editor of the Dover Enquirer, and one of its proprietors. For many years he was a deacon of the First Church. Mr. Varney was one of the brightest scholars, most versatile in talents and shrewdest political leaders Dover has had.

Francis Cogswell, son of Dr. William Cogswell, was born in Atkinson, December 21, 1800; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1822; read law with Stephen Moody, Esq., at Gilmanton; admitted to Strafford county bar, 1825; practiced his profession in Tuftonborough and Dover. Clerk of court, 1833-1841. Quit law in 1842 and engaged in business. Cashier of a bank, director of the Boston & Maine railroad, and for many years president of that road.

John H. Smith, son of John Smith of Rochester, where he was born in 1800; had common school education; read law with J. H. Woodman; admitted to the Strafford county bar in 1824; practiced law in Conway, Rochester and Dover. Clerk of court of common pleas from 1841 till his death in 1852, being killed October 1 at Meredith in an awful railroad accident.

George Thomas Wentworth, son of Isaac Wentworth, was born at Dover, October 17, 1814. Received common school education; read law at Dover and was admitted to Strafford county bar, 1840; practiced his pro-

fession in Dover many years. Town clerk, 1845-1850; postmaster under Tyler and Fillmore. Died at Dover, July 3, 1874.

Amasa Roberts, son of Ephraim Roberts, was born March 2, 1814; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1838; read law with Charles W. Woodman; admitted to Strafford county bar in 1861; practiced law here till his death, May 8, 1877. Town clerk, 1853-1856; register of probate, 1867-1868.

Luther Dearborn Sawyer, son of Timothy Sawyer of Wakefield, was born there, March 7, 1803; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1828; read law with Sawyer & Hobbs and was admitted to Strafford county bar in 1832; practiced his profession in Ossipee, Sandwich and Dover and was here from 1859 to 1863. Removed to Massachusetts where resided several years. Returned to New Hampshire and was solicitor of Carroll county, 1857-1862; Representative in the Legislature, 1859-1860.

Richard Ela, son of Joseph Ela of Portsmouth, was born about 1796; studied law at Portsmouth with Hon. W. M. Richardson and Hon. Ichabod Bartlett; commenced practice of law at Durham in 1820, and continued in practice there until 1832, when he removed to Washington, D. C.

John Adams Richardson, son of Joseph Richardson of Durham, was born there, November 18, 1797; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1819; read law in Haverhill, Mass.; began practice of his profession in Durham in 1823. He remained in practice there until he died in 1870.

Nehemiah Eastman, son of Ebenezer Eastman of Gilmanton, was born in that town, June 16, 1782; was educated at Gilmanton Academy; read law with Stephen Moody, Esq., and commenced practice at Farmington in 1807 and resided there in practice of his profession until his death, January 19, 1856. He was State Senator five years, 1819 to 1824; elected Representative to Congress in 1825 and served two years.

Stephen Mitchell, son of Benjamin Mitchell of Peterborough, where he was born, March 29, 1780; graduated from Williams College in 1801; read law with his uncle, Hon. Jonathan Steele, at Durham; practiced law at Durham; was one of the founders of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and engaged much in literary pursuits as well as law. He delivered the address of welcome to Lafayette when the great general visited that town in 1825. He died February 15, 1833.

James Bartlett, son of Joseph Bartlett of Salisbury, Mass., where he was born, August 14, 1792; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1812; read law with Moses Eastman, Esq., and Parker Noyes, Esq.; opened an office in Durham in 1815; removed to Dover, 1819, where he was appointed register of probate for Strafford county, which office he held until his death, July 17, 1837. He was Representative from Dover in the Legislature four years, 1823-1826; State Senator, 1827-1828.

Amasa Copp was born in Wakefield, October 18, 1788; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1811; read law with William K. Atkinson at Dover; opened an office in Milton in 1815; died January 7, 1871. He was Representative in the Legislature from Wakefield, where he resided from 1823 till his death.

David Steele, son of Thomas Steele of Peterborough, where he was born, November 27, 1793; read law with his brother, Hon. Jonathan Steele, at Durham; opened a law office in New Durham in 1826 and continued there until 1850, when he took up his residence in Dover; died at the residence of his son in Dover, July 6, 1882.

Joseph Clark, son of Simeon Clark of Columbia, Conn., where he was born March 9, 1759. He served in the Revolutionary army; was taken prisoner, a mere boy, and carried to Halifax and to England. Graduated from Dartmouth College in 1785; read law at Durham with Gen. John Sullivan; opened an office at Rochester in 1788 and resided there twenty-five years in practice of his profession; Representative in the General Court 1798 and 1801. Died in Hartford, Conn., December 21, 1828.

David Barker, Jr., son of Col. David Barker of Stratham, where he was born January 8, 1797; graduated from Harvard College in 1815, when eighteen years of age; read law with John P. Hale, Esq., at Rochester; opened his office there in 1819; Representative from Rochester in the General Court 1823, 1825 and 1826; elected member of Congress 1827 and served one term. Died April 1, 1834.

Noah Tebbetts, son of John Tebbetts of Rochester, where he was born December 26, 1802; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1822; read law with J. H. Woodman, Esq.; admitted to Strafford county bar in 1825; practiced law in Parsonsfield, Maine, seven years, then returned to Rochester and opened an office; he continued to reside in that town until his death September 9, 1844. He was Representative in the General Court in 1842; appointed a circuit justice of the court of common pleas. He was holding court when taken ill and soon died.

John Smith Woodman, son of Nathan Woodman of Durham, where he was born in the historic Woodman garrison, September 6, 1819; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1842. After teaching four years in South Carolina, and making a tour of the principal countries of Europe, he commenced reading law with Daniel M. Christie, Esq., at Dover, and was admitted to the Strafford county bar in 1849 and practiced law here until 1851, when he was appointed professor of mathematics at Dartmouth College, which position he held four years; Chandler professor of civil engineering from 1856 to 1870 in the Chandler Scientific School at Dartmouth College, which made him the chief executive officer under President Lord. On account of ill health he resigned in 1870 and died in the ancestral garrison at Durham, May 9, 1871.

Professor Woodman was a great lawyer and a far greater mathematician and instructor.

Tappan Wentworth, son of Isaac Wentworth of Dover, where he was born February 24, 1802; educated in the public schools of Dover and Franklin Academy in the same town; commenced reading law in the office of Hon. William Burleigh, M. C., of South Berwick, Maine, in 1823; admitted to Strafford county bar in 1826; opened an office in Somersworth, where he practiced his profession seven years with marked success. In 1833 he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he practiced his profession forty years, during which time he accumulated a fortune of \$300,000, being one of the great attorneys of Massachusetts. He was member of Congress one term. He died in Lowell June 12, 1875, bequeathing the bulk of his fortune to Dartmouth College.

Nathaniel Wells was born in Wells, Maine, in 1805; graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1826; read law with Winthrop A. Marston at Somersworth; admitted to the Strafford county bar in 1833; was law partner of Mr. Marston a few years; then partner with Hon. Charles H. Bell and later with George William Burleigh of Somersworth. He died August 16, 1878.

Winthrop A. Marston, son of John Marston of Nottingham, where he was born in 1801; read law in the office of Stephen Mitchell, Esq., at Durham; opened an office in Somersworth in 1830; resided there the rest of his life, except two years spent in Dover. During the later years of his life he was in partnership with Royal R. Eastman, Esq. The firm of Marston & Eastman was a very strong one and had a large practice in and out of the courts in Strafford county and York county, Maine. His death was sudden on March 30, 1851.

Ichabod Goodwin Jordan, son of Capt. Ichabod Jordan of Saco, Maine, where he was born October 6, 1806; graduated from Bowdoin in 1827; studied law and began practice in Somersworth in 1830 and resided there until 1864, when he removed across the river to Berwick, Maine, where he resided until his death. He was State Senator in New Hampshire in 1853 and 1854.

John Adams Burleigh, son of John Burleigh of Deerfield, was born there January 2, 1800. He was fitted to enter Yale College but took up the study of law instead, under the direction of his brother, Hon. William A. Burleigh of South Berwick, Maine; commenced practice of his profession in South Berwick in 1824 and resided there eight years; removed to Somersworth in 1832, where he practiced law six years, and then became agent of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, which business he managed with great success until his death August 22, 1860. He was one of the great managers of mills of the country.

George William Burleigh, son of John Adams Burleigh, was born in South Berwick, Maine, April 11, 1830; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1851; read law with Wells & Bell at Somersworth; admitted to the Strafford county bar in 1854 and became partner of Mr. Wells, Mr. Bell having withdrawn. He succeeded his father as agent of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company in 1860, which position he held until 1874, when he resigned and resumed practice of law. He was Representative in the General Court of New Hampshire in 1863 and 1864; State Senator 1865 and 1866. He was member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and a trustee of Dartmouth College. He was also director in several railroads and in the Great Falls National Bank, and the Somersworth savings bank. He died April 25, 1878.

Royal Eastman, son of Richard Eastman of Talmouth, Maine, was born there January 27, 1816; read law with Nathaniel Wells of Somersworth and was admitted to the Strafford county bar in 1844, and opened an office in that town, where he practiced his profession successfully many years. He was appointed postmaster in 1870 and held the office until his death, February 2, 1874.

William J. Copeland, son of Rev. William H. Copeland, was born in Albion, Maine, January 24, 1841; read law with Hon. Increase S. Kimball of Sanford, Maine; was admitted to the bar in Maine about 1860, and practiced his profession in that state until April, 1868, when he opened an office in Somersworth and remained in practice there until his death. He was one of the remarkable men and ablest lawyers at the Strafford county bar. In the later years of his practice he had James A. Edgerly, Esq., as his partner. This law firm was one of the strongest in the county for a number of years. Mr. Copeland died in 1886. Mr. Edgerly continued in successful practice until his death in 1908.

Following are the Strafford county lawyers of the later period, most of whom are living, but only a few reside here at the present time (1913). The record is from February, 1894, to August, 1913.

Adams, James B., Dover; Amey, Harry B., Milton Mills; Blackburn, Frank E., Dover; Boyer, Edmund S., Somersworth; Bragdon, Oscar H., Somersworth; Brown, Fred H., Somersworth; Cartier, George E., Rochester; Cochrane, George E. (dec'd), Rochester; Dearborn, Samuel L., Rochester; Doe, Robert, Dover; Edgerly, James A. (dec'd), Somersworth; Emery, Justin A., Rochester; Fairfield, Orren R., Somersworth; Felker, Samuel D., Rochester; Fernald, Frank F., Dover; Folsom, Ernest B., Dover; Foote, Arthur L., Dover; Frost, George S., Dover; Gafney, Charles B. (dec'd), Rochester; Galloway, Everett J., Dover; Gunnison, William T., Rochester; Hall, Arthur W., Dover; Hall, Daniel, Dover; Hall, Dwight, Dover; Hall, Joshua G. (dec'd), Dover; Hayes, Eugene B., Farmington; Hughes, George T., Dover; Jones, Albert D., Rochester; Kimball, Henry, Rochester; Kivel,

John, Dover; Knapp, William D. (dec'd), Somersworth; Marsh, Forrest L., Milton Mills; Mathews, William S., Somersworth; McCabe, James H., Dover; McGill, Laurence V., Rochester; Moore, Harry V., Somersworth; Nason, William F., Dover; Parker, Samuel S., Farmington; Pearl, Isaac E., Rochester; Pierce, David R., Somersworth; Pierce, William S., Dover; Pike, Robert G., Dover; Putney, Clifton C., Dover; Roberts, William H., Dover; Russell, William F., Somersworth; Ryan, James, Jr. (dec'd), Dover; Scott, Walter W., Dover; Sherry, Albert P., Dover; Smart, Elmer J., Rochester; Smith, Harold M., Rochester; Smith, Sidney B., Somersworth; Snow, Leslie, P., Rochester; Stevens, Sidney B., Somersworth; Sunderland, John, Jr., Dover; Templeton, Ernest G., Rochester; Tibbetts, George E., Somersworth; Turner, Henry C., Rochester; Whittemore, Arthur G., Dover; Wiggin, Arthur H., Farmington; Worcester, Joseph H. (dec'd), Rochester; Wright, William, Rochester.

COUNTY SOLICITORS

There was no county solicitor, as such, up to 1789, but the office was created by the Legislature that year, and William King Atkinson, a young lawyer who had been recently admitted to the bar, was appointed by the Governor and Council. He held the office until 1803, inclusive. His successors were as follows: Stephen Moody, 1803-1819; Lyman B. Walker, 1819-1834; Winthrop A. Marston, 1834-1835; Warren Lovell, 1835-1841; Charles W. Woodman, 1841-1846; Samuel Clark, 1846-1855; Charles Doe, 1855-1857; Walcott Hamlin, 1857-1862; Louis Bell, 1862, who resigned his office to become colonel of a New Hampshire regiment and left for the war in 1863; Joshua Gilman Hall, 1863-1875; Thomas J. Smith, 1875-1876; Charles B. Shackford, 1876-1881; William R. Burleigh, 1881-1887; John Kivel, 1887-1892; William F. Nason, 1892-1898; Walter W. Scott, 1898-1904; Dwight Hall, 1904-1910; George T. Hughes, 1910, now in office.

SHERIFFS FOR STRAFFORD COUNTY

Theophilus Dame, 1773-1800; James Carr, 1800-1810; Daniel Barker, 1810-1820; William Badger, 1820-1830; John Chadwick, 1830-1835; Benning Wentworth Jenness, 1835-1840; Ezekiel Hurd, 1840-1845; Gorham W. Hoitt, 1845-1850; George McDaniel, 1850-1855; George W. Brashridge, 1855-1856; Nathaniel Wiggin, 1856-1866; Luther Hayes, 1866-1871; Joseph Jones, 1871-1875; John W. Iwell, 1875-1876; Stephen S. Chick, 1876-1879; John Greenfield, 1879-1887; John G. Johnson, 1887-1889; John H. Pingree, 1889-1891; William S. Hayes, 1891-1892; Bard B. Plummer, 1892-

1894; James E. Hayes, 1894-1900; George W. Parker, 1900-1906; Frank I. Smith, 1906-1912; Edward S. Young in office, 1913.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS

Thomas Westbrook Waldron, 1773-1785; John Smith 3d, 1785-1791; William Smith, 1791-1793; John P. Gilman, 1793-1803; J. C. March, 1803-1811; Dominicus Hanson, 1811-1816; Moses L. Neal, 1816-1829; Joseph Cross, 1829-1833; George L. Whitehouse, 1833-1839; Thomas T. Edgerly, 1839-1841; James B. Edgerly, 1841-1843; Charles Young, 1843-1845; S. Varney, 1845-1850; Charles Young, 1850-1851; Elijah Wadleigh Wadleigh, 1851-1855; Andrew H. Young, 1855-1859; David W. Parshley, 1859-1863; John S. Hayes, 1863-1868; Nahum Yeaton, 1868-1872; E. H. Twombly, 1872-1878; Joseph A. Jackson, 1878-1879; Frank F. S. Tompkins, 1879-1913. Mr. Tompkins has served thirty-four consecutive years and surpasses all previous records in length of time. He is an excellent penman, a courteous gentleman and accurate in all his records and transcripts of the same.

JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

John Wentworth, 1773-1775; George Frost, 1773-1793; Otis Baker, 1773-1785; John Plumer, 1773-1796; Moses Carr, 1776-1784; Ebenezer Smith, 1784-1787; Thomas Cogswell, 1784-1810; Ebenezer Thompson, 1788-1795; Joseph Pierce, 1793-1794; Samuel Hale, 1794-1813; Daniel Beede, 1795-1799; Ebenezer Thompson, 1796-1802; Nathaniel Hoitt, 1796-1813; Aaron Wingate, 1803-1813; William Badger, 1816-1820; Richard Dame, 1817-1819; Valentine Smith, 1819-1820; Samuel Quales, 1820; Henry Y. Simpson, 1833-1841; Henry B. Rust, 1833-1838; Ezekiel Hurd, 1838-1840; Hiram R. Roberts, 1840-1853; George L. Whitehouse, 1841-1853; James H. Edgerly, 1853-1854; Charles William Woodman, 1854-1855.

CLERKS OF COURTS OF STRAFFORD COUNTY

Ebenezer Thompson, 1783-1788; Benjamin Thompson, 1788-1814; Daniel Waldron, 1814-1818; Andrew Peirce, 1818-1833; Francis Cogswell, 1833-1841; John H. Smith, 1841-1853; Reuben Hayes, Jr., 1853-1857; John R. Varney, 1857-1860; George H. Niebuhr, 1860-1866; Daniel Hall, 1866-1875; James M. Folsom, 1875-1876; George E. Durgin, 1876, resigned July, 1904; William H. Roberts, August, 1904.

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT

George King, 1774-1780; Samuel Sherburne, 1780-1781; Nathaniel Adams, 1781-1817; Daniel Waldron, 1817-1821; Andrew Peirce, 1821-1834; Francis Cogswell, 1834-1835.

COUNCILLORS FROM 1776 TO 1784

The Council, which was organized by the Revolutionary Assembly January 5, 1776, and continued until the Constitution was adopted in 1784, had the following Strafford county men: From 1776 to 1780, Col. John Wentworth of Somersworth, and Ebenezer Thompson of Durham; in 1780, John Wentworth and George Frost of Durham; in 1781 and 1782, George Frost and John Wentworth, Jr., of Dover; in 1783, George Frost and Ebenezer Thompson.

CHAPTER II

CONCERNING COURTHOUSES AND JAILS

When the Assembly passed the law, February 5, 1773, to organize courts in Strafford and Grafton counties, one of the conditions was that at the county seat a courthouse and a jail must be provided inside of four months. Dover complied with the terms by granting permission to hold the courts in the First Parish Meeting House, and by constructing a jail on the east side of what is now Central avenue and on the side of the hill where Mrs. John H. Henderson's house stands at the corner of South Pine street and Central avenue. It was built of very thick, white oak plank, and the job was so thoroughly done that no prisoner ever escaped from it, till set free by the law. So that hill received the name of "Jail Hill," which it bore for more than a century, and it is sometimes now so called.

The Meeting House in which the courts were held was of wood and stood where the present brick house near the corner of Central avenue and Silver street stands. It was built in 1758, so was a comparatively new edifice. Besides being a place of worship for the First Parish and First Church, it was **the place in which town meetings were held.** This had been the order of things from the beginning of settlement on Dover Neck in 1633; the town and the parish were one.

The first court was held there, as provided in the law of February 5, 1773, and so continued for fifteen years or a little more, when a regular courthouse and town house was built, which building is now standing on the easterly side of the square, opposite the First Parish Meeting House. It is now occupied, on the first floor, by Bradley's garage. That square is called Tuttle square, in honor of Capt. John Tuttle, one of the ancient worthies of the town, a century before the courthouse was built. So the town and the county were joint owners and joint occupants. The first town meeting was held there November 23, 1789; Col. John Waldron was moderator.

This "old courthouse" is one of the historic houses of the city. The June session of the Legislature was held there in 1792, so Dover was the capital of New Hampshire. The courts were held there for more than a half century, until 1843. In its court room many famous lawyers addressed juries. Not only the lawyers of Strafford county, but others came here in the trials of important cases. Among the number were Daniel Webster, Jeremiah

Mason, Ichabod Bartlett, George Sullivan, and Jeremiah Smith. Great legal battles were fought there by the giants of those days.

Previous to 1840, when the old county was divided, the town of Rochester made repeated attempts to get the Legislature to remove the courts to that town and make it the county seat, the shire town. The zealous citizens of "Norway Plains" represented to the general court that Rochester was much nearer the center of population; that it was easier of access; and made tempting pecuniary offers to have the courthouse located at the "Plains." The result of all this agitation was that Dover was compelled to build a new town house to be used jointly by the town and county for town meetings and court sessions, with provisions for properly keeping the records of both. It required a good deal of discussion, diplomacy and some political dealing to induce the others towns to join with Dover and continue this as the shire town. But it was done and the corner-stone of the town hall and courthouse (under the same roof) was laid September 29, 1842; John P. Hale, then Congressman, and later United States Senator, delivered the address, a very eloquent oration. The first meeting was held in it July 4, 1843. It was a temperance meeting and several interesting addresses were delivered. It was held under the auspices of the Martha Washington Temperance Society. The hall was crowded and addresses were made by Dr. Nathaniel Low, Col. Andrew Peirce, John P. Hale, Rev. Enoch Mack, Samuel H. Parker, J. R. Kimball and George T. Wentworth. This was appropriate, for the small wooden building which had stood on that corner, and partly over the brook, was a liquor shop, and an intoxicated man had been drowned in the brook. The Masonic Temple now stands on that lot and the brook, a large stream of water, runs under Washington street in a big sewer.

The last annual town meeting held in the old courthouse was on March 14, 1843, and one to draw jurors was July 22, following. The first town meeting was held in the new building July 24, 1843, and the courts in the following September. The courts continued to be held there undisturbed until November 23, 1866. A ball was held in the hall over the court room that night, and about an hour after midnight the building was discovered to be on fire and was partially destroyed on the interior, the walls remaining standing. No records were destroyed. This was repaired and came into use again April 18, 1867. The courts continued to be held there until March 22, 1889, when a fire occurred which totally destroyed the building, and the courts were held temporarily in another building in the city, known as Walker hall, corner of Locust and Washington streets.

The city of Rochester, soon after the fire, commenced a campaign of agitation to have that city made the shire town and take the courts away from Dover. A meeting of the representatives in the county was called and held in Walker hall April 8, 1889, to consider the question and decide what should

be done. At this meeting it was voted to have a separate building, wherever it might be located. Certain committees were appointed and the convention then adjourned to April 24 to hear at that time what proposition Rochester might have to present. At the adjourned meeting the Rochester committee read the following, as a correct copy of the records of the Rochester town meeting, held April 22:

"Voted, on motion of John Young, in writing, that the town build a courthouse in connection with its town hall, or build one separately, as may be deemed advisable, also all necessary and proper county buildings and offices, free of expense to the county, provided that the Legislature, at its next session, will authorize the same and change the shire town of the county from Dover to Rochester. And that Ebenezer G. Wallace, Stephen D. Wentworth and George F. Richardson be a committee on the part of the town to locate and purchase a suitable lot or lots, and to apply for all necessary legislation and to erect said buildings and pledge the credit of the town therefor."

Mayor B. F. Neally of Dover addressed the convention and presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the city council of the city of Dover: That the city of Dover purchase and donate to the county of Strafford a lot in said city, suitable for the erection of a courthouse and county offices, and such as said county may elect, provided the cost of the same shall not exceed ten thousand dollars."

The proposition offered by the city of Dover was accepted, although the Rochester party made a hot fight for the adoption of the offer made by that city. The convention appropriated \$30,000 for construction of the courthouse. The lot given is a large and beautifully located tract of land, between First and Second streets, and in the rear of National block on Central avenue. It is an historic spot, as here was where Maj. Richard Waldron's garrison stood which was destroyed by the Indians June 28, 1689, and the Major was murdered in a torturing manner by the savages.

This courthouse and county seat contest between Rochester and Dover began a hundred years before it ended as above described. It does not seem probable that it will be renewed as everybody seems to be satisfied with the present arrangement. The county commissioners in their report April 30, 1890, said: "The new courthouse is practically completed, the interior arrangement of which is very convenient. The material used in the construction of the interior of the building and the workmanship, is first class; the amount expended to date is \$34,678.79." The commissioners were George P. Demeritt, John P. Rowe and Dwight E. Edgerly, who had charge of the construction.

STRAFFORD COUNTY JAILS

The first jail in 1773, as has been stated, was built of white oak plank four inches thick. It was a one-story structure and stood on "Jail Hill," on the east side of what is now called Central avenue, near where Mrs. John H. Henderson's house stands at the junction of South Pine street with the avenue. It was in use for about sixty years, when the citizens of the county began to demand something better and stronger than the old one, notwithstanding that had done good service and no prisoner had escaped from it until the law had set him free.

The outcome of this public demand for a new jail was the erection of the stone structure on Silver street, with a brick house for the residence of the jailkeeper and his family. At the east end of the stone structure was a large yard, surrounded by a high board fence, inside of which the prisoners could have liberty for exercise, with no chance for escape from imprisonment. Silver street is one of the fashionable as well as the oldest in Dover. The residents grew weary of having those prison walls to look at as they passed and repassed it many times a day. Moreover, they took no pride in showing it to visitors. Finally the demand for its removal became so outspoken that at a meeting of the Strafford county delegation of representatives held at Concord, August 24, 1887, the sum of \$25,000 was raised and appropriated, along with the proceeds of the sale of the old jail and lot, for the purpose of building a new jail. Previous to that the city of Dover had very creditably and very liberally deeded the county five acres of land, located on a hill on the south side of the Cochecho river, one of the most beautiful spots in the city, and removed quite a distance from all dwelling houses and factories. It is well adapted for the use for which it was given. In the fall of that year a contract was signed with the Pauly Jail Company of St. Louis for the building of a rotary jail, connected with a house for the jailor. In their report the county commissioners, Benjamin F. Hanson, George P. Demeritt and Joseph D. Roberts, say: "We presume that before another year the old jail, that has stood as a disgrace and dishonor to the fair name of Strafford county, will be replaced by one of the most modern in New England." The construction was completed in 1888. The old jail property was sold for about \$5,000. The stone from the jail can now be seen in the wall on the north side of the Cochecho river, extending from the Manufacturing Company's coal yard easterly toward the Central avenue bridge.

The new jail was completed in 1888 and the prisoners were taken from the old jail in January, 1889. The jailor then was Charles R. Meserve, who continued in office up to April 1 that year, when he was succeeded by John H. Pingree. Jailor Meserve held the office nine years in succession and was a very efficient official. No prisoners were successful in playing any tricks on

him, and they were sure not to make any attempt a second time. Jailor Meserve was a stern man, but never cruel to his prisoners. He maintained military discipline during his nine years' service. Since his term the sheriffs have performed the duty of jailer, in person, residing in the house annexed to the jail, a beautiful, comfortable and pleasantly located dwelling house.

THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE

In the beginning of Strafford county there were not many poor folks who had to be cared for at the public expense; here and there, now and then, there was one and all such were cared for in private families. As the years went by conditions changed; town paupers began to appear; soon they became so numerous that each town was compelled, by law, to provide a "Poor Farm" and pay a man and his wife to manage it, and take care of all the town paupers. Then ensued a period of hustling by the selectmen of each town to "shunt" the paupers onto other towns of the county whenever possible. But as a general thing the poor on these farms were well cared for, had plenty to eat and drink, perhaps too much cider at times, and plenty of clothing to keep them warm in winter. This arrangement continued for many years. But all the time the selectmen kept a sharp outlook at the ancestry of each pauper and shoved as many of them as possible onto the county for support. The result of this procedure was that the counties felt obliged to establish county farms where they could properly care for their poor, instead of paying the various towns to do it. In fact the conclusion was reached that the towns charged the county too much for board and lodging. The outcome was that in 1866 the Legislature authorized the counties to purchase farms and fit up houses to properly care for the support of the "county paupers," instead of paying the towns for doing it.

The commissioners for Strafford county to inaugurate this change in 1866 were Joseph F. Lawrence of Lee, Andrew Rollins of Rollinsford and Uriah Wiggin of Dover. The first two mentioned were brothers-in-law. Mr. Lawrence in later years removed to Chicago, Ill., and became one of the influential men of the city and resided there until his death in 1910. It was estimated that he was a millionaire at the time of his death. Mr. Wiggin died several years ago. Mr. Rollins, at four score and two years, is still active on his big farm in Rollinsford.

These gentlemen, by the authority given them, purchased the John Trickey farm, located on the north side of the Cochecho river, in Dover, but about four miles from the city hall. They took possession May 21, 1866, and employed Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius E. Caswell to live in the large farmhouse, care for the poor and carry on the farm. The farm contained 165 acres, ninety of which were in one field, along the bank of the river, a magnificent tract

of land, which has produced enormous crops year after year ever since. Not long after that they purchased the Timothy Snell farm adjoining it on the north. The commissioners in their report said the cost of boarding each pauper was \$1.50 a week. Soon the old farmhouse was displaced by a large brick edifice, for the better accommodation of the poor and for the superintendent and his wife. In 1868 the county farm scheme had come into so much favor that nearly all the towns had sold their farms and were boarding their paupers at the county's establishment. In the first published report, 1867, they estimated the whole property at \$43,144.80; the Trickey farm having cost \$9,500, Snell farm \$6,000, and the new house \$16,000. At the last report ending with the year 1912, the total valuation was set at \$146,243.33, divided as follows: Farm buildings and fixtures, \$83,000; house of correction, \$24,000; personal property, \$39,243.33; jail lot and buildings, \$35,840.81; courthouse, lot and fixtures, \$43,948.57.

Soon after the beginning a small number of paupers were insane, and these were supported at the state asylum in Concord at a cost of \$5 a week; so the commissioners decided that such as were incurably insane might be properly cared for in a house the commissioners could fit up, separate from the main establishment. One of the buildings that was on the Snell farm was fitted up for the purpose, and the unfortunate ones were confined in it and cared for by a humane superintendent, equally as well as at the Concord establishment, and at much less expense. As the years went by the number of paupers of this kind increased; the asylum had to be enlarged, but there never was any complaint that it was badly managed, or that the inmates received improper or cruel treatment. All went along well, Mr. and Mrs. Caswell in charge of the main establishment and an efficient assistant under him in charge of the insane asylum.

All moved along smoothly and satisfactorily under Mr. Caswell's management, who was superintendent from 1867 to 1880, when he died. His successor was William T. Wentworth, who was a good manager and held the office seven years, 1880-1887. Following him Josiah G. Stiles held the office three years, 1887-1890. His successor was Charles E. Demeritt, who was superintendent three years, 1890-1893. The present superintendent, Edward A. Willand, came into office April 1, 1893, and held the office ten years; the following six years were filled by R. M. Handy; since then Mr. Willand has held the office to date, and his term does not expire until 1914. He is a very efficient and popular manager.

All moved along smoothly until the third year of Superintendent Demeritt's term. His assistant manager was William P. Driscoll, who had special care of the insane asylum, he and his wife residing in one apartment of that building. For some reason not explained a very bad feeling had arisen between them before the winter of 1893. Demeritt gave up all control of the

insane and the management of the asylum to Driscoll. The result of these disagreements was disastrous.

On the night of March 9, 1893, a most calamitous event occurred. The insane asylum was burned to ashes, and forty-one of the forty-four inmates were cremated. It was the most awful sight witnessed in Dover since burning of Maj. Richard Walderne's garrison two centuries before when the Indians cremated him and a number of other Dover citizens. Soon after the fire the State Board of Health visited the county farm and made a thorough investigation. The board consisted of the following gentlemen: John B. Smith, E. G. Eastman, James A. Weston, G. P. Cann, John J. Berry and Irving A. Watson. March 8, 1893, they made a report to the General Court. They took the evidence of everyone who was cognizant of the facts in the case.

They said the asylum was a two-story building, with two-story L with attic, first floor occupied by the keeper (Mr. Driscoll) and his family and seventeen inmates, second floor by nineteen inmates, attic by eight inmates. There were fifty-six cells or apartments in all, twenty-one apartments or cells on the first floor, twenty-three on second and twelve in attic. The asylum was erected twenty-one years ago, repaired and enlarged wholly of wooden materials, floorings, partitions, sheathings and furnishings to all the cells of pine lumber, flooring and sheathing so dried and shrunken in portions of the building as to enable persons to see each other between the floors and cells; heated throughout by steam from boiler, pipe hung over head. Its location was seventy feet west from the almshouse, and four miles from Dover (city hall) and about six miles from Somersworth and Rochester. The outdoor enclosure for the use of the inmates was surrounded by a wooden fence about ten or twelve feet high; windows to asylum barred by four or more bars; also some of the windows had heavy wire screening on the inside. The building had four doors, one in main building, one in cell, one leading into the outdoor enclosure for women, and one leading into a like enclosure for men. The building was supplied with 200 feet of rubber hose, 100 feet of which was kept coupled onto pipe leading to tank in attic of almshouse; capacity of tank 20,000 or more gallons; that was always kept well filled by supply from pumping station. Another 100 feet of hose hung on reel near standpipe; also supplied with four water pails on first and four on second floor, which were always kept full of water.

At the time of the fire and for several months previous, the management and control of the asylum was in the hands of the keeper, William P. Driscoll, with the exception that he had nothing to do with the food and clothing of the inmates, the same being supplied from the county almshouse under the direction of Charles E. Demeritt, the superintendent. Mr. Driscoll was assisted at the asylum by his wife, who was matron of the institution. There

were no other employees, the entire care of the forty-four inmates devolving upon Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll. Formerly Mr. Demeritt had entire charge of the almshouse and the asylum, but, owing to a personal difficulty which arose between himself and Mr. Driscoll, the county commissioners (Dwight E. Edgerly of Farmington, Frank P. Reeve of Somersworth and Winthrop S. Meserve of Durham) divided the authority by giving Mr. Driscoll full control of the asylum, and thereby relieving Mr. Demeritt of that especial duty.

There was a night watchman, Wilber Chesley, who received his orders solely from Mr. Demeritt, superintendent of the almshouse, and who was required to make six rounds each night, one of the stations, No. 4, being in the asylum of the insane. In making his 10 o'clock round on the night of February 9, he saw upon entering the storm door at the main entrance to the asylum, through the glass of the inside door, a reflection from the fire in the cell of Mary La Fontaine. He entered the asylum as quickly as possible, and rushed to the apartment occupied by Mr. Driscoll and family at the further end of the corridor in the L and informed him of the fire. Without waiting to dress, Keeper Driscoll rushed to the cell occupied by Mary La Fontaine and unlocked it, then turned and unlocked the cell of Jim Daly, nearby, telling the watchman to "get some water and open the doors"; but while getting Daly out, Mrs. La Fontaine jumped upon Mr. Driscoll's back. Mr. Driscoll almost instantly disengaged himself from her, as he states himself, and the watchman also testified that Driscoll had freed himself from the woman before he (the watchman) had got the front door unlocked. The watchman (Chesley) left the building as soon as possible, and the spring lock effectually closed the door after him and could not be opened from the inside. Driscoll proceeded to unlock the other cells and succeeded with those upon the first floor, barely escaping from the building in season to save himself and family. By this time, owing to the combustible nature of the building, it was thoroughly on fire so that further efforts to subdue the flames were unavailable. Two of the inmates whose rooms were unlocked by Mr. Driscoll escaped from the burning building, and the one woman was rescued from the second story from outside. The remaining forty-one inmates were cremated.

After giving a summary of the testimony of each witness, the board says:

The board has carefully reviewed all the evidence presented in this case, and has arrived at the following conclusions:

First. That the fire originated in the room occupied by Mary La Fontaine, and was, probably, ignited with a match in her possession. It was known that matches were furnished those inmates who smoked. She smoked occasionally, therefore it would not be difficult for her to obtain matches herself or from other inmates. That the attendant of the asylum, William P.

Driscoll, in a manner inexcusably careless, furnished matches to the aforesaid inmates when called for.

Second. That the fire might have been extinguished immediately after its discovery had the watchman, Mr. Chesley, and the keeper, Mr. Driscoll, promptly made the attempt, inasmuch as at the time of its discovery the fire was small, being, according to Mr. Driscoll's testimony, "no larger than a bushel basket," and there was a fire hose ready for instant use, within a few feet of the fire, which was not used at all.

Third. That Mr. Chesley, upon his own testimony, is shown to be totally unfit for a watchman, by reason of his defective eyesight, and also in not knowing, after having made the rounds of the institution for several months, that there was a fire hose and fire buckets in the asylum.

Fourth. That the superintendent, Mr. Charles E. Demeritt, while having many commendable qualities, was inefficient in his administration of the affairs of the institution in the following particulars: Neglect in not having given specific instructions to his employees (and especially the watchman) as to what should be done in case a fire was discovered; in not disciplining, or reprimanding the watchman for failure to perform his required duties, as shown by the register dial of the watchman's clock; in not having a properly organized and drilled fire squad, consisting of his employees and such inmates as might be available.

Fifth. That the attendant, William P. Driscoll, was guilty of faulty management in not having instructed the watchman regarding the means available for extinguishing fire at the asylum, even though the testimony shows that he had no authority over the watchman.

Sixth. That the county commissioners were negligent of their duties in the following particulars: In not giving explicit instructions as to the management of the institution, both the almshouse and the asylum; in not examining carefully and fully into all the details of the management of both these departments, and remedying the defects that might have been readily ascertained by them; in not providing fire escapes, which they might have done, to a greater or less extent, without a special appropriation for that purpose; in not furnishing suitable means for promptly liberating the inmates from their cells, the testimony showing that several different keys were required to unlock the doors; in dividing the responsibility of the management of the institution on account of personal differences between Mr. Demeritt and Mr. Driscoll, instead of discharging one or both, and employing one competent man to take their places.

Seventh. That prior boards of county commissioners were guilty of official negligence in not recommending to the county delegation such improvements and changes as were necessary to the best interests of the institution, and

for not taking action themselves as far as their authority extended under the law.

Eighth. That all previous county delegations have been guilty of allowing to exist, and of maintaining, after having been officailly warned of its condition in 1883, a building for the use of insane which was totally unfit for the purpose, and at which has existed at all times the terrible danger from fire, which finally destroyed it, with appalling loss of life.

Ninth. In investigating the rumors of intoxication connected with the institution, the board found that Mr. Demeritt has, for a short period, been addicted to the use of chloral; and that, in consequence of the use of that drug, his efficiency was, perhaps, somewhat impaired—but this had no bearing upon the question of the fire; that, so far as Mr. Driscoll was concerned, it appears from his own testimony and that of others, that several times within a year he has been given to the excessive use of intoxicating liquor, and on one occasion, at least, was gone from the institution two and a half or three days, leaving nobody, except his wife, in charge of the asylum during that time. There was no evidence showing that he ever drank at the institution. The evidence further shows that two of the employees of the institution had been seen in a condition of partial intoxication.

The above were the conclusions reached from the investigation by the State Board of Health. That system for caring for the county insane was the same in all counties, differing only in some minor details. The system was the outgrowth of a forced necessity, the guiding principle of which was to house, clothe and feed the incurable insane at the smallest possible expense to the county. The result of this investigation had the effect on the next Legislature to enact a law abolishing all of these county insane asylums, and the State assumed the entire support, control and management of the insane, and the county asylums were abolished.

The insane have not been kept at the county farm since then, but another class the next thing to the insane, is housed there in large numbers—"drunks" who are sent there from the police courts in Dover, Rochester and Somersworth, to be cared for in the house of correction, which was built there several years ago; formerly they had been sent to jail; but the institution at the farm was established so that during the inmates' term of service they could be compelled to do farm work and in that way make some return for the expense for board and clothing. The superintendent and his assistants have given those who have been entrusted to their care very efficient instruction in farm work, and sent them out to the world sober men, and in much better health than when they began their term of "correction"; but the historian cannot find record of any permanent reform in their drink habits; the house of correction has failed to "correct," permanently, the bad habits the men

contracted which brought them into police court, when the judge could do nought else but send them to the county farm.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

The following have been county commissioners: 1867 and 1868, Joseph F. Lawrence, Andrew Rollins and Uriah Wiggin; 1869, Andrew Rollins, Uriah Wiggin and Josiah B. Edgerly; 1870, Mr. Edgerly, Mr. Wiggin and Jesse R. Horne; 1871, Mr. Horne, Mr. Wiggin and Richard T. Rogers; 1872, Mr. Wiggin, Mr. Rogers and True Wm. McDaniel; 1873, Mr. Rogers, Mr. McDaniel and Ephraim Whitehouse; 1874, McDaniel, Whitehouse and John S. Hersey; 1875, Whitehouse, Hersey and Cotton H. Foss; 1876, the same; 1877, Foss, Whitehouse and John Bartlett; 1878, Whitehouse, Bartlett and William Pitt Moses; 1879, George Lyman, Samuel A. Seavey and Cyrus Littlefield; 1880, the same; 1881, the same; 1882 and 1883, the same; 1884, Ralph Hough, John I. Huckins and William E. Waterhouse; 1885, Hough, Huckins and Waterhouse; 1886, John F. Torr, Benjamin F. Hanson and Joseph D. Roberts; 1887, Torr, Hanson and Roberts; 1888, Hanson, Roberts and George P. Demeritt; 1889, Hanson, Demeritt and Roberts; 1890, George P. Demeritt, John P. Rowe and Dwight E. Edgerly; 1891, Demeritt, Rowe and Edgerly; 1892, Edgerly, Frank P. Reeve and Winthrop S. Meserve; 1893, William W. Cushman, John N. Haines and John D. Philbrick; 1894, Cushman, Haines and Philbrick; 1895, the same; 1896, the same; 1897, James A. Reynolds, Jabez H. Stevens and George H. Yeaton; 1898, Reynolds, Stevens and Yeaton; 1899, Reynolds, Stevens and Yeaton; 1900, the same; 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, William T. Wentworth, Henry F. Cater and William E. Pierce; 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908, Edwin C. Colbath, Jeremiah Langley and William T. Hayes; 1909 and 1910, Benjamin F. Hanson, Walter Delaney and Edgar J. Ham; 1911 and 1912, Ham, Frank M. Libbey and Charles E. Hoitt; 1913 and 1914, Ham, Libbey and Hoitt.

The office of county commissioner has always been one of those most eagerly sought by the county politicians. In the years of county conventions at which these officials were nominated there was always a very lively period of canvassing for the election of delegates who would make the decision in the nominating convention. Some over-anxious candidates for nomination would begin work a year in advance, making combinations that would elect delegates who would favor them when the time arrived for voting in the convention which would decide the question. The nominations are made differently now, but the office is just as eagerly sought for.

CHAPTER III

MEDICAL

STRAFFORD DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY

The Strafford District Medical Society was organized in 1808 with the following charter members: Caleb Morse, Asa Crosby, Benjamin Kelley, Simon Forster, Jabez Dow, Joseph Boidin, Jedediah Chapman, Josiah Lane, Timothy F. Preston, Ichabod Shaw, Samuel Pray, Jeremiah Jewett, Abner Page, John McCrillis, Jonathan Greeley, Samuel Gerrish, Robert Woodbury.

Presidents: Dr. Asa Crosby, Sandwich, 1808-11; Dr. Caleb Morse, Moultonborough, 1812-21; Dr. Jabez Dow, Dover, 1822-24; Dr. Ichabod Shaw, Moultonborough, 1825-29; Dr. John McCrillis, Wakefield, 1830-32; Dr. James Farrington, Rochester, 1833-35; Dr. Stephen Drew, Milton, 1836-38; Dr. John P. Elkins, New Durham, 1839-41; Dr. Noah Martin, Dover, 1842-43; Dr. J. H. Smith, Dover, 1844-45; Dr. J. S. Fernald, Barrington, 1846-47; Dr. C. F. Elliot, Great Falls, 1848-49; Dr. John Morrison, Alton, 1850-51; Dr. Nathaniel Low, Dover, 1852-53; Dr. J. C. Hanson, Great Falls, 1854-55; Dr. P. A. Stackpole, Dover, 1856-57; Dr. A. Moulton, Ossipee, 1858-59; Dr. D. T. Parker, Farmington, 1860-61; Dr. L. G. Hill, Dover, 1862; Dr. I. W. Lougee, Rochester, 1863-64; Dr. M. R. Warren, Rochester, 1865-66; Dr. A. G. Fenner, Dover, 1867-68; Dr. A. Bickford, Dover, 1869-70; Dr. T. J. W. Pray, Dover, 1871-72; Dr. J. H. Wheeler, 1873-74; Dr. M. C. Lathrop, Dover, 1875-76; Dr. B. W. Sargent, Rochester, 1877-78; Dr. J. S. Parker, Lebanon, Me., 1879-80; Dr. S. C. Whitties, Portsmouth, 1881; Dr. John R. Ham, Dover, 1882; Dr. S. C. Whittier, Portsmouth, 1883; Dr. J. W. Parsons, Portsmouth, 1884-85; Dr. Carl H. Horsch, Dover, 1886-87; Dr. Charles A. Fairbanks, Dover, 1888-89; Dr. Henry Rust Parker, Dover, 1890-91; Dr. J. J. Berry, Portsmouth, 1892-93; Dr. Miah B. Sullivan, Dover, 1894; Dr. L. E. Grant, Somersworth, 1895; Dr. A. Noel Smith, Dover, 1896; Dr. A. C. Heffinger, Portsmouth, 1897; Dr. Roscoe G. Blanchard, Dover, 1898; Dr. E. D. Jaques, South Berwick, 1899; Allen P. Hichmond, Dover, 1900; Dr. W. H. Nute, Exeter, 1901; Dr. John H. Neal, Rochester, 1902; Dr. George P. Morgan, Dover, 1903; Dr. A. E. Grant, Durham, 1904; Dr. George A. Folsom, Dover, 1905; Dr. P. H. Greeley, Farmington, 1906; Dr.

D. L. Stokes, Rochester, 1907; Dr. Louis W. Flanders, Dover, 1908; Dr. T. J. Dougherty, Somersworth, 1909; Dr. M. A. H. Hart, Farmington, 1910; Dr. H. O. Chesley, Dover, 1911; Dr. F. L. Keay, Rochester, 1912-1913.

Presidents pro tem.: Jabez Dow, 1832; Dr. Noah Martin, 1841; T. J. W. Pray, 1869; M. C. Lathrop, 1860.

Secretaries: Dr. Samuel Gerrish, 1808-9; Dr. Jabez Dow, Dover, 1810, 1813-16; Dr. Jonathan Greeley, 1811; Dr. Samuel Pray, Rochester, 1812, 1817-19; Dr. Asa Perkins, 1820-22; Dr. Stephen Drew, Milton, 1823; Dr. Moses Colby, Ossipee, 1824-27; Dr. Thomas Lindsay, Jr., Wakefield, 1828-30; Dr. John S. Fernald, Barrington, 1831-32; Dr. J. H. Smith, Dover, 1833-38; Dr. Levi Merrill, Dover, 1839-44; Dr. P. A. Stackpole, Dover, 1845-54; Dr. L. G. Hill, Dover, 1855; Dr. A. G. Fenner, Dover, 1856-65; Dr. Jeremiah Horne, Dover, 1866; Dr. I. R. Ham, Dover, 1867-78; Dr. C. A. Fairbanks, Dover, 1879-87; Dr. Roscoe G. Blanchard, Dover, 1888; Dr. Charles A. Fairbanks, Dover, 1889-98; Dr. Louis W. Flanders, Dover, 1899-1906; Dr. H. O. Chesley, Dover, 1907-08; Dr. L. W. Flanders, Dover, 1909-12; Dr. F. L. Keay, Rochester, 1913.

Members from 1810-1913: 1810—William Smith, Northwood; Moses Colby, Ossipee; David W. Clark, Parsons' Field, Me.; Thomas Lindsey, Wakefield; William Chadbourne, Conway.

1812—Benjamin Kittridge; Thomas Webster, Sanbornton.

1814—Henry Sargent, New Durham.

1815—Thomas H. Merrill, Gilmanton.

1816—George Kittridge, Epping.

1817—William Prescott, Gilmanton; John Morrison, Alton; Jonathan Woodbury, Dover; Josiah Crosby, Meredith; John B. Elliot, Barrington; Ebenezer Dearborn, New Durham.

1818—Jacob Kittridge, Dover; Joseph Hammonds, Farmington; John McCrillis, Wakefield; Asa Perkins.

1819—Stephen Drew, David S. Libbey, Effingham; Levi Merrill, Tuf-tonboro'.

1820—James Farrington, Rochester.

1821—Daniel Mowe, New Durham; Charles White, Sandwich.

1822—Reuben Buck, Shapley, Me.; Ichabod Shaw, Moultonborough; John P. Elkins, Middleton; Moses Colby, Ossipee.

1823—Nathaniel Low, South Berwick, Me.; Alexander Hatch, Lebanon, Me.

1824—Freedom Seaver, Dover.

1825—Thomas Lindsay, Jr., Wakefield; Asael Dearborn, Effingham.

1827—John S. Fernald, Barrington; Thomas J. Tibbetts, Wolfborough; Samuel W. Drew, Dover.

1828—James Norris, Sandwich; J. B. Warner, Somersworth.

- 1831—Jere. Dow, Farmington.
1832—Richard Russel, Wakefield; G. L. Bennett, Middleton, George Kitt-
ridge, Dover.
1834—O. W. Austin; M. R. Warren, Middleton.
1835—Noah Martin, Dover.
1836—J. W. Cowan, Dover; H. G. Ford; C. F. Elliot, Somersworth;
George Fabyan.
1837—A. G. Fenner, Dover.
1839—Alvah Moulton, Ossipee; David T. Parker, Farmington; Richard
Steel; Richard Ruzzel.
1840—Calvin Cutter, Dover; Jefferson Smith, Dover.
1841—Benjamin Woodman.
1842—Calvin H. Guptill.
1843—P. A. Stackpole, Dover; Stephen W. Drew.
1845—J. L. Swinerton.
1846—L. G. Hill, Somersworth; Jesse A. Sandborn, Wolfborough; Charles
Warren, Wolfborough; J. C. Hanson, Somersworth; Alvah Parker, East Leb-
anon, Me.; George D. Staples, North Berwick; S. H. Paul, Dover; Jeremiah
Horne, Dover; W. H. H. Manson, Moultonborough; David Huckins,
Sandwich.
1847—Thomas Tuttle, Northwood.
1848—Yeaton, Somersworth; Pratt, Wingate, Russell, Tyler, Somers-
worth; T. G. Pike, Durham; Oliver Goss, Tuftonborough.
1849—Thomas J. W. Pray and Nicholas Folsom, Dover.
1850—Abner Horn, Farmington; J. Farrington, Rochester; C. H. Shack-
ford and J. T. Page, Somersworth; G. W. Woodhouse, Alphonso Beckford,
Nathaniel Low, Dover; Leighton and Flanders, Durham; William Water-
house, Barrington.
1852—Palmer of Strafford; C. Trafton, South Berwick; Palmer, Milton;
I. W. Sawyer, Alton.
1854—Frank Tuttle, Somersworth.
1855—C. L. Hartwell, Farrington; Andrew J. H. Buzzell, Dover;
I. S. Ross, Somersworth.
1858—A. M. Winn and N. C. Parker, Farmington; Freeman Hall, North
Berwick.
1860—E. C. Dow.
1861—Jefferson Smith, Dover; B. N. Fowle, Newmarket.
1862—James H. Wheeler and G. E. Pinkham, Dover.
1864—J. Ham, Dover.
1866—John P. Horn and N. Woodhouse, Dover.
1867—S. C. Whittier, Portsmouth; Alvah Junkins, Somersworth.
1868—John Bell, M. C. Lathrop, B. F. Kimball, Dover; O. G. Cilley,
Durham; A. C. Newell, Farmington; J. W. Buckman, Somersworth.

- 1869—R. B. Foss, Farmington.
1870—D. A. Wendell, Dover.
1871—C. A. Tufts, Dover.
1872—W. S. Atkinson, J. H. York, Dover; E. N. Tucker, Canyon.
1875—Frank Haley, W. P. Sylvester, Dover; W. H. Horr, Salmon Falls;
J. S. Daniels, Barrington.
1876—C. E. Swasey, W. H. Sylvester, Somersworth.
1877—Eli Edgcomb, Somersworth; C. E. Blazo, Rochester; J. W. Parsons, Portsmouth.
1878—E. S. Berry, A. Noel Smith, D. P. T. Chamberlain and Charles A. Fairbanks, Dover; N. C. Twombly, Strafford.
1879—J. Pitts, Dover; E. Q. Adams, Kittery Point.
1880—J. L. M. Willis, Eliot; T. A. Rogers, Kennebuckport, Me.; C. E. Quimby, Somersworth.
1881—F. J. Harmon, Sanford; W. E. Pillsbury, Milton; S. N. Nash, North Berwick; G. O. Robbins, Somersworth; F. P. Virgin, Rochester; M. B. Sullivan, Henry Rust Parker, J. G. Hayes, Dover; O. B. Hanson, Farmington; J. O. McCarrison, North Berwick.
1882—Herbert F. Pitcher, Milton.
1883—Frank L. Durgin, Sanford, Me.
1884—Roscoe G. Blanchard, Dover.
1885—Elwin W. Hodson, Carl H. Horsch, Dover.
1886—Edwin D. Jaques, South Berwick, Me.; Daniel P. Cilley, Jr., John Young, Farmington; Charles M. Sleeper, South Berwick, Me.; William Hale, Dover.
1887—Frank B. Morrill, North Berwick, Me.; William P. Watson, Dover; George E. Osgood, East Barrington; Charles D. Jones, Milton; John J. Berry, Portsmouth.
1888—Harry H. Stackpole, Dover; George S. Emerson, South Berwick, Me.; John D. O'Doherty, Dover.
1889—George B. Emerson, Allen P. Richmond, Dover; Elwin T. Hubbard, Rochester.
1890—George P. Morgan, Dover; Lindsey E. Grant, Somersworth.
1892—Dudley L. Stokes, Rochester; Henri A. Jendrault, Inez H. Ford, Dover; Arthur C. Heffinger, Portsmouth; Thomas J. Ward, Dover.
1893—George A. Tolman, Dover; Benjamin Cheever, Portsmouth; James S. Roberts, Durham.
1894—Frederick O. Fowle, Portsmouth; Louis W. Flanders, Dover.
1895—Marion F. Smith, Hampton.
1896—Thomas J. Dougherty, Somersworth; John H. Mudgett, Barrington.

1897—William H. Dyer, Providence, R. I.; John C. Parker.

Admitted since 1897 to date—William H. Nute, Exeter; Albert E. Grant, Stephen Young, John H. Neal, Frederick L. Hayes, Wesley M. Newcomb, Hannibal P. Wheatley, John R. Pattee, Thomas W. Luce, Forrest L. Keay, Frank W. Blair, John H. Bates, Chas. W. Hannaford, Ray J. Ward, John S. Meserve, Wm. B. Kenniston, Philips H. Greeley, Walter Tuttle, Pearl Tenny Haskell, Harry O. Chesley, Louis L. Gilman, A. T. Downing, Linwood M. Keene; Eugene B. Eastman, Portsmouth; Oliver N. Eastman, Burlington, Vt.; E. C. Batchelder, Dover, N. H.; J. J. Morin, P. J. Kittridge, Rochester, N. H.; E. N. Carrignan, E. L. Chapman, J. K. Sweeney, Dover, N. H.

CHAPTER IV

HOMICIDES AND HANGINGS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY

THE ELISHA THOMAS CASE

There have been three executions for murder in Strafford county, two in the jails here, and one at the Concord state prison; a fourth was sentenced to be hanged, but died before the day arrived on which he was to be executed. The first execution was on June 3, 1788, and took place at the foot of Swazey's hill in what is the mill yard of the Cocheco Manufacturing Co., on Payne street. The unfortunate man was Elisha Thomas of New Durham. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary army, and in any modern court would not have been held for any higher crime than murder in the second degree, manslaughter. It came as the result of an altercation, in the preceding February, between Thomas and another man, in a tavern at New Durham; both were badly under the influence of New England rum. Captain Brown, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary army, attempted to separate the belligerents, and in so doing got stabbed with a knife by Thomas and soon died. Thomas expressed deep grief as he had not the slightest intention of wounding his friend, Captain Brown; but regrets did not count in court. He was arrested, brought to Dover and confined in the jail, which stood on "Jail Hill," where Mrs. John H. Henderson's house now stands on the east side of Central avenue, corner of South Pine street. Theophilus Dame was jailor. Thomas left at home a wife and six children. Some days after he was committed to jail, his wife, taking her youngest child to a neighbor's house, set out for Dover to visit her husband; that was no easy journey in those days, and on foot. One night while she was away, the other five children being in bed, the house caught fire and was burned, and four of the children were burned with it, the oldest one escaping. While in jail, and a few days before his execution, Thomas attempted to escape by climbing up the big flue in the chimney, but failed to get free. The jailor allowed him to attend church on Sundays, under guard of the sheriff and his posse. The First Parish meeting house then was a wooden building which stood on the site of the present brick edifice at Tuttle Square. The *New Hampshire Gazette*, of current date, gave quite an account of the execution, and says: "The very peculiar cir-

cumstances of this unhappy man's fate induced a vast concourse of spectators to attend his execution.²² One of the Dover witnesses of the affair was Michael Read, Esq., then a boy of ten years. Mr. Read died September 3, 1864, and was probably the last survivor of the vast throng of witnesses who stood on the hill and saw the sheriff perform his sad duty. Some Dover citizens now surviving (1913) have heard him tell the story of what he saw that day, June 3, 1788.

THE CASE OF ANDREW HOWARD

The second execution occurred July 8, 1846, in the jail yard, on the south side of Silver street, just west of the present Dover and Portsmouth railroad, where Mr. Philip Brown's elegant residence now stands. The prisoner was Andrew Howard of Rochester, who murdered Phebe Hanson, September 19, 1843. The executioner was High Sheriff Gorham W. Hoitt of Lee. The final trial was held in the old courthouse, now (1913) Bradley's garage, in the summer of 1845; August 11, that year, he was convicted and sentenced to be hung on the twelfth of November following. On that day all the necessary preparations for the hanging were ready, and the gallows up in front of the jail yard, and several thousand persons had gathered to witness the execution, covering all the fields around there, and Sheriff Hoitt was about to escort the prisoner to the platform when a fast riding courier arrived on the scene and presented from Governor Steele a reprieve of the prisoner to the eighth of July, 1846. The crowd was greatly disappointed. They wanted to see Howard hung, and some would have taken him out and performed the job for the sheriff, could they have got hold of him. But Sheriff Hoitt was a strong man and had a strong posse at hand to assist him in defense of the jail and in support of law and order. The affair was a neighborhood talk in all parts of the county until the real execution came in the following July.

The *Dover Enquirer* of September 26, 1843, gave an interesting account of the murder, from which the following excerpt was taken. It says: "In a remote part of the town (of Rochester) near the line of Farmington, a woman, Phebe Hanson, was shot in her own house at noon-day. Miss Hanson was a maiden lady somewhat advanced in years, and with her brother, also unmarried, occupied the house. About noon a neighbor of the name of Page, living a few rods distant, heard the report of a gun at the house of Miss Hanson, and soon started for there to see what was the matter. Before he arrived there he saw three men advancing toward the house from an opposite direction, with guns upon their shoulders, and they reached the house and entered it a few minutes before Mr. Page arrived. On entering he found them seated in the kitchen. On inquiring for Miss Hanson he was

told that she was in the front entry asleep; they said they had been out gunning and had called to get some drinks of cider.

Mr. Page went to the entry and found Miss Hanson dead, having bled profusely. He told the men she was dead, supposing that she had fallen down stairs. They expressed surprise, but left the house and went into the woods. The neighbors were informed, and search was made for the men and they were found and arrested. An investigation was held and they cleared themselves of having any knowledge of the murder. Two other persons, brothers, of the name of Howard, one of whom had been often employed by Miss Hanson on her farm, and who sustained a bad character, were immediately suspected and warrants were taken out for their arrest. When the officers reached their house and entered the front door the brothers made their escape by the cellar door, and went to Dover; the officers pursued them and succeeded in arresting them just as they were entering a car to leave on the train for Boston. They were taken to Rochester for examination, which was held before Richard Kimball, Esq. The officials seem to have made it so searching that one of the brothers, Andrew, made a full confession of his guilt; as nothing appeared against his brother, Emery, he was set free.

"From his confession it appeared the object of perpetrating the crime was to obtain money from Miss Hanson, which he knew she had in the house. He said he left his brother's house, near Great Falls, Tuesday morning (day of the murder) with his gun loaded and went to Miss Hanson's house determined to get her money. Her brother was away. He tried to persuade her to give him money, and she gave him a small sum. Then he threatened her if she did not give him more; she said that was all there was in the house. He told her he knew better, and finding she would not give up, he raised his gun, took deliberate aim and shot her through the neck. The ball passed completely through and caused instant death. He then took the trunk belonging to her brother, Jacob Hanson, broke it open and stole what was in it, about thirty dollars, in cash, and a pocket knife. The trunk of Phebe, which was said to contain nearly \$1,000, he failed to find. The money and knife were found later. Howard is a young man about twenty-five years old."

The trial of the case commenced on Tuesday, August 13, 1844. Charles W. Woodman, county solicitor, was the prosecuting attorney, assisted by Attorney-General Walker. Counsel for the prisoner were Daniel M. Christie and John P. Hale. The trial occupied two days. Mr. Hale's argument, about three-quarters of an hour, was directed against capital punishment. Mr. Christie argued that if the prisoner were guilty, which he neither affirmed nor denied, he was guilty only of murder in the second degree. The case was given to the jury about 12 o'clock (noon) who, after being out all the afternoon, came into court and reported that they could not agree, six being in

favor of returning a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and six that it be for murder in the second degree.

The case was again tried at the February term of the court of common pleas, when Attorneys Bell and Christie were counsel for Howard. About two hundred jurors were summoned before the panel was completed. From the first fifty only four were chosen. The trial occupied nearly a week, the defense being carried on with great skill by two of the ablest lawyers in the state. Mr. Christie, who was then in his prime, occupied five hours in his argument which was very ingeniously woven and held the close attention of every one in the court room, which was crowded. The jury were out only a short time when they agreed upon a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The counsel for the prisoner immediately made a motion in arrest of judgment, so the sentence could not be given until the next August.

The execution took place July 8, 1846, nearly two years after the murder was committed. The local papers gave a full account of the scenes attendant upon it. The number of spectators in attendance was estimated at three thousand, a third of whom were women. The larger part of them could not see anything of the hanging of the prisoner, at which they expressed much anger toward Sheriff Gorham W. Hoitt because he had erected the gallows in the rear of the jail, where it could not be seen from the street. The sheriff had also endeavored to conceal it by a canvas, from those who had mounted fences, but this he was compelled to remove by the threats of the more boisterous part of the spectators to demolish the fences of the jail yard if the canvas was not taken down. It is the tradition that the sheriff was very much frightened by the mob tendency of the spectators and took down the canvas as a compromise. When the hanging was booked for the previous date, but was postponed by a reprieve from Governor Steele, the gallows had been erected in front of the jail where everybody could see. One man, who was present and witnessed the execution, told the writer he never saw a more excited crowd of people, and when some one shouted, "There he goes," several women screamed and fell senseless in swoons. It is the tradition that Sheriff Hoitt dreaded to perform the work, and became so nerved up he was never quite himself again. It was well that the Legislature not long after decreed that all executions henceforth should be performed in the state prison. The Howard murder trial was probably the subject of more talk and discussion than any homicide that ever took place in New Hampshire. The Silver street jail was built in 1827 and began to be occupied in 1828, the year the old jail was sold.

THE THIRD EXECUTION; JOHN Q. PINKHAM

The third execution of a Strafford county man was on the fourteenth day of March, 1879; John Q. Pinkham was the man and Sheriff Stephen S. Chick

performed the hanging in the state prison at Concord. The murder was committed in New Durham January 9, 1878. The trial began March 5, 1878, and was completed March 9, and he was convicted of murder in the first degree. The prosecution was conducted by Mason W. Tappan, Attorney-General and Charles B. Shackford, county solicitor. Counsel for the defense were James A. Edgerly and George S. Cochrane. The respondent was sentenced to be hanged on the fourteenth day of March, 1879. At a meeting of the Governor and council the first of March, 1879, the council voted to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life, on account of his alleged mental condition, but Governor Prescott refused to sign the warrant for commutation, so he was hanged as decreed by the court.

The murder occurred on the afternoon of January 9, 1878, at a farm house in New Durham. The victim was Mrs. Hiram Berry. Pinkham was a farm laborer who had been in her employ, but had been discharged a few weeks before, as his conduct had become unendurable; he was a confirmed cider-topper, and kept himself boozy cross about all the time that winter. He claimed she owed him for work; she refused to pay it, as she did not owe him anything. He made the demand twice, and was refused; he came a third, on the fatal afternoon, with a double barrel gun loaded, and repeated the demand; being refused he went into the entry where he left his gun when he first came in; returning, he took deliberate aim and shot her dead, in the presence of her daughter, who exclaimed, "You have killed my Mother!" Whereupon Pinkham exclaimed, prefacing it with an oath: "I have killed your mother, and if you speak another word, I will shoot you!" Pinkham then left the house and when about forty rods away he pulled out his pocket knife and cut his throat, but did not do any serious damage, so he recovered all right. Soon after, the alarm being given, he was arrested by Sheriff J. G. Johnson and taken to Farmington, where a hearing was held before Judge Tuttle, who committed him to jail in Dover. The trial in March occupied four days, and his counsel, Edgerly and Cochrane, made strenuous efforts to make it appear Pinkham was temporarily insane, but Attorney-General Tappan and County Solicitor Shackford presented proof that all the insanity he had was caused by too much hard cider in his stomach, having previously been on a spree, and the killing was the result of his violent temper.

THE FOURTH FIRST DEGREE MURDER

The fourth, and last, first degree murder case was that of Isaac B. Sawtelle, which took place in Rochester, though neither party was a resident of that city. It was committed on February 5, 1890; the victim was his brother, Hiram F. Sawtelle, of Chelsea, Mass. The trial began December 16, 1890, at 11 A. M. and was concluded December 25 at 5 o'clock P. M. The prosecuting

attorneys were Attorney-General Daniel Barnard and County Solicitor John Kivel, with Elmer J. Smart, Esq., as assistant. The counsel for the defendant were James A. Edgerly, Joseph H. Worcester and George F. Haley, Esqs. It was a hard-fought battle, but Sawtelle was convicted of murder in the first degree. The case was transferred to the Supreme Court on exceptions, which exceptions were overruled. A motion for a new trial was heard before the full bench of judges and denied. The respondent was sentenced on the twenty-fifth of December, 1890, to imprisonment in the state prison at Concord until the first Tuesday of January, 1892, and then to be hanged by the neck until dead. On January 25, 1891, Sawtelle was stricken with apoplexy in his cell and died soon after.

The murder was the result of a family quarrel about property, at Chelsea Heights, Mass., in which Isaac and Hiram and their mother, and Hiram's wife were the *dramatis personae*. Isaac entertained the idea that if he could get his brother Hiram out of the way he could get possession of quite an amount of property. A daughter of Hiram was sent to board with a family in Rochester. Isaac went to Rochester and sent a telegram for his brother to come there as the girl was dangerously sick. Hiram went there and was met at the train by Isaac, who had hired a team and had it waiting. They got into the team and drove towards East Rochester, Hiram supposing he was going to see his daughter at a farm house. On the road Isaac drew a pistol and shot his brother dead, then held his body upright in the carriage and drove across the Salmon Falls river into Lebanon, Me., about two miles. There in a growth of pine trees he dug a grave and buried the body, having taken along in the carriage a spade and other tools with which to dig. He then returned to Rochester and took the train for Boston. He was not suspected or arrested until three or four weeks after.

The first hearing in the case was before Judge Wentworth in Rochester, on March 11. The contending lawyers were County Solicitor John Kivel, now judge in the Superior Court, and James A. Edgerly, Esq., of Somersworth, who died several years ago. Mr. Edgerly was then in his prime, and keen as a Damascus sword. The chief witness at the preliminary hearing was Mrs. Sawtelle, widow of Hiram, the murdered man. For Mr. Kivel she told a plain, straight story. Mr. Edgerly's cross examination was very severe, as he knew how to be when his powers were aroused. That brought out the whole story of the family quarrels about the property, which caused the murder.

Previous to this first hearing at which the respondent was held, without bail for appearance before the grand jury, there had been a great amount of investigation, it taking quite a while to track the murderer's route to the place where he buried the body of his victim, which he mutilated considerably, and then quite a lot of running and searching for evidence the body was that of Hiram. Newspaper men were here from all quarters, on the watch for the

latest discoveries in the affair. So it was a period of excitement never before surpassed in Strafford county. County Solicitor Kivel was on the watch constantly and had every clue thoroughly ferreted out before he had the preliminary hearing, so that he was ready to counter strike every blow dealt by his opponent, Mr. Edgerly.

At the trial in December following two of the most eminent judges in the state presided, Chief Justice Charles Doe and Judge George A. Bingham, and they held the contending counsel, who were very bitter at times, strictly within the rule of evidence and of law. The weather was very cold. The court room at each day of the trial was crowded to its capacity. Judge Doe was noted for his love of fresh air, both at home and in court. The presence of such a crowd in the court room made the atmosphere very much vitiated soon after the sitting began; Judge Doe could not stand it; he ordered the sheriff to lower every window in the room; the cold, bracing air come in with a rush; he put on his coat and kept the lawyers and witnesses working, though shivering with cold. When he thought enough fresh air had been admitted he ordered the windows closed. This ventilating process was repeated each day, whenever the judge got "fdgity." Several persons caught severe "colds" and were laid up with pneumonia after the trial was over.

In conducting the defense the respondent's counsel became convinced they could not clear him of the charge of murder, so bent all their energy to discredit evidence that the crime was committed in Rochester; if committed across the Salmon Falls river, in Lebanon, Maine, then, of course, no legal trial could be held in Strafford County, New Hampshire. No witness saw the shooting; all the evidence presented was circumstantial. In substance it was this:

When Isaac and Hiram were on their way in the team from Rochester Center to East Rochester village a man with a load of lumber met them; soon after he had passed them he heard three rapid reports of pistol shots in the direction of the carriage containing the two men; he did not recognize the men, but afterwards did recognize Isaac Sawtelle as one of the men. Also a woman, living near the road to East Rochester, and not far from where the lumber man passed the team, heard the three pistol shots fired in rapid succession. A third witness was also produced in court who testified to hearing the pistol shots. Other circumstantial evidence was also presented. After the shooting one witness testified he saw the two men in the carriage and one was leaning against the other. Hence it was shown that the murder was committed in Rochester, N. H. This was the last case in Strafford county of murder of the first degree.

OTHER MURDER CASES

From January 24, 1888, to August 23, 1908, there were 33 indictments by the grand jury for murder in Strafford county; during the past five years there has been no case of the kind before the court. As has already been stated, two of these were for murder in the first degree and were sentenced to be hung; one was hung; the other died before the day arrived for hanging. Fifteen were convicted and sentenced to state prison; three were found to be insane and were confined in the insane asylum. One escaped from jail before his case came to trial. Twelve were acquitted. The larger part of those who were convicted were strongly under the influence of intoxicating liquors, and probably never would have committed the acts had they let rum alone.

JOSEPH E. KELLEY OF SOMERSWORTH

One of the most singular and dramatic of the fifteen manslaughter cases was that of Joseph E. Kelley of Somersworth, a young man of about twenty-four years of age, who murdered Joseph A. Stickney, cashier of the Great Falls National Bank, April 16, 1897. Kelley, according to his own confession, did not intend to murder Stickney, but only to rob the bank, but the latter put up a fight and Kelley killed him by a blow on his head and then completed his job of robbery. Following is a brief of his confession:

He said he was out of money and had been planning the robbery for some time. On Thursday previous to the murder he went to the bank to carry out his plans, but was prevented by the presence of a lady. On Friday he wrapped an old overcoat in paper, with the intention of asking Stickney to have the parcel placed in the bank vault. When Kelley reached the bank he tried to open the screen door, and was met by the cashier, who was alone, and asked what he wanted. Kelley made no reply but forced open the door. Stickney shouted for the police. Kelley then hit him on the head with a jimmy, knocking him insensible; he then struck two more blows and cut Stickney's throat from ear to ear with a razor. Then he proceeded to ransack the safe, putting all the money he could get hold of into a pillow case, estimated at \$4,125. He carried the spoils to an orchard and hid them, returning, unconcernedly, to his boarding house to partake of dinner. After dinner he paid his landlady \$20, which he owed her, placed the pillowcase containing the money into a dress-suit case and drove to Milton. He threw the razor away in the orchard. He hitched his horse outside the village, and called at the house of Farmer Jones, about a quarter of a mile from the village proper. He asked Miss Jones if her father was at home, saying he wished to put up his team for a couple of days. After further chat with

Miss Jones, he went to the store of John Mason and purchased a light, spring overcoat and a slate-colored derby hat. He then drove to Chamberlain's livery stable and put up his horse, telling Mr. Chamberlain that he was going by train to Sanbornville, about ten miles away. He promised to return in three days. He took the Boston and Maine train without purchasing a ticket, getting on to the rear platform. The conductor did not discover him till Union was reached. At Sanbornville, he says, he got off and took the next train for Cookshire Junction, Que., coming into Montreal Junction on the Halifax express. "After I saw Stickney dead," he broke in here, "I felt sorry, but an hour after I did not even feel nervous about it."

Near Cookshire he sorted over his money, placing the gold in a separate pocket from the paper. The silver he left in the dressing case. From the description given by Kelley, Mr. Carpenter concluded he had hidden the dress-suit case at Vaudreuil or St. Polycarpe Junction, and at once hurried Kelley aboard a train. Kelley was not sure of Vaudreuil, but quickly recognized St. Polycarpe. After walking along the Canadian Pacific tracks for a distance of about five hundred yards a bag containing \$810 was found in a covered culvert, where Kelley had thrown it on Saturday. The dress-suit case was found in the middle of a plowed field, about one hundred and fifty yards from the railway tracks. Kelley stated that after leaving St. Polycarpe he had walked to St. Justine de Newton, through a pouring rain, and after having taken several drinks in a saloon, he proceeded to Berard's hotel, where he remained until the Canadian Pacific express came along, boarding it for Montreal.

The murder was not discovered until two or three hours after it was committed, at noontime, but when the news got abroad, Sheriff James E. Hayes and his deputies, George W. Parker, J. S. McDaniel, Wm. H. Rich and Edwin B. Bartlett got on the track of Kelley and traced his travels to Canada, where they found him in Montreal, and on the 22d of April started with him for Dover. Kelley was willing to return, having confessed the whole story of the murder. On the way home Kelley puffed away at a cigar in the train, apparently quite unconcerned. On the way home he told Sheriff Hayes that he wore a disguise when he went to rob the bank. He had on a mustache and a goatee, and this was so effectual a disguise that Stickney did not know him. These, he said, would be found in his room. Stickney shouted when Kelley drew a revolver upon him, but Kelley was afraid to use it, and so hit the old man with a jimmy.

The trial of the case began November 8, 1897, but it was taken from the jury November 11, as Kelley made a complete confession to the court of his guilt, and the presiding justice fixed the degree of murder in the second degree and sentenced him to thirty years in the state prison. He was then about twenty-four years old. He was a native of Amesbury, Mass., but had lived

in Somersworth and vicinity two or three years, engaged as porter in hotels and other minor occupations. He was courteous in manner and pleasing in conversation and had made quite an extended acquaintance among the young men of the city.

THE CASE OF JOHN WILLIAMS

One of the most daredevil and sensational murder cases was that of John Williams, on Dover Landing, July 4, 1900. The trial was quite brief, occupying only from 9:15 A. M. October 30 to 11:45 A. M. Nov. 1, 1900. The prosecution was conducted by Attorney-General Edwin G. Eastman and County Solicitor Walter W. Scott. Williams had no counsel. The verdict was "guilty of manslaughter in the first degree." Williams was sentenced to confinement in the state prison at Concord at hard labor for the term of thirty years, and pay costs of prosecution. It is said that Williams is not his real name and that he is connected with some wealthy family in Massachusetts. Four attempts have been made to get him pardoned out on the ground he did not do the shooting; the last petition was in September, this year, 1913; but no pardon or commutation has been secured.

A brief of the case is as follows: Williams and two other young men, all under thirty years of age, had been at work in a stone quarry in Maine, and came to Dover to have a "good time" and celebrate the "glorious Fourth." They had been drinking before they came here, and drank more beer while here, so at night they were in a very hilarious state of mind when they made their appearance on Dover Landing, the shipping section of the city. On one of the streets they saw Magie Donalson and Kittie Scanlon seated on the steps of a residence with John McNalley and Thomas Dobbins. The men stopped and commenced talking to the women. McNalley and Dobbins objected to what was said to the girls, when Williams pulled out a revolver and began shooting, indiscriminately, among the persons on the doorsteps around there. The result was John McNalley was shot dead, Thomas Dobbins died of his wounds soon after, Joseph Gagnon received two pistol wounds, one in the chin, the other in the stomach, and Arthur Russell had the bones of one leg shattered by a bullet. The shooting occurred about 10:30 P. M. on the night of July 4. The persons shot were young men between thirty and forty years of age.

City Marshal James Fogerty and his assistants made vigorous search for the three strange men and at length found two of them at a public house near the Granite State Park and the third one, John Williams, who did the shooting, asleep under some bushes in the vicinity of the park. At the trial it was proven that Williams did the shooting, not aiming to hit anyone in particular, but at the crowd in general.

CHAPTER V

HISTORY OF DOVER (I)

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN DOVER AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

In order to give a clear understanding of where the first permanent settlement of New Hampshire was made, it seems best to begin with a statement of the various grants of the territory of New Hampshire, to whom and when made, as this matter of grants has led to much confusion of ideas among the historians, by which they have been led into making erroneous statements; several important facts in regard to this question are now known which were not known by the early writers, some of the discoveries of important papers being of recent date.

November 3, 1620, King James granted a patent or charter to forty persons who were incorporated as "The Council established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing New England, in America; from the 40th to the 48th degree of latitude, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean." Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason were important and influential members of this powerful company. All New Hampshire patents and grants were obtained from this Council of Plymouth; the grants were as follows:

1. MARIANA, to Capt. John Mason, March 9, 1621-2, under which it is claimed that he had Ambrose Gibbons, as his agent, make a small settlement at Cape Ann in 1622 or '23, and they remained there until ousted by the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and Mason lost all control there in 1630.

2. THE PROVINCE OF MAINE, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason, April 19, 1622. This comprised all the coast from the Merrimack river to the Kennebec river, and back into the country a rather indefinite but very great distance. So far as New Hampshire was concerned, nothing was ever done under this grant.

3. A POINT OF LAND IN THE PASCATAWAY RIVER, IN NEW ENGLAND, to David Thomson, Mr. Jobe and Mr. Sherwood, always since known as Thomson's Point; this grant was made in 1622; the exact month and day of month are not known, but probably in July or August, as only a memorandum of the patent and the year it was given has been found. Mr. Thomson made a settlement there, as will be explained farther on.

4. ODIORNE'S POINT AND HILTON'S POINT, comprising a tract of six thousand acres, bordering on the south side of the Pascataqua river and its branches. On this land the first settlement was made in the spring of 1623, as will be explained later. The grant was made October 16, 1622, by the Council of Plymouth, to David Thomson, alone.

5. NEW HAMPSHIRE, to Capt. John Mason, November 7, 1629, which was bounded as follows:

"All that part of the main land in New England, lying upon the sea coast, beginning at the middle part of the Merrimac river, and from thence proceed northward along the sea coast to the Pascataqua river, and so forwards and up within the said river, and to the farthest head thereof (now known as Milton Three Ponds), and from thence northwestwards, until three score miles be finished from the first entrance of Pascataqua river, and also from (mouth of the) Merrimack through the said river, and to the furthest head thereof; and so forwards up into the lands westward, until three score miles be finished; and from thence to cross overland to the three score miles, as accompted from Pascataqua river, together with all islands and islets within five leagues distance of the premises and abutting upon the same, or any part or parcel thereof, etc., etc."—Captain Mason never did anything with that grant.

6. THE LACONIA GRANT, only ten days later, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason, November 17, 1629. The boundaries of this grant extended from the mouth of the Merrimack river, along the coast to the Sagadahock (Kennebec) river, and the side lines extended north and west to include Lake Champlain and territory to the St. Lawrence river. Under that patent lively work was begun by Captain Mason to make a settlement in New Hampshire; he had done nothing before in this respect. He sent over a party in 1630, in the famous ship Warwick, of which Capt. Walter Neal was governor, and they took possession of the Thomson house at Odiorne's Point, began the settlement at Strawberry Bank, which twenty-three years later was named Portsmouth; and Captain Mason began settlement at the head of the Newichawannock river, in 1634, at a point since known as Great Works.

About the same time, 1634, settlements began to be made on the east side of the river, directly across from Dover Point, in that part of Old Kittery, now Eliot. The settlement in what is now Kittery began several years later. This was not a part of the Laconia Company's scheme, but independent of it, after that company failed.

The historians of New Hampshire, for more than two hundred years, in writing of this first settlement, have stated in substance, and the statement has been everywhere generally accepted, that Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason having obtained from the Council of Plymouth, constituted by the King of England, a grant of all the land between the rivers

Merrimack and Sagadahock (Kennebec) extending back to the great lakes and river of Canada, formed a company with several merchants of London and other cities, and styling themselves the "Company of Laconia" attempted the establishment of a colony and fishery at the mouth of the Pascataqua river. For this purpose in the spring of 1623 they sent out David Thomson, Edward Hilton and William Hilton, who had been fishermongers in London, with a number of other people, in two divisions, furnished with all the necessaries for carrying out the design. Thomson landed at the river's mouth at a place which he called Little Harbor, where he built a house, afterwards known as "Mason Hall," erected salt works, and made other preparations for carrying on his fishing business, but the Hiltons set up their fishing stages eight miles further up the river on a neck of land which the Indians called Winnichahannet, but they named it Northam and afterwards Dover. The proper designation of that story is historical "rot." Mason and Gorges had nothing whatever to do with Thomson and Hilton, as I will prove later; they were here seven years before the Laconia Company sent over the first emigrants in the ship Warwick in 1630, and commenced the settlement at Strawberry Bank.

The managers of the Laconia Company entertained most extravagant ideas of the geography and topography of the country between the mouth of the Pascataqua river and Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence river. They thought it was only a short distance between the head waters of the Merrimack and the Pascataqua, from which it would be an easy job to step over into Canada and drive out the French. With the Pascataqua as a base of operations the company expected to acquire immense fortunes for the individual members, but it proved to be a great failure, after three years' trial, and was dissolved in 1634; Mason took the New Hampshire side of the river, and Gorges the Maine side, except that Mason retained the settlement at Great Works (now South Berwick), as he had invested quite largely there in mills and live stock, etc.

Captain Mason died in 1635, and his widow left the settlers to shift for themselves, as she was not financially able to assist them further. They speedily made good by gobbling up all the property they could lay hands on. That was the end of the Masonian work of making settlements; but a half century later, the land owners here were forced to defend themselves against Masonian lawsuits, which were handed down from generation to generation for nearly a century.

It is not easy to see wherein, or whereat, Capt. John Mason ever benefited New Hampshire. He was its founder only in the fact that he gave the name which it bears, from his home county in Old England, making it New Hampshire in New England. Captain Mason was a failure as a colonizer



GUPPY HOUSE, DOVER, N. H.



OLD GARRISON HOUSE, DOVER, N. H.



THE HAM HOUSE, AT GARRISON HILL, DOVER, N. H. BUILT ABOUT 1680.



SAWYER MEMORIAL
OBSERVATORY, ON
GARRISON HILL

in New Hampshire; the settlement was begun seven years before he had anything to do with it.

7. THE HILTON GRANT, commonly called the Squamscott patent, to Edward Hilton, March 12, 1629-30, which date is only four months after the Laconia patent was issued to Gorges and Mason, which entirely covered and surrounded what Hilton had come into possession of by David Thomson's grant of October, 1622, and which he had occupied peaceably and had improved during the seven years, from 1623 to 1630. The Council of Plymouth willingly granted his request for a patent to more securely protect him in the holding of the property which he had rightfully possessed for seven years. This grant will be spoken of and discussed further on. It covered all the territory of Old Dover.

8. PASCATAWAY, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason, November 3, 1631. The object of this patent was to define more definitely the territory between Gorges and Mason and the territory covered by Edward Hilton's patent, as a dispute had already arisen among the land owners as to the boundary line. In brief, the patent says:

"All that portion of land lying within the precincts hereafter mentioned, beginning upon the seacoast about five miles to the westward to or from the said chief habitation or plantation now possessed by Capt. Walter Neal, at Strawberry Bank, for the use of the adventurers to Laconia (being in the latitude of 43 degrees, or thereabouts), in the Harbor of Pascataquack, alias Bassataquack, alias Passataway, and so forth, from the said beginning, eastward and northeastward, and so proceeding northward or northwestward into the Harbor and River, along the coast and shores thereof, including all the islands and islets lying within, or near unto the same, upwards unto the headland opposite unto the plantation, or habitation, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Edward Hilton, and from thence westwards and southwestwards in the middle of the River, and through the middle of the Bay or Lake of Bequadack, alias Bassaquack, or by what other name or names it hath, towards the bottom or westernmost part of the river called Pascassockes to the falls thereof, and from thence by an imaginary line to pass over to the Sea, where the proambulation began, etc., etc." That is to say, it included what is now known as Portsmouth, Rye, Hampton, Greenland and part of Newington.

9. NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MASONIA, to Capt. John Mason, April 22, 1635. This patent was issued because the Council for New England, at its session, February 3, 1634-5, had decided to surrender its charter to the King, and its territory was divided by the Council into eight divisions, of which No. 6 was given to Captain Mason, and comprised the territory mentioned in his New Hampshire grant of November 7, 1629, and which finally came to be defined by the present boundary lines of the state, after a contention with Massa-

in New Hampshire; the settlement was begun seven years before he had anything to do with it.

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chusetts for nearly two hundred years; the final decision of the line was made less than a score of years ago.

It may be well here to state a fact that is not generally known, that what is now the State of New Hampshire was never so called by the people here; nor was the name New Hampshire used in official and legal papers until 1679, fifty years after it was given to the territory by Captain Mason, that is, November 7, 1629. During the period from 1640 to 1679 the towns here were a part of Norfolk county of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the territory here was called Pascataqua; that was the name it was known by everywhere along the coast, from 1623 to 1640. It has been assumed by some historical writers, that "Pascataqua" was applicable only to the locality about Little Harbor and Strawberry Bank; but that is a mistaken idea of the territory covered by the word. In writing letters they were dated as from "Hilton's Point, Pascataqua;" or, "Strawberry Bank, Pascataqua;" or, "Pascataqua in New England," when letters were sent here from England.

In a statement of Robert Mason's claim for land rent from the Dover and Portsmouth farmers, in 1674-5, reference is made to Capt. John Mason's various franchises, which have already been mentioned, and "afterwards enlarged," and "now called New Hampshire." The inference is plain, that it was not so called before 1675.

The Mason heirs had been trying for years to sell land and collect rent from land holders, but the Massachusetts courts would not admit any such claims; so, as a last resort, in 1679, the separate province of New Hampshire was established, with new courts that Massachusetts could not control, in which the lawsuits were tried. But for those lawsuits our state today might rejoice in the euphonious name, Pascataqua, instead of New Hampshire.

Having shown that Capt. John Mason had nothing whatever to do with the first settlement in New Hampshire, I will now show that David Thomson and Edward Hilton were the leaders in making the first settlements—the former at Thomson's Point and Little Harbor, and the latter at Hilton's Point, now commonly called Dover Point. Both came with their parties in the spring of 1623. Thomson remained two or three years, then removed to Thomson's island, in Boston harbor, where he died. Hilton remained permanently at Dover Point, and the settlement there has been continuous to the present day; therefore I claim that the first permanent settlement in New Hampshire was made at Hilton Point. I will give the evidence on which I base my belief.

Who was David Thomson that he should receive grants of land from the Council of Plymouth? What induced him to come here to settle? Who was Edward Hilton that he should come here with David Thomson? Surely they could not have been ordinary men.

DAVID THOMSON

David Thomson was born about 1590; he was united in marriage with Amias Cole, of Plymouth, England, July 13, 1613; she was the daughter of William Cole, of that town, who was a shipbuilder. The wedding took place in St. Andrew's church, and is on record there.

The names of his parents are not known. It is said that he was of Scotch descent and that he was a son of Michael Thomson, but there is no evidence of this. He is nowhere mentioned as connected with any town in Scotland; the inference is that he was born in Plymouth, where he married his wife and was in business a number of years previous to coming to New England. At the time of his marriage, when he was about twenty-three years old, he was called "an apothecary's clerk." His place of residence from 1613 to 1623, was at Plymouth. How long he continued in the apothecary business is not known. As his father-in-law was a shipbuilder, he may have engaged in business with him; but up to 1620 there is no record further than above stated, as to what he was employed in doing. But it is quite certain he was a busy man and became associated with men who were high up in official circles, whose records are well known.

That he was interested in shipping, and had made voyages to New England and the Pascataqua river before 1623, is shown by his knowledge of the localities here and in Boston harbor and in Massachusetts bay. The proof that he came here in the ship *Jonathan*, in the spring of 1623, will be given at the close of this sketch. He and his party landed at Little Harbor. The precise rock on which they set foot, when they landed, cannot be pointed out, as the Plymouth Rock is, on which the Pilgrims stepped only two and a half years before, but, from the lay of the land, called Odiorne's Point, on which it is probable the first house was built, it is quite certain the landing was made in some cove on the south side of Little Harbor, and below the bridge that leads from Rye to the Wentworth hotel, at Newcastle, as it was not possible to anchor their ship safely any further out toward the open bay.

What interest did Mr. Thomson have in this New England colonization business, that was undertaken by "The Council established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon (England), for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing New England in America, etc., etc."? The Council was chartered November 3, 1620; it organized soon after, and David Thomson was elected or appointed "Messenger," or confidential "Agent." This is shown by the records of the Council, when a hot contest was going on in Parliament, to take away the charter, on the ground that the King had exceeded his authority in granting it. The following are excerpts from the record:

On the 5th of July, 1622: "It is ordered that David Thomson do attend the Lords with a petition to his Majesty for forfeits committed by Thomas

Weston; As also to solicit the Lords for procuring from his Majesty a proclamation concerning fishermen in the western parts. Likewise to procure some course for punishing their (the fishermen's) contempt for authority (of the Council)."

On the 24th of July, 1622: "Mr. Thomson is appointed to attend the Lords, for a warrant to Mr. Attorney-General for drawing the new Patent."

On the 8th of November, 1622: "Mr. Thomson is ordered to pay unto Leo Peddock £10, towards his pains for his last employment to New England."

On the 11th of November, 1622: "Mr. Thomson is appointed to attend Sir Robert Munsell concerning Captain Squebbs' commission."

On the 15th of November, 1622: "Mr. Thomson and the Clerk are directed to see the ton of iron weighed to be sent to Mr. Whitty;" and the same day, "Mr. Thomson is appointed to solicit Captain Love to pay in the £40 for which Sir Samuel Argall standeth engaged," etc.

On the 16th of November: "It is ordered that Mr. Thomson propoundeth to have an order from the Council for transportation of ten persons with provisions for New England. And the persons so transported to pay the Council the usual rate for their transportation, after expiration of two years."

David Thomson's name ceases to appear on the records, as an active agent of the Council, after December 3, 1622. He was then preparing his emigration party for New England; the agreement with the three merchants, his partners, was drawn up December 14, 1622, and signed that day; which agreement will be given later in this article.

From these briefs from records of the Council, it is manifest that David Thomson was an active agent of the Council in the contest with Parliament to save their charter. While he was thus active, he secured for himself, a Mr. Jobe, and a Mr. Sherwood, a patent or grant of a point of land in the Pascataqua river, in New England. The patent itself has not been found, but a memorandum of such a grant is on record in the public record office in London, and was copied by Mr. Charles Deane, of Boston, when he was in London, and published by him in the Massachusetts Historical Register, in 1876, as follows: "1622. A patent to David Thomson, M. Jobe and M. Sherwood, for a Point (of land) in Pascataqua River, in New England."

In the earliest times of history here, the name Pascataqua was applied to the river on the east side of Dover Point, and in that river there is a point of land, just below the mouth of the Cochecho river, which is called Thomson's Point, and has been so called from the the earliest beginning of records here. That is undoubtedly the point of land which was granted to those three men, and there the first temporary settlement was made in Dover by Thomson

before 1622. His object was to use it for catching and curing salmon in the spring time, when that fish ran up the river there in immense schools. When he first made this discovery that it was a good fishing point cannot be determined; it may have been before 1620.

The patent was obtained some time during the summer of 1622. It shows that Mr. Thomson must have been there in some spring time before, else he could not have known there was such a river, and such a point of land in it, which was desirable for fishing.

It has been supposed by some writers, that the name of the Point was derived from William Thompson; but that is an error, as the land bore that name before William Thompson became a resident of Dover, and probably before he was born. "Thomson's Point house" is on the oldest extant tax list in Dover, 1648; name of the owner not given.

DAVID THOMSON'S INDENTURE

On the 16th of October, 1622, the Council of Plymouth gave a patent, or grant, to David Thomson, alone, of six thousand acres of land and an island, in New England. The patent for this grant is not extant, but that there was such a patent is proven by an indenture of David Thomson's, which was found among the old papers in possession of the late Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, which he had inherited from his ancestor, John Winthrop, the first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony.

It had lain among the Winthrop papers two hundred and fifty years, unknown to the historians of New Hampshire, who, in their ignorance, have published a mass of historical "rot" about the first settlement of this state.

Soon after Mr. Winthrop found the indenture, he gave it to the late Charles Deane, of Boston, who read it before the Massachusetts Historical Society, at a meeting in May or June, 1876; and it was published in the *annual of the society* for that year.

In presenting it to the meeting, Mr. Deane first gave a summary of its contents, as follows, which is all that is necessary to give in this paper:

The indenture recites that the Council for New England had granted to David Thomson, alone, under date of 16th of October, 1622:

Six thousand acres of land and one island, in New England, but did not locate it; that Thomson had absolutely conveyed one-fourth part of the island to three merchants of Plymouth, viz.: Abraham Colmer, Nicholas Sherwell and Leonard Pomeroy, with covenants to convey, in fee simple, the fourth part of six thousand acres. In consideration whereof it is agreed between the parties, in brief, as follows:

First. That the merchants, Colmer, Sherwell and Pomeroy, will at their own charge, "this present year, 1622," provide and send two men with

Thomson, in the ship Jonathan of Plymouth, to New England, with victuals, provisions, etc., as shall suffice them till they are landed. And if they land there within the space of three months after the ship shall pass Ram Head (a promontory just outside of Plymouth sound), the residue of the three months' victuals shall be delivered to Thomson, at his landing, there to be disposed of by him towards finding a fit place for intended habitation, and also to begin the same.

Second. The three merchants will, this present year (1622), at their own charge, provide and send three men more in the ship Providence of Plymouth, which ship was owned by Pomeroy, if they may be as soon gotten, or in some other ship with the first expedition that may be to New England; the charges of these three men to be born equally by all the parties.

Third. Two men more are to be sent this present year (1622), in the Jonathan of Plymouth, the charges of them to be borne by all the parties equally.

Fourth. As soon as Thomson and the seven men are landed in New England, Thomson shall, as soon as convenient, find out a fit place to make choice of six thousand acres of land, and a fit place to settle and erect some houses, or buildings for habitations, and to begin the erection of the same. Adjoining these buildings there shall be allotted before the end of five years, six hundred acres of land, which, with all the buildings and everything appertaining to them, shall, at the end of five years, be divided equally between all parties; and all the charges for building, planting, husbanding, etc., during that time shall be equally borne by all. The residue of the six thousand acres to be also divided in a convenient time, between the parties in four parts, whereof Thomson was to have three-fourths, and the others one-fourth.

Fifth. At the end of five years the island shall be divided into four parts, where Thomson was to have three-fourths, and the others one-fourth.

Sixth. Three-fourths of the charge for planting, husbanding and building on the said island, shall be borne by Thomson, and one-fourth by his partners.

Seventh. All profits during the five years that may be derived from the six thousand acres, and by fishing and trading, etc., shall be divided equally; the merchants, however, were to have liberty to employ ships to fish at their own charge, if Thomson does not care to participate in the profits of such extra ships.

Eighth. All benefits and profits arising during the five years, on the residue of the six thousand acres, and on the island, shall be divided among the four men, Thomson to have three parts, and the others one part. Each of them shall, on request, deliver a just account of their receipts and payments during the five years.

The above is a summary of the indenture, which was signed on Decem-

ber 14, 1622, by Thomson, Colmer, Sherwell and Pomeroy, and under which the first settlement of New Hampshire was made. As they then reckoned time, the year 1622 did not end until March 24; so they had ample time to load the ship Jonathan of Plymouth, and get over here before the end of the year 1622, which was the agreement they would do, and probably did do; anyway, they arrived in the early spring of 1623, as we now reckon the year, as beginning in January.

As regards the location of the six thousand acres: According to the indenture, Mr. Thomson was authorized to make his own selection, anywhere he pleased in New England. The location of the island was not mentioned; but a lawsuit, a quarter of a century later, made it certain it was an island in Boston harbor, ever since called Thomson island.

According to the terms of the grant, he was not obliged to locate his six thousand acres all in one compact body. It is quite evident he did not take it all in a lump. Portsmouth, as now bounded, has 9,000 acres; so it appears his grant was two-thirds the size of that city. It was all that he and his partners needed for carrying on their fishing and Indian fur trade business. Please keep in mind, also, that Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Capt. John Mason, and the Earl of Warwick, had nothing whatever to do with this grant of land; Mr. Thomson's partners were the three reputable merchants of Plymouth, whose names have already been given.

Those four men having signed the indenture on December 14, 1622, proceeded at once to prepare to set sail in the Jonathan of Plymouth. The company started on the voyage across the Atlantic on some day that winter—the exact date is not known; neither is the day of their landing at Little Harbor, but it was in the spring of 1622-3; no doubt about that.

If Mr. Thomson had been as gifted in the use of the pen as he evidently was in managing business, he might have left us as interesting a story as Governor Bradford wrote for Plymouth; unfortunately he left no record of what was done, or when important events took place. He was a young man of twenty-eight or thirty years of age then. If he left no records, how then do we know that he really came in 1622? We know by the written records of other men. Look at the evidence:

William Hubbard, the historian of New England, who wrote at a period about as distant from March, 1623, as we are now from the date of the firing of the first gun on Fort Sumter, which opened the Civil war, says that Thomson and his company landed at Little Harbor in 1623. There can be no doubt he knew whereof he wrote.

Capt. Christopher Leavitt, a famous sea captain, traveler, discoverer, colonizer and historian, left an interesting account, which has been published, of a voyage he made to the New England coast in the summer and fall of 1623; he visited the Isles of Shoals, which he describes very accurately, and

in November of that year visited Mr. Thomson and his company at Little Harbor. He calls it "Pannaway," but he is the only writer who has ever so called it; why he used the name has never been explained; Captain Leavitt says:

"The next place I came to was Pannaway, where one Mr. Thomson hath made a plantation. There I staid about a month, in which time I sent for my men in the East (at Agamenticus and York), who came over in divers ships. At this place I met with the Governor (of New England, Robert Gorges), who came thither (from Plymouth) in a bark which he had (confiscated) from Mr. Weston about twenty days before I arrived at the land. (Weston had disregarded the orders of the Council of Plymouth.)"

"The Governor then told me that I was joined with him in commission as Counsellor, which being read I found it was so; and he then in the presence of three more of the Council, administered unto me an oath."

"In the time I staid with Mr. Thomson, I surveyed as much as possible I could, the weather being unseasonable and very much snow on the ground.

"In those parts I saw much good timber; but the ground seemed to me not to be good, being very rocky and full of trees and bush wood.

"There was a great store of fowl of divers sorts, whereof I fed very plentifully. About two miles further to the East (Fort Constitution), I found a great river and a good harbor, called Pascataway. But for the ground I can say nothing, but by the relation of the Sagamore or King of that place, who told me there was much good ground along the river, about seven or eight leagues above (Dover point)."

Governor Bradford in his "History of Plymouth," under date of 1623, says: "There were also this year some scattering beginnings made in other places, as at Pascataway, by David Thomson, at Monhegan, and some other places, by sundry others."

Thomas Weston, the London merchant who had planned to finance the expense of sending over the Mayflower and its emigrants, but who backed out of the agreement just as the Pilgrims were on the point of sailing for New England, and left them in great financial straits, was again heard from in the summer of 1622.

He sent over emigrants in two ships, the Charity and the Swan, who first landed at Plymouth. There were sixty of these colonists, most of them hard characters. After remaining at Plymouth a short time, they commenced a settlement at Weymouth, eighteen miles north of Plymouth, Weston himself coming over in the spring of 1623, with the Maine coast fishing fleet. He left the fleet in the neighborhood of Monhegan, taking two men and a small trading stock in a shallop, and sailed along the coast for Weymouth, Mass.

They sailed along all right until off Rye or Hampton beach, where a storm capized the boat, and they barely escaped to the shore alive.

When Weston and the two men gathered themselves up on dry land, with what of their boatload had washed ashore, they were attacked by Indians, who were short of guns and clothing; they took the guns and all the clothes the three men had on, and left them. Weston and the men, in their naked condition, tramped back along the shore to where they had called on David Thomson, a short time before, in sailing along the coast.

Fortunately for Weston, it was warm summer weather; so they did not suffer, except for sore feet. Governor Bradford says in his history: "He (Weston) got to Pascataquack and borrowed a suit of clothes, and got means somehow to come to Plymouth."

It is not recorded what became of the other two poor men; probably they stayed with Mr. Thomson, and worked for their board and clothes, helping him finish his new house on Odiorne's Point.

Perhaps the following may explain how Weston sailed from Pascataquack to Plymouth; it may have been that Capt. Myles Standish took him along:

Winslow's book, "Good News of New England," published in 1624, in describing events of the summer of 1623, says: "At the same time, Captain Standish, being formerly employed by the Governor to buy provisions for the refurnishing of the colony (at Plymouth), returned with the same, accompanied with Mr. David Thomson, a Scotchman, who also that spring began a plantation twenty-five leagues northeast from us, near Smith's Isles, at a place called Pascataquack, where he liketh well."

Phineas Pratt, whose manuscript narrative was not published until 1858, says he visited David Thomson, at Pascataway, in the year 1623.

What greater proof would be asked, that David Thomson began his settlement at Little Harbor in the spring of 1623 than has been given by the witnesses above quoted?

The year and the season is beyond question. It was in the spring of 1622, O. S.; or, 1623, New Style, as we now reckon years.

HOW LONG DID THOMSON RESIDE AT LITTLE HARBOR?

The historian, Hubbard, says Mr. Thomson abandoned Little Harbor the next year, 1624, "Out of dislike to the place or his employers."

On the other hand, Bradford's "History of Plymouth" says he was residing at "Pasketeway" in 1626; as in the spring or summer of that year, he joined with the Governor of Plymouth and Mr. Winslow in purchasing goods at Monhegan, where the owners broke up their establishment and sold out to the highest bidder.

When Thomson and the Plymouth party arrived there, and the Monhegan fellows saw there were competing bidders for their stock in trade,

they put up the price; then Winslow and Thomson stopped bidding and withdrew for consultation; the result was they agreed to purchase the whole lot, jointly; which they did, and then divided the goods according as each had means to pay. Among the lot were some fine animals—goats and hogs; some of these Mr. Thomson took, as a part of his share, and carried them to his island, in what is now Boston Harbor, where he established a flourishing business in raising swine and goats for trade with the settlers along the coast.

As regards Pascataqua and Little Harbor, I have not been able to find any reference that would show that Mr. Thomson resided there after the summer of 1626. The inference is that he had shut up his house and was confining his work to his flourishing establishment on Thomson's Island. There is no record, or hint of a record, that any one resided at Odiorne's Point after Thomson left there, in 1626, until Capt. Walter Neal took possession of the house, by order of Capt. John Mason, in June, 1630, on the arrival of the bark Warwick, with the company that Captain Mason sent over, and who began the settlement at Strawberry Bank, which in 1653 became Portsmouth. Not a name of a single human being, except Thomson, has been found who was a permanent resident of Odiorne's Point, or Strawberry Bank, previous to 1630. Thomson left there in 1626; and his fishermen and other "hired men" engaged in more profitable employment somewhere else. It seems evident that Thomson, Coimer, Sherwell and Pomeroy did not find it a paying investment at Little Harbor, so gave it up, and shut up the house.

WHAT ABOUT THOMSON'S ISLAND?

How do we know that the island mentioned in the Indenture is Thomson's Island in Boston Harbor?

The Indenture simply says, 6,000 acres and an island. Well, that might mean Newcastle Island, just across Little Harbor from Odiorne's Point. Why didn't he select that, instead of the fertile land in Massachusetts Bay? The reason is obvious to any one who has seen both islands; the one must have seemed to Mr. Thomson's eyes to be nothing but ledges and rocks, with here and there thin patches of earth; the other was almost free from rocks, and presented an inviting appearance—just the place to raise hogs and goats.

How do we know that David Thomson lived on Thomson's Island? We have the evidence of men who were his contemporaries, and knew him well.

David and Amias (Cole) Thomson had a son, John Thomson, who was born, probably, in 1625 or 1626, at Odiorne's Point; hence was the first white child born in New Hampshire. David Thomson died in 1628, leaving a widow and an infant son. Later the widow married Samuel Maverick,

who was the owner of and first resident on what is now East Boston. In 1630 the Massachusetts Bay Colony commenced its settlement at Boston. Time went on, and other settlements of towns around there were begun, receiving their grants of land from the colony officials.

In 1635, not knowing David Thomson ever had a grant of the island, the officials of the Bay Colony granted it to the town of Dorchester, which town held it a dozen years, unquestioned; then, in 1647 or 1648, John Thomson, son of David, who had just become of age, entered his claim for ownership of the island, as sole heir of his father, David Thomson, who had died in 1628, on that island; and he petitioned to have it taken from the town of Dorchester, and have it restored to him, the rightful owner.

Shurtleff's "History of Boston" gives full particulars of the lawsuit that followed, ending in restoring it to John Thomson. In court, in 1648, he said his father began to occupy the island "in or about the year 1626."

In course of the trial, there were among the witnesses, Capt. Myles Standish and William Trevore, a sailor who came over in the Mayflower, in 1620, and visited Boston Harbor in 1621; and while there took possession of this island, under the name of the Island of Trevore, for Mr. David Thomson, then of London; he also testified that Mr. Thomson obtained a grant of the island from the Council of Plymouth some years before the Massachusetts Bay Colony had its grant.

Captain Standish testified that he knew Mr. Thomson, as a resident of the island. Mr. William Blaxton, who was a resident on the peninsula of Boston some years before the Massachusetts Bay Company settled there in 1630, testified that he knew Mr. Thomson well, as a resident of Thomson's Island where he was prosperously engaged in raising hogs and goats for trade with the colonists.

There was much other testimony which convinced the authorities and the court that John Thomson's claim was just and legal; and accordingly the island was restored to him much to the grief and vexation of the town of Dorchester.

The court decision, therefore, settles beyond question that David Thomson was a permanent resident of Thomson's Island from 1626 until his death in 1628. It appears from the testimony of Trevore, that he was the person who informed Mr. Thomson about that island, and that Thomson the very next year obtained a patent for it, October 16, 1622.

WHAT ABOUT MASON HALL?

In all the histories the story is repeated that David Thomson built a house on what is now called Odiorne's Point; that it was a spacious and elegant house, built in the style of the great mansions in England, in which

the lords of great manors then resided, and in which their descendants reside to this day. How beautiful and grand it seems as you picture it in your mind's eye! The historians not only say it was a grand mansion, but also that he called it *Mason Hall*.

Well, what about it? There never was any "Mason Hall." In the first place, if Mr. Thomson had built such a fine house, there was not the slightest reason why he should name it for Capt. John Mason, who never invested a penny in sending over emigrants, and had no interest whatever in Thomson's grant of land. Moreover, Mr. Thomson had no time, material or workmen, such as would be absolutely needed for the construction of such an edifice. For example, it is stated as a fact that it took an expert carpenter a year to do the carving and finishing of the council chamber in the Governor Wentworth house, at Little Harbor, which was not built till more than a century after David Thomson built the first house at Odiorne's Point, just across the Little Harbor from the Governor's house.

Consider the situation of things when Mr. Thomson anchored his good ship, *Jonathan* of Plymouth, in the southwest cove of Little Harbor, in the spring of 1623. The beautiful plateau of Odiorne's Point was covered with a heavy growth of pines, and all the land around was a forest untouched with axe since the forest primeval first sprouted, as the glaciers of the ice age receded and exposed the earth to sunshine.

Evidently the first work the men did was to clear the land of the forest; they had axes and strong muscles, but no sawmill to cut up lumber, of which there was more than enough.

Mr. Thomson had his men convert those huge trees into a large log house in the quickest time possible; it was capacious and substantial, but there could not have been very ornamental work. The chimney was built of stone, at the north end of the house, and the mortar was tough clay, from a clay bank near by. The foundation stones of that chimney can be seen today, and were seen by the Pascataqua Pioneers when they visited the spot, August 31, 1909. No doubt they had the house completed before Captain Leavitt and Gov. Robert Mason and the councillors paid Mr. Thomson a visit, in November, 1623, when he entertained them a month, as Captain Leavitt says.

It is fortunate that we have a description of one of these plantation houses, which was built near Cape Elizabeth, by John Winter, ten years later, who was the agent of Robert Trelawney, mayor of Plymouth and the proprietor of the plantation there. Mr. Winter gave Mr. Trelawney the following description of the house; my opinion is that Mr. Thomson's house was of the same style. Mr. Winter says:

"Now for our buildings and planting, I have built a house here at Richmond Island that is forty feet in length, and eighteen foot broad,

within the sides, besides the chimney; and the chimney is large, with an oven in each end of him. And he is so that we can place a kettle within the mantel piece. We can brew and bake and boil our kettle within him, all at once within him, with the help of another house that I have built under the side of our house, where we set our sieves and mill and mortar in, to break our corn and malt, and to dress our meal in.

"I have two chambers in him, and all our men lies in one of them. Every man hath his close boarded cabin (bunks like a ship, one above another), and I have room enough to make a dozen close boarded cabins more, if I have need of them; and in the other chamber I have room to put the ship sails into, and allow dry goods which is in casks; and I have a store house in him that will hold 18 or 20 tuns of casks underneath. Also underneath I have a kitchen for our men to set and drink in, and a steward's room that will hold two tuns of casks, which we put our bread and beer into. And every one of these rooms is closed with locks and keys unto them."

Enough seems to have been said of Odiorne's Point, Mason Hall, and the career of that grand pioneer, David Thomson, of whom Thomas Morton, the historian and personal friend, says he was "a Scotch gentleman, who was conversant with those people (the Indians); a scholar and a traveller that was diligent in taking notice of these things, and a man of good judgment." It should be borne in mind that Mr. Thomson was a young man about thirty-eight years old when he died.

HILTON'S OR DOVER POINT

Having shown when and how the settlement at Odiorne's Point was begun, and how long the settlers remained there, I will now consider the question of how and when the settlement was begun at Hilton's or Dover Point:

The settlement was begun in the spring of 1623, by Edward Hilton and his party, and the occupation has been continuous to the present day; some of the descendants of the very first party being now residents on Dover Neck, about a mile above the Point; so that is the locality where the *first permanent settlement* was begun in New Hampshire.

Who was Edward Hilton? He was a native of London, England; born of good parents, with a worthy ancestry; he was well educated; he was admitted to membership in the Fishmongers Guild, in London, in 1621, when he was about twenty-five years old. That society was very exclusive in selecting its membership; none but owners of fishing vessels and wealthy bosses in the fishing business were admitted. Mr. Hilton's admission to the Guild is evidence that he was a young man of high standing in that city.

What his relations were with David Thomson are not recorded, but he came to Pascataqua in the ship—*Providence* of Plymouth, which was sent over by the three merchants, partners of Thomson—Abraham Colmer, Nicholas Sherwell and Leonard Pomeroy—a few weeks after the *Jonathan* of Plymouth sailed with David Thomson's company. Mr. Pomeroy was owner of the *Providence*, and probably came over in the ship on that voyage.

When they arrived at the mouth of the Pascataqua, they must have had previous knowledge that Thomson had landed there, or intended to do so, otherwise they would not have known where to make harbor. Of course they called on him, and then came up the river to that beautiful point of land on which they staked out the settlement, and built their first house, which it is reasonable to suppose was of logs, of which they had a good supply all around here. Perhaps Mr. Thomson may have got his house built first; we don't know—but we do know they were both built in the year 1623; and there Edward Hilton had his abode for ten years, when he sold out to Capt. Thomas Wiggin's company, which came over and began the settlement on Dover Neck, in 1633.

Where is Hilton's Point? The distance from the Odiorne's Point landing place, in Little Harbor, coming up the west side of Newcastle, to Hilton's (Dover) Point, is six or seven miles. The "Point" lies between the Pascataqua and Back river on the south and west, Fore river (otherwise Newichawannock) on the east. In coming up the Pascataqua, it looks as though it was straight down on the east side of Dover Neck; David Thomson and the first voyagers so regarded and so called it, hence Thomson's grant of "a point of land in the Pascataqua river" was on the supposition that the water Dover settlers have always called "Fore river," was a continuation of the Pascataqua.

The Point is about a half mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, and is nearly level, and in its highest place perhaps fifty feet above high water mark. The soil is excellent. The situation is one of the most beautiful in the state.

There is where Edward Hilton and his party settled. He was a shrewd business man, as well as a gentleman; he was not an ordinary fisherman. He saw and appreciated the advantages of that locality for the purposes for which he came over here; that is for fishing, planting and trading with the Indians.

At various seasons of the year the waters there, on all sides, were abounding in excellent fish; it was but a short distance to the Isles of Shoals, then a most excellent locality for deep sea fishing; the soil all about his houses was excellent for raising Indian corn, which the Indians soon taught him how to cultivate; also for beans and other garden products. Two or three miles above there, he could get all the oysters they could

possibly use; and the clams in Back river were so abundant that they fed their hogs on them. Lobsters, wild ducks, and wild fowl of all kind were abundant in Little Bay and Great Bay, so that they never lacked for food. As Elder Brewster said of the Plymouth colonists that year, "They were permitted to suck the abundance of the seas and of the treasures hid in the sands."

By the way, the Indians never, at any time, troubled the settlers on Dover Point or Dover Neck; not even during the fiercest Indian wars. Hilton's Point was a most excellent place for meeting and trading with the Indians, for the beaver skins and other Indian products of the forests; and Hilton and his men must have found that branch of their business as profitable as fishing; perhaps more so. That very year, 1623, while Capt. Myles Standish and his soldiers were fighting the Indians, hand to hand at Weymouth, all was peace on the Pascataqua, and it continued so all through the troubles at Plymouth.

Mr. Hilton resided there ten years; then, having sold out his interests to Captain Wiggin's company, which came over in 1633, soon after removed to what is now Newfields, then in the town of Exeter, where he resided until his death in 1671. His remains and those of eight generations of his descendants are interred in the ancient burial ground, not far from the Boston and Maine railroad station at Rockingham Junction.

When Wheelwright and his party came to Exeter in 1638, they settled at the Falls, and they found Hilton three or four miles below, where he possessed a large tract of land; and as the years went by, he built a spacious residence after the old English style. He was not a Puritan; probably that was one reason why he left Hilton's Point when the Puritan settlers came there with Captain Wiggin. Mr. Hilton was attached in a quiet way to the English Church, as is manifest in a petition to the King which he signed July 18, 1665, praying that he might be permitted to "enjoy the Sacraments of the English Church," which he had long been deprived of.

When Exeter became settled, Mr. Hilton was one of the leading men until his death. He was elected one of the Selectmen in 1645, and in many years after that. In the early history of Exeter his name appears frequently, and he was repeatedly chosen by the inhabitants on important committees to look after their interests.

May 3, 1642, he was appointed by the authorities in Boston a magistrate, to hold courts at Dover, for that town and for Exeter; those towns having come under Massachusetts rule in October, 1641. Judge Hilton held the office for several years. Such was the man who established the first permanent settlement in New Hampshire.

WILLIAM HILTON

William Hilton, brother of Edward, was one of the party that settled at Hilton's Point in 1623. What of him? He was five years older than Edward; he was admitted to membership in the Fishmongers' Guild, in London, in 1616, and was an active member until he came to Plymouth, New England, arriving November 11, 1621, in the ship *Fortune*. He returned in the autumn of 1622, and came over with his brother Edward to Pascataqua, in 1623. His wife and two children came over to Plymouth in the ship *Ann*, in the summer of 1623, and in August of that year came from Plymouth to Hilton's Point, and resided there as long as his brother did, engaged in business with him. He was deputy to the Massachusetts General Court in 1644, and probably in other years.

After Exeter was settled he had grants of land there. He also had grants of land in Dover. He had a cornfield, in what is now Eliot, directly across the river from Dover Point. Probably it was an old Indian cornfield, which the Indians had used during an unknown period before the Hiltons settled on the Point. Later he built a house and resided there, until he was driven off by Capt. Walter Neal, governor of Capt. John Mason's settlement at Strawberry Bank, who claimed that the land belonged to Mason, under the Laconia grant.

Captain Neal very summarily destroyed Hilton's house, and granted the land to Capt. Thomas Cammock, June 2, 1633; he designates the grant as, "Where William Hilton lately planted corne."

Hilton brought a suit against Mrs. Mason to recover it; and it was not till twenty years later that the case was decided, after Maine came under Massachusetts rule. It was on October 25, 1653, that judgment was given, in his favor, against Mrs. Ann Mason, executrix of Capt. John Mason, and she had to pay him £160, instead of restoring the land which had been occupied by some one during the twenty years. It was his land and his house that Captain Neal dispossessed him of; the court so decided, and that, of course, by right of the David Thomson, 6,000 acres patent. No doubt he began planting corn there soon after the settlement was begun on Hilton's Point, as it was an old Indian cornfield, all ready to be worked.

He was assistant justice at Dover in 1642. Later he removed to Kittery Point, where, October 27, 1648, he was licensed to keep a public house at Warehouse Point, near Phyllis' Notch. He had ferry boats which ran to various points on the Great Island and Strawberry Bank side of the river.

In 1650, Mr. Hilton removed to York, where he was one of the signers that made that town come under the rule of Massachusetts, November 22, 1652, and took the oath of freeman; there were fifty signers. He was one

of the Selectmen of York in 1652, 1653, 1654. He owned the ferry across York river. He died there in 1655 or 1656, as letters of administration are dated June 30, 1656, to his son-in-law, Richard White.

THOMAS ROBERTS

Another man who came over with Edward Hilton in 1623 was Thomas Roberts, who has lineal descendants, in the name, residing on Dover Neck today on the very land that he owned 275 years ago. He was made president of the court in March or April, 1640, hence Governor of the Colony at Dover, succeeding Capt. John Underhill, which office he held until Dover and all the New Hampshire settlements were united with Massachusetts in October, 1641. The correct locality of his first residence on Dover Point is not known, but it is probable it was very near that of Edward Hilton, the site of which is where the present Hilton Hall stands—at the extremity of the Point.

After Capt. Thomas Wiggin's company came here in 1633, having bought Edward Hilton's land, Mr. Roberts moved further up, on the Neck, and located himself on the bank of the Fore river, where the spot on which he built his house is still identified and pointed out by his descendants, who reside on the land, which has been preserved in the Roberts' family, in uninterrupted succession for 275 years.

In his old age he favored the Quakers, and reprimanded his sons, Thomas, and John Roberts, who were constables when the Quaker women were whipped by order of the court.

He died September 27, 1673, about two years after Edward Hilton died. They were about the same age. His grave, not marked, is in the northeast corner of the old burial ground on Dover Neck.

LEONARD POMEROY

Leonard Pomeroy, one of the three merchants who signed the Thomson Indenture, and who was a partner in the 6,000-acre venture, owned the ship Providence, in which Edward Hilton came over; Mr. Pomeroy probably came with him, to inspect the investment he had entered into with David Thomson, Abraham Colmer and Nicholas Sherwell. Mr. Pomeroy was not a permanent resident at Hilton's Point, as were the Hiltons and Mr. Roberts, but he was there on various occasions between 1623 and 1628, so many times that his name was given to the cove that is between Dover Point and Dover Neck, on the east side. That cove has, from the very first, been called Pomeroy's Cove; and is so called today. That cove is where the Dover and Portsmouth railroad crosses the tip-end of it. There was where the

Providence landed its passengers when it brought Edward Hilton and his party up the Pascataqua, in the spring of 1623.

There was some special reason for calling it Pomeroy Cove; it would not have been so named had he not been there repeatedly. No other Pomeroy was ever in any way connected with the history of Dover.

Other families were undoubtedly added to this colony between 1623 and 1631, but their names cannot be given.

Now what are the proofs of all this? How do I know they came here in 1623?

EVIDENCE OF THE SETTLEMENT IN 1623, AND THAT THEY REMAINED AT HILTON'S POINT

What is the evidence that the Hiltons and Roberts, and others, commenced the settlement at Hilton's Point in 1623?

First. The historian, Hubbard, says so in his "History of New England," which was published about fifty years after that day, but was in manuscript much earlier than that. He was, probably, personally acquainted with Edward and William Hilton, and conversed with them on the subject. Edward Hilton did not die until 1671, and lived at Exeter thirty years; and it would seem strange if Hubbard did not interview Mr. Hilton when he was collecting the material for his history. He says in his history:

"For being encouraged by the report of divers mariners that came to make fishing voyages upon the coast, they sent over that year (1623), one Mr. David Thomson, with Mr. Edward Hilton and his brother, William Hilton, who had been fishmongers in London, with some others that came along with them, furnished with necessities for carrying on a plantation there. Possibly others might be sent after them in the years following, 1624 and 1625; some of whom first in probability seized on a place called the Little Harbor, on the west side of the Pascataqua river, toward or at the mouth thereof; the Hiltons meanwhile setting up their stages higher up the river, towards the northwest, at or about a place since called Dover."

Belknap, and other historians following, repeat the statement above quoted from Hubbard.

Second. William Hilton says they came to Hilton's Point in 1623. The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, of 1882, Vol. 36, has the following petition, which had but recently been found in the old court records, and no historian had ever known there was such a document; it settles the question of date, as 1623, beyond a doubt:

PETITION OF WILLIAM HILTON, 1660

To the Honored Generall Court now Assembled at Boston. The Petition of William Hilton Humbly Showeth:

Whereas your petitioner's father, William Hilton, came over into New England about the year Anno: Dom: 1621: & yr. petitioner came about one year and a half after, and in a little tyme following settled ourselves upon ye River of Paschataq with Mr. Edward Hilton, who were the first English Planters there, William having much intercourse with the Indians by way of trayde and mutuall giving & receiving, amongst whom one Tahanto, Sagamore of Penacooke, for divers kindnesses received from your petitioner's father & himself, did freely give unto ye aforesaid William Senior and William Hilton, Junior, Six Miles of land lying on ye River Penneconaquigg, being a riverlette running into Penacooke to ye eastward, ye said land to be bounded soe as may be most for ye best accomodation of your said petitioner, his heyres & assignes. The said Tahanto did also freely give to ye said father & son & to their heyres forever, Two Miles of ye best Meddow Land lying on ye North East Side of ye River Pennecooke, adjoining to ye said River, with all ye appertenances which said Tract of Land & Meddow were given in ye presence of Fejld & Severall Indians, in ye year 1636: At which tyme Tahanto went with ye aforesaid Hiltons to the Lands, and thereof gave them possession. All of wch commonly is known to ye Ancient Inhabitants at Paschatq; & for the further confirmation of ye sd gyft or grant Your petitioner hath renewed deeds from ye sd Tahanto, & since your petitioner understands that there be many grants of land lately given, thereabouts, to bee layd out: And least any shoud bee mistaken in Chusing yr place & thereby intrench apon yr petitioner's rights, for preventing whereof:

Your Petitioner humbly Craveth that his grant may be confirmed by this Court, & that A— B— C—, or any two of them, may be fully Impowered to sett forth ye bounds of all ye above mentioned lands, & make true returne whereof unto this honored Court. And your petitioner, as in duty hee is bound, shall pray for your future welfare & prosperity.

Boston, June 1, 1660. The Committee having considered ye contents of this petition, do not judge meet that ye Court grant ye same, but having considered the petitioner's ground for ye approbaccon of ye Indian's grant, doe judge meet that 300 acres of ye sd Land be sett out to ye petitioner by a Committee Chosen by this Court, so as that it may not prejudice any plantation, and this as a finall end & issue of all future claims by virtue of such grant from ye Indians.

THOMAS DANFORTH,
ELEA LUSHER,
HENRY BARTHOLOMEW.

The Magists Approave of this returne if their ye Depu'ts Consent hereunto.

EDWARD RAWSON, Secretary.
WILLIAM TORRY, Cleric.

Consented to by ye Deputies.
(Endorsed.) The Petition of William Hilton Entered with ye Magistrates 30 May, 1660, & ex. pd. ents Tahanto's Deed dd and p Mr. Danf, William Hilton's petition enterred & referred to the Committee.

Now it is a matter of record that William Hilton arrived at Plymouth, in the ship Fortune, November 11, 1621; his wife and two children came to

Plymouth in the ship *Anne*, in June or July, 1623; one of the children was William Hilton, Jr., the above named petitioner. He says that he and his mother arrived at Plymouth about "one year and a half later;" that reckoned from November 11, 1621, makes the date in June or July, 1623; he further says: "and in a lyttle tyme following, settled ourselves upon ye River of Paschatq, with Mr. Edward Hilton, who were the first English planters there." That settles the question.

Third. We have the evidence of Edward Hilton himself, as shown in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register of July, 1870, Vol. XXIV, wherein is published the "Grant of the Council of Plymouth to Edward Hilton of Land in New England, dated 12 March, 1629 (O. S.)," that is, 1630 (N. S.). It was found among the court records of the lawsuit of Allen vs. Waldron, of date of February, 1704-5. This suit was one of the Mason heirs' claims against the New Hampshire land owners. It was put in as evidence that Capt. John Mason never owned what is Dover and other towns adjoining.

THE HILTON GRANT

Know ye that said President and Council by virtue and authority of his Majesty's said Letters Patent, and for and in consideration that Edward Hilton and Associates hath already at his and their own proper cost and charge transported sundry servants to plant in New England aforesaid, at a place there called by the natives Wecanacohunt, otherwise Hilton's Point, lying some two leagues from the mouth of the River Pascataquack, in New England aforesaid, *where they have already built some houses and planted Corne*. And for that he doth further intend by God's Divine Assistance to transport thither more people and cattle, to the good increase and advancement, and for the better settling and strengthening of their plantation, as also that they may be better encouraged to proceed in so pious a work which may especially tend to the propagation of Religion, and the great increase of trade, to his Majesty's Realms and Dominions, and the advancement of public plantations—

Have given, granted and Engrossed and confirmed, and by this their present writing, doe fully, clearly and absolutely give, grant, Enfeoffe and Confirme unto the said Edward Hilton, his heirs and Assigns forever: All that part of the River Pascataquack, called or known by the name of Wecanacohunt, or Hiltons Point, with the south side of said River, up to the fall of the River, and three miles into the main land by all the breadth aforesaid; Together with all the shores, creeks, bays, harbors, and coasts alongst the sea, within the limits and bounds aforesaid, with woods and islands next adjoining to the land not being already granted by said Council unto any other person or persons, together also with all the lands, rivers, mines, minerals of what kind or nature soe ever, etc. etc.;

To have and to hold all and singular the said lands and premises, etc. etc. unto said Edward Hilton, his heirs and assigns, etc. they paying unto

our sovereign Lord the King, one-fifth part of gold or silver ores, and another fifth part to the Council aforesaid and their successors, by the rent hereafter in these presents reserved, yielding and paying therefor yearly forever, unto said Council, their successors or assigns, for every one hundred acres of said land in use, the sum of twelve pence of Lawful money of England into the hands of the Rent gatherer for the time being, of the said Council, for all services whatsoever: And the said Council for the affairs of England, in America aforesaid, do by these presents nominate, depute, authorize, appoint, and in their place and stead put William Blackston, of New England, in America, aforesaid, Clerk: William Jeffries and Thomas Lewis, of the same place, Gents, and either or any of them jointly or separately, to be their (the Council's), true and lawful Attorney or Attorneys, and in their name and stead to enter into each part or portion of land and other premises with the appointments by these presents given and granted, or into some part thereof in the name of the whole, and peaceable and quiet possession and seisin thereof for them to take, and the same so had and taken in their name and stead, to deliver possession & seisin thereof unto Edward Hilton, the said Edward Hilton, his heirs, associates and assigns, according to the tenor, forme and effect of these presents, Rati-fying, Conforming and allowing all & whatsoever the said Attorney, or Attorneys, or either of them, shall doe in and about the Premises by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof the said Council for the affairs of New England in America aforesaid, have hereunto caused their Common Seal to be put, the twelfth day of March, Anno: Domi: 1629. (1630, N. S.)

RO. WARWICK.

Memo: That upon the seventh day of July, Anno: Domi: Annoq; R's Caroli pri. Septimo: By Virtue of a warrant of Attorney within mentioned from the Council of the affairs in New England, under their common Seal unto Thomas Lewis, he the said Thomas Lewis had taken quiet possession of the within mentioned premises and livery and seisin thereof, hath given to the within named Edward Hilton in the presence of us:

THOMAS WIGGIN,
WM. HILTON,
SAM'L SHARPE,
JAMES DOWNE,

Vera copia efficit per nos.

TIM: NICHOLAS,
PET. COPPUR.

Vera Copia, Attest, RICH: PARTRIDGE, Cleric.

In conclusion it may be well to repeat what has already been mentioned—that the reason for his getting this grant was that Capt. John Mason had obtained his New Hampshire grant on the 7th of November preceding; and the Laconia company only ten days later; which grants entirely surrounded Hilton's possessions. The result was that Hilton did what every sensible business man would do under similar circumstances; that is, he secured a new and specific patent, to cover what he had had possession of for seven years,

under the David Thomson grant of six thousand acres. If he had not done that, no doubt Capt. Walter Neal would have tried to drive him off, as he did William Hilton from the cornfield in Kittery, now Eliot. The very wording of the grant shows that the Council regarded him as a permanent settler; not a new man just come over; and that he really owned the land.

Again, there is further evidence that he had been settled there several years before 1630. In 1628 Governor Bradford sent a letter to Thomas Morton, the head man of a lively lot of settlers at Merry Mount, in Wollaston, requesting him not to sell guns, ammunition and rum to the Indians, as he and his men had been doing. To this letter Morton replied that he defied the Plymouth authorities to molest him; and assured the Governor that there would be bloodshed should they attempt it.

Upon receipt of this letter, Bradford, in June, 1628, sent the Plymouth militia, under the command of Captain Standish, to subdue them. When the Captain arrived he found the settlers barricaded in Morton's house; and Morton, after taunting Standish with a volley of abuse, led his men out against the men of Captain Shrimp, as he styled Standish. In the scrimmage which followed, Morton was taken prisoner, and the others surrendered; the only shedding of blood being from the nose of a drunken Merry Mount settler which was scratched with the sword-point of one of Standish's soldiers.

Soon after this, Morton, under arrest, was sent to England in a ship that sailed from the Isles of Shoals. The charges incident to arresting Morton and sending him to England were apportioned among the settlements along the coast, from Plymouth to Monhegan. The total was £12, 7s; of which Edward Hilton paid £1; his men at Pascataquack £2, 10s; Thomson, at Thomson's Island, 15 shillings; Plymouth, £2, 10s; Naumkeag (Salem), £1, 10s; Jeffrey and Burslem, £2; Nantascott, £1, 10s; Blackston at Shawmut (Boston), 12 shillings.

That shows that Hilton was one of the most substantial citizens in New England, and was an old resident, interested in preserving order. It also shows that Hilton and his men at Pascataqua paid more than any other place.

As regards the names of the two places: Hilton's Point was so named because Edward Hilton settled there in 1623, and stayed there. Odiorne's Point was so named from the Odiorne family that settled in that neighborhood more than a century after David Thomson built his house there in the spring of 1623. It never had any name before that. If David Thomson had remained there, a permanent settler, as Hilton did at Dover, the place, as a matter of course, would have been called Thomson's Point. He did not do that; he went to Boston Harbor in 1626, and resided on the island that had been granted him in 1622; and the place bears the name, Thomson's Island,

to this day. The names themselves show that the first permanent settlement in New Hampshire was at Hilton's Point, in Dover.

In conclusion it seems proper to say that it has always been the tradition in the Roberts family, passed down from father to sons to the present day, that Thomas Roberts came over with Edward Hilton, and settled at Dover Point; and that they came in the spring of 1623; and that he remained there ten years; in 1633, when Capt. Thomas Wiggin's company arrived, and the settlement was begun on Dover Neck, Mr. Roberts removed from the Point to the Neck, and built his house on a grant of land the town gave him on Fore river, which land has remained in possession of his descendants to the present day.

The Laconia grant of November 17, 1629, led to the first settlement of Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth), in 1630. The Thomson grant of October 16, 1622, led to the settlement of Hilton's Point (Dover), in 1623. Dover was never in any way under control of the Laconia company. Dover is seven years older than Portsmouth, and fifty years older than New Hampshire.

CHAPTER VI

HISTORY OF DOVER (II)

EARLY NAMES IN OLD DOVER

As has been stated, the first settlement began in Dover at Hilton's Point (Dover Point), in the spring of 1623. The founder was Edward Hilton; two of his associates were his brother William and Thomas Roberts. The place where they landed the ship in which they came over is called Pomeroy's Cove, named for Leonard Pomeroy, who owned the ship. It is where the Dover and Portsmouth railroad crosses the tidewater between Dover Neck and Dover Point. Edward Hilton built his house where Hilton Hall now stands. The settlement on the hill, above this cove, began ten years later.

As regards names. At first the locality was Hilton's Point-on-the-Pascataqua and that part of the town continued to be called Hilton's Point for more than two hundred years; the present name, Dover Point, is of comparatively recent use. When Hilton sold out to Capt. Thomas Wiggin's company in 1631 and the colony came over in 1633 and began the settlement on Dover Neck, the settlement was called Bristol, as many of the men came from towns in the west of England, along the Bristol Channel; but the whole settlements at Dover and Portsmouth were known by the common name Pascataqua; locally Portsmouth was Strawberry Bank and Dover was Bristol. In 1637 the name was changed to Dover.

When the First Church was organized in November, 1638, a new element was introduced. The second minister, Rev. Thomas Larkham, had been pastor of a church at Northam, England, at the mouth of Bristol channel, and he induced the settlers to change the name from Bristol to Northam, by which name it was known a few years. After Mr. Larkham had left the church and the town had come under the rule of Massachusetts in 1642, the name was changed to Dover. So the names have been Hilton's Point-on-the-Pascataqua, Bristol, Northam, and Dover. It is not known that any of the settlers came from Dover, England.

Dover is fifty years older than New Hampshire; that is, the town is half a century older than the province and state. New Hampshire was never a colony, except for a few months in 1775, when it was so called for con-



FIRST PARISH CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH, DOVER, N. H.



ST. CHARLES CHURCH, DOVER, N. H.



WASHINGTON ST. F. B. CHURCH, DOVER,
N. H.



PEIRCE MEMORIAL CHURCH, DOVER, N. H.

venience in acting with the other colonies. The name New Hampshire was not used until about 1675, up to which time Dover was a town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, and it sent its representatives to the general court in Boston every year and helped make the laws; but in addition to which it made many of its own local laws in town meetings at Dover Neck.

Old Dover comprised the present city and Somersworth, Rollinsford, Durham, Madbury, Lee and Newington. For more than a century, when you find the name Dover in the old records, town and province, it means what we now call Dover Neck. There was the meeting house, what in modern parlance is called town house, and church. There was the business center of the town, and they were strong men who ruled in those days. Other localities had local names for convenience in use in business affairs. Here, where now is the heart of the city and now the center of business, was called Cochecho-in-Dover. Durham was Oyster River-in-Dover, Newington was Bloody Point-in-Dover. The great lumbermen, like Major Waldron, had names for their timber lots, which were granted to them by the town. Many of those names remain to the present time. For example, Tolend is simply an abbreviation of Tolland, England, near where Major Waldron emigrated from when he came to Dover and settled, and built his mill here at the Cochecho falls, in 1642. Madbury gets its name from a timber lot up in that territory, which was called Modbury by its owner, who came from the neighborhood of that town in England. The men remembered their old homes. Timber lots had to have names in order to designate transfer titles in buying and selling land, so they applied names that were familiar to them in their old home in England.

There is one name of special interest on account of its origin—"Bloody Point," that section of Old Dover now Newington. It will be seen in the first chapter of these historical sketches, that Capt. John Mason secured a grant from the Council of Plymouth defining the boundary line between his territory and that of Edward Hilton; the local name for Mason's territory was Strawberry Bank; the other was Hilton's Point. At the beginning in 1630, and for several years following, Capt. Walter Neale was Governor at Strawberry Bank; in 1633 and for several years following, Capt. Thomas Wiggin was Governor at Hilton's Point and the settlement on Dover Neck. Captain Wiggin contended that the line between his territory and that of Strawberry Bank was where the present division is between Newington and Portsmouth. Captain Neale contended that Mason's territory extended up to where the Newington railway station is now located, at the east end of the railroad bridge. So, many collisions occurred while the controversy was going on, not only between the settlers, but between Captain Neale and Captain Wiggin, in regard to the division line. On one occasion they came near fighting a duel with swords. The Massachusetts historian, Hubbard, informs us that Wiggin, being forbidden by Neale "to come upon a certain point of land,

that lieth in the midway between Dover and Exeter, Captain Wiggin intended to have defended his right by the sword, but it seems both the litigants had so much wit in their anger as to wave the battle, each accounting himself to have done very manfully in what was threatened; so as in respect not of what did, but what might have fallen out, the place to this day retains the formidable name of Bloody Point." So, in the town records of Dover, as well as in common speech among the people, Dover territory on the south side of the Pascataqua river was called Bloody Point in Dover until it was made a separate parish and town in 1712, by the Provincial Assembly, and given the name Newington.

CHAPTER VII

HISTORY OF DOVER (III)

THE FIRST PARISH AND FIRST CHURCH

Edward Hilton was a Church of England constituent; he does not appear to have had any special sympathy with the Pilgrims or the Puritans. For ten years he and his associates attended strictly to business, fishing and trading with the Indians. It does not appear that any clergyman of any persuasion did service at Hilton Point during the first decade. But as they were frequently going back and forth between Old England and New England, they no doubt kept in touch with the religious movements that were going on in their old home. They were not Godless men, but God-fearing and honest in their dealings.

When Hilton sold his plantation to Thomas Wiggin's company, and the new company took possession, in the fall of 1633, a new religious element was introduced. The newcomers were reputed to be "of some account for religion," that is to say, they were largely made up of those who entertained Puritan views, as regarded the Church of England religious forms of church government.

So the first parish was organized in 1633 with Rev. William Leveridge, "a worthy Puritan divine," who came with the company that arrived October 10, 1634. That winter they built a log church a short distance down the hill southwest from the present meeting house site that is marked with a wall and a bronze tablet on the road side. Mr. Leveridge served the people two years, then went elsewhere for a more lucrative position. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Burdet, who remained two years, when steps were taken to have a regularly organized church, which was completed in the fall of 1638 with the Rev. Hanserd Knollys as the first pastor of the first church in Dover and New Hampshire. Mr. Knollys served two years and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Larkham, who had been minister in a Puritan church in Northam, England. He was so popular with the people that they were induced to change the name of the town from Dover and call it Northam, which name it retained about four years and then was changed to Dover, having come under Massachusetts rule in 1642.

The first parish and the town continued to work together until June 11, 1762, when the parish was made separate from the town in the management of business affairs. Up to that time the town built the meeting houses, and there were held the town meetings as well as the church meetings, and the town voted support for the ministers and other current expenses. After 1762 the parish organization did what the town formerly had done, and the parish organization has continued to the present day. All persons are members of the parish who attend divine service at the "meeting house," or pay for support of the minister; and all members of the church are members of the parish; but members of the parish cannot be members of the church until formally admitted according to the established rules of the church, which have varied from time to time.

That is to say, the town and parish were one until 1762. They built the first meeting house of logs. They voted to have the second meeting house built, and Maj. Richard Walderne was the contractor (he was not a regular major then); he was to build it in consideration of the extensive grants the town had given him, covering all the lower falls of the Cochecho, where he had his sawmill and grist mill, with much timber, besides a rent of £12 per annum in boards or plank, bound himself, heirs and administrators, to erect a meeting house upon the hill, near Elder Nutter's residence; the dimensions of it were to be forty feet long, twenty-six feet wide, sixteen-foot studs, with six windows, two doors fit for such a house, with a tile covering, and to plank all the walls; with glass and nails for it, the whole to be finished "betwixt this (April, 1653) and April next come twelvemonth, which will be in the year 1654." Major Walderne completed it according to contract. As there was no bell on it, Richard Pinkham was hired to "beat the drum" on the Lord's Day to call the people to meeting.

December 21, 1658.—It was voted that the meeting house on Dover Neck be underpinned, and catted and sealed with boards, a pulpit and seats convenient be made, and a bell purchased, to be paid for by a rate upon each man's estate according to the law of the country. But it appears by the records that the bell was not purchased until 1665, when the selectmen authorized Peter Coffin to agree with some workmen to build a "turrett upon the Meeting House for to hang the bell," which they had bought of Captain Walderne, the cost to be paid out of what credit the Neck had in Mr. Coffin's hands, and if it cost more they engaging to pay him on the town account. And that year, 1665, the bell was first rung on the meeting house, taking the place of Richard Pinkham's drum.

The next meeting house was built on Pine Hill "at Cochecho in Dover," in 1712, and soon after this became the official seat of government in the town. Always before that the seat of government was at Dover Neck, and whenever Dover is spoken of as a place where somebody lived or something was

done, that is the place meant; the other places were simply localities in Dover. Of course religious meetings continued to be held in that house on the Neck for a long time after it ceased to be used to hold town meetings in and conduct the town business. The minister of the first church officiated at both places. The last public town meeting was held in that house March 10, 1760. A new house had been built in 1758-9, where the present first parish meeting house stands on Tuttle square. That was the fourth house the parish had. It was built of wood. That was taken down in 1828 and the present brick edifice was erected in its place. The town had something to do with its construction, but on March 30, 1761, at a public town meeting it was voted to petition the general court for a law to empower the first parish to transact their affairs exclusive of other town business. This petition was granted June 11, 1762. The meeting house continued to be used for town meetings until the courthouse came into use about 1790. That building is now used as Bradley's garage, on Tuttle square.

It is an interesting fact in reference to these meeting houses that when the Indians began to be troublesome and dangerous the following order was passed in town meeting for building a fortification around the house in Dover:

"4: 5 mo: 1667. It is Agried with Capt. Coffin to Build the forte about the Meeting House on Dover Neck one hundred foot square with two Sconces of sixteen foot square and all the timber to be twelve inches thick and the wall to be eight foot high with sills and braces, and the Selectmen with the military officers have agreed to pay him one hundred pounds in day workes at 2s 6d per day, and also to all persons concerned in the workes on day to help to raise at so many as he shall appoint."

The earthwork in which this timber was set is still preserved. Margery Sullivan Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution has had iron rails placed over the earthwork, so observers can easily imagine how the stockade must have looked in Indian war-times. The Chapter also had a nice face wall placed along the east (road) side, on which is placed a bronze tablet.

The meeting house that was erected in 1758 was dedicated December 13, that year. February 16, 1829, the parish voted to sell the old meeting house and build the present brick one in its place; this was done and the new house was dedicated December 30, 1829. The northern end of the old meeting house was removed to Court street and converted into a dwelling house. It is located on the east side of the street, north of where the brook used to be.

MINISTERS OF THE FIRST CHURCH

Mention has already been made of four of the ministers of the first church and parish. There have been twenty-five. All were college graduates and

held high rank among the Congregational churches with which the first church affiliated.

Daniel Maud, fifth minister, born about 1585, "a man of quiet and peaceable disposition," had been a minister in England, arrived at Boston in 1635, was admitted freeman May 25, 1636, and officiated as schoolmaster for some years. He came to Dover in 1642, being recommended by the ministers in answer to the request of the people of Dover. He died in 1655, his will being dated 17th 11th mo., 1654 (Feb. 17, 1655), and proved June 26, 1655. The second meeting house was built in 1653, in accordance with a town vote dated 5th 10th mo., 1652; a bell was placed upon it in 1665, and a fortification built round it in 1667, the remains of which are still visible.

John Reyner, sixth minister, came to America in or near 1635, settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1636, left that place in November, 1654, and settled in Dover in 1655. "He was a man of meek and humble spirit, sound in the truth, and every way irreproachable in his life and conversation." During the last few years of his life he was assisted by his son and successor, John Reyner, Jr. He died April 20, 1669, aged sixty-nine. His will was dated April 19th, and proved June 30th, his widow Frances being executrix. He owned and bequeathed an estate in the parish of Batley, Yorkshire, England.

In his time extra services were held at Cochecho on the Sabbath in the winter for several years, William Wentworth, an elder of the church, being employed by the town to preach there.

John Reyner, Jr., seventh minister, son of John Reyner, his predecessor, was born, probably, in Plymouth in 1643; graduated at Harvard College in 1663, and became assistant to his father about 1667. Upon his father's death he was invited, July 22, 1669, to become pastor, and continued to officiate, but was not regularly settled until July 12, 1671. He died at Braintree, Mass., Dec. 21, 1676, "of a cold and fever," says Hull, "that he took in the field among the soldiers." His wife was Judith, daughter of Edmund Quincy, of Braintree. Of him it is said, "he possessed a double portion of his father's spirit."

John Pike, eighth minister, was born in Salisbury, Mass., May 15, 1645; graduated at Harvard College in 1675, came to Dover "for the work of the ministry," Nov. 1, 1678, and was settled Aug. 31, 1681. He was absent some of the time during his settlement here on account of the Indian wars, but he died here in the pastorate, March 10, 1709-10. His wife, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Joshua Moody, died Jan. 24, 1702-3. His will was dated March 6, 1709-10. "He was esteemed as an extraordinary preacher, and a man of true godliness."

Nicholas Sever, ninth minister, was born in Roxbury, Mass., April 15, 1680; graduated at Harvard College in 1701, and was ordained at Dover, April 11, 1711. He resigned his charge in the spring of 1715, on account of

an almost total loss of voice. In 1716 he was appointed tutor in Harvard College, where he remained for twelve years. Not long after he was appointed judge of Court of Common Pleas in Plymouth county, Mass., a station for which he proved himself eminently qualified. He died April 7, 1764.

Prior to his settlement the regular meetings of the Sabbath had been held at Dover Neck, but Mr. Sever preached partly at Chochecho. The third meeting house was erected on Pine Hill, about 1713, but the old one at the Neck was used until about 1720.

Jonathan Cushing, tenth minister, was born in Hingham, Mass., Dec. 20, 1690; graduated at Harvard College in 1712, and was ordained pastor of this church Sept. 18, 1717; during most of his ministry he preached at Cochecho; he died March 25, 1769, having had a colleague for the two years previous. He "sustained the character of a grave and sound preacher, a kind, peaceable, prudent, and judicious pastor, a wise and faithful friend." During his ministry one hundred and thirty-three were added to the church, of whom nine were by letter.

The fourth meeting house was dedicated Dec. 13, 1758, and stood upon the site of the present house; the former one was sold in pursuance of a vote passed Nov. 26, 1759. The parish was incorporated distinct from the town June 11, 1762.

Jeremy Belknap, D. D., eleventh minister, was born in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1744; graduated at Harvard College in 1762; was ordained colleague with Mr. Cushing, Feb. 18, 1767, and became sole pastor in 1769. He married Ruth Eliot, June 15, 1767. His connection ceased Sept. 11, 1786, and he was installed pastor of the Federal Street Church in Boston (afterwards Dr. Channing's) April 4, 1787; he died of a paralytic attack June 20, 1798. In his ministry here forty-three were added to the church, of whom five were by letter.

Doctor Belknap was distinguished for his literary attainments and beloved for his personal character. He was an ardent patriot in the Revolution, and by his writings and correspondence did eminent service. He published numerous works, the best know of which is his "History of New Hampshire."

Robert Gray, twelfth minister, was born in Andover, Mass., Oct. 9, 1761, graduated at Harvard College in 1786, and was ordained over this church Feb. 28, 1787. He married, March 27, 1787, Lydia Tufts, of Charlestown, Mass. His connection as pastor ceased May 20, 1805. He preached afterwards in the western part of Barrington, though he was never again settled, and died in Wolfborough, N. H., Aug. 25, 1822. During his ministry thirty-four were added to the church.

Caleb Hamilton Shearman, thirteenth minister, was born in Brimfield, Mass., in 1779; graduated at Brown University in 1803; was ordained at Dover May 6, 1807, and dismissed May 7, 1812. He left Dover about 1815,

went to Charleston, S. C., and afterwards to New York State, where he died. Six persons are recorded as having united with the church during his ministry.

Joseph Ward Clary, fourteenth minister, was born in Rowe, Mass., Nov. 21, 1786; graduated at Middlebury College in 1808, received his theological education at Andover, and was ordained pastor of this church May 7, 1812. He was dismissed, by mutual council, Aug. 6, 1828, and on the 29th of November was installed pastor at Cornish, N. H.; he resigned his pastoral charge in 1834, and died April 13, 1835, "a good and pious man, a serious and faithful pastor." Mr. Clary was reinterred Dec. 19, 1835, in Pine Hill burying-ground, by desire of this church. During his ministry sixty-nine united with the church.

Hubbard Winslow, D. D., LL. D., fifteenth minister, was born in Williston, Vt., Oct. 30, 1799; graduated at Yale College in 1825, received his theological education at New Haven and Andover, and was ordained pastor Dec. 4, 1828. In the midst of a promising revival his health failed and he was obliged to leave the place; he was dismissed by council Nov. 30, 1831. During his ministry and previous to the settlement of his successor, one hundred and eighty were added to this church, of whom thirty-one were by letter. Mr. Winslow was installed pastor of the Bowdoin Street Church in Boston Sept. 26, 1832, and dismissed in March, 1844. He was in active service many years, especially in charge of seminaries for the liberal education of young ladies. He published various works, mainly educational. He died at Williston, Vt., Aug. 13, 1864, aged sixty-five.

David Root, sixteenth minister, was born in Piermont, N. H., June 17, 1791; graduated at Middlebury College in 1816; received his theological education principally under the direction of Dr. N. S. S. Beman, late of Troy, N. Y.; labored as a missionary some time in Georgia; was ordained pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1819; resigned his charge in 1832, and was installed pastor of this church Feb. 6, 1833; his connection ceased Sept. 4, 1839. During his ministry here one hundred and sixty-six were added to the church, of whom thirty-nine were by letter. Mr. Root settled in Waterbury, Conn., in 1840, and afterwards at Guilford. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1873, aged eighty-three.

Jeremiah Smith Young, seventeenth minister, was born in Whitestown, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1809; received his theological education at Andover, where he graduated in 1839; was ordained here Nov. 20, 1839; his connection was dissolved September, 1843, in consequence of ill health, and he never afterwards settled. During his ministry one hundred and eighty united with the church, of whom thirty-four were by letter. He died in Somerville, Mass., April 26, 1861, aged fifty-two.

Homer Barrows, eighteenth minister, was born in Wareham, Mass., Dec.

19, 1806; graduated at Amherst College in 1831, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1834; was ordained pastor of the Second church in Middleboro', Mass., June 1, 1836; left that place in 1842; was stated supply at Norton, Mass., for three years, and was installed pastor of this church July 9, 1845. His connection was terminated by a mutual council held July 6, 1852. During his pastorate fifty-eight were added to the church, of whom twenty-seven were by letter. Mr. Barrows was installed pastor of the church in Wareham, Mass., Oct. 27, 1852, and was afterwards, from 1859 to 1869, acting pastor at Plaistow, N. H.

Benjamin Franklin Parsons, nineteenth minister, was born in Wiscasset, June 22, 1820; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1841; received his theological education at New York and Bangor, graduating at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1846. He was ordained as the first minister of the Congregational church at Watertown, Wis., Jan. 25, 1847; installed as first pastor of the First church at Waukegan, Ill., Nov. 1, 1848; resigned his charge in October, 1852, and was installed pastor of this church Jan. 12, 1853. He was dismissed Sept. 3, 1856, and at once became pastor of the Belknap church in this city, from which he was dismissed Oct. 24, 1861.

Elias Huntington Richardson, twentieth minister, was born in Lebanon, N. H., Aug. 11, 1827; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1850, and at Andover in 1853; was ordained pastor of the church in Goffstown, N. H., May 18, 1854; dismissed Oct. 30, 1856. He was installed over this church Dec. 10, 1856, and dismissed Dec. 10, 1863. He was settled in Providence, R. I., Dec. 30, 1863, afterwards in Westfield, Mass., and in 1872 became pastor of the First church in Hartford, Conn. During his ministry ninety were added to the church, and thirty by him after he was dismissed.

Avery Skinner Walker, twenty-first minister, was born in Union Square, Osage county, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1829; graduated at Oberlin College in 1854, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1857. He was ordained by the Third New York Presbytery, June 14, 1857, and was acting pastor at Lodi, N. Y., from 1875 to June, 1860. He was installed pastor at Rockville, Conn., Feb. 13, 1861, dismissed Sept. 20, 1864, and was installed over this church Nov. 16, 1864. He was dismissed Sept. 7, 1868, and was installed pastor at Fairhaven,

George Burley Spalding, twenty-second minister, was born in Montpelier, Mass., from which place he removed to Gloversville, N. Y.

Vt., Aug. 11, 1835; graduated at the University of Vermont in 1856, studied law at Tallahassee, Fla., entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1858, remaining two years, graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1861; was ordained and installed as minister at Vergennes, Vt., Oct. 5, 1861, dismissed Aug. 1, 1864; installed over the North (now Park) church in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 28, 1864, dismissed March 23, 1869; installed over the First church in Dover, N. H., Sept. 1, 1869. Doctor Spalding remained

here fourteen years, then went to Manchester, N. H., where he served two years. He then became pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Syracuse, N. Y., where he was pastor twenty-five years. He is now retired.

George E. Hall, D. D., twenty-third minister, was born Feb. 23, 1851, in Jamaica, West Indies; graduated from Oberlin College, 1872; graduated from New Haven Theological Seminary, 1875; pastor of the Congregational Church at Littleton, Mass., September, 1875-February, 1877; pastor of Congregational Church at Vergennes, Vt., May, 1877-December, 1883; was installed pastor over the First Church in Dover Jan. 2, 1884; received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College in 1893. Under his administration the brick chapel was built in 1888, at a cost of \$16,218. It was dedicated April 21, 1889. Doctor Hall closed his ministry July 1, 1908, completing twenty-four years and six months service. During his pastorate 374 members were added to the church roll. Doctor Hall became western secretary of the American Missionary Association, with headquarters in Chicago. He resigned after one year's service, on account of failing health.

Evarts W. Pond succeeded Doctor Hall and served two years.

Walter A. Morgan, the twenty-fifth and present pastor, was installed in January, 1913. The longest pastorate was that of Rev. Jonathan Cushing, fifty years.

Rev. Dr. Belknap says that "mention is made of persons with the title of elders from 1647 to 1662, and it appears that there were three elders, viz.: Nutter, Wentworth, and Starbuck." (They were called elders as early as 1638, and probably were chosen when the church was organized.)

Elders: Hatevil Nutter, died 1675; Edward Starbuck, left Dover 1659, and went to Nantucket; died Dec. 4, 1690, aged eighty-six; William Wentworth, died March 16, 1697, aged eighty-one.

Deacons: 1655, John Hall, died about 1693, aged seventy-two; 1675, John Dam, died Jan. 27, 1691; 1717, Oct. 15, Gershom Wentworth, died March 2, 1731, aged eighty-two; 1717, Oct. 15, Samuel Tebbetts, died Dec. 9, 1738; 1731, March 2, John Hayes (2), died July 3, 1759, aged seventy-three; 1745, April 11, John Wood, died July 27, 1773, aged sixty-five; 1758, April 20, Shadrach Hodgdon, died Nov. 1, 1791, aged eighty-two; 1758, April 20, Daniel Ham, deposed July 6, 1774, died 1803, aged eighty-nine; 1769, Dec. 27, Thomas Hayes, died April 7, 1774, aged fifty-nine; 1774, June 12, Ephraim Kimball, died March 19, 1792, aged sixty-six; 1780, Nov. 5, Benjamin Peirce, died Sept. 12, 1823, aged eighty; 1790, Dr. Ezra Green, dismissed Feb. 13, 1829, died July 25, 1847, aged one hundred and one years and twenty-seven days; 1823, —, John Wingate Hayes, left Dover 1838, died Nov. 11, 1845, aged sixty-eight; 1829, —, Peter Cushing (2), died June 6, 1874, aged seventy-eight; 1838, Dec. 30, Andrew Peirce, died Sept. 4, 1862, aged seventy-six; 1838, Dec. 30, Edmund J. Lane; 1838, Dec. 30, Isaac A. Porter, dismissed

to Belknap church April 24, 1856, died April 15, 1860, aged eighty-one; 1858, Aug. 9, Joshua Banfield, removed to Hampton 1867, died March 20, 1869, aged sixty-six; 1869, Jan. 19, Nathaniel Low; 1869, Jan. 19, James H. Wheeler; 1869, Jan. 19, Alvah Moulton; 1874, Oct. 27, Oliver Wyatt; 1874, Oct. 27, George Quint, died Oct. 22, 1877; 1878, Jan. 15, John R. Varney, died May 2, 1882; 1878, Jan. 15, John R. Ham.

CHAPTER VIII

HISTORY OF DOVER (IV)

LATER RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN DOVER

Next in order of age to the First Church in Dover is the Society of Friends. The first mention we find of any Quakers in Dover in any history, is that in 1662 three missionary Quakeresses, who had been lecturing among the residents on Dover Neck and had caused much annoyance and disturbance in the First church, of which Rev. John Reyner was minister, were whipped out of town by a court order issued by Maj. Richard Walderne.

Doctor Belknap says in his "History of New Hampshire," that the Friends once comprised a third part of the citizens of the town. At present their number is not very large, but very respectable. They did not become sufficiently numerous to organize a "meeting" until 1680, so the society is about forty years the junior of the First Church. Their meeting house was on the west side of High street, Dover Neck, about one-third of a mile north of the one built by the First parish in 1654. The exact year when it was built is not known, but it was between 1680 and 1700. It was taken down about 1770 and removed across the river and set up again in Kittery, now Eliot, where there was quite a settlement of Friends. It stood there a hundred years or more and then was taken down. The Friends built a second meeting house at "Cochecho in Dover" about 1720, a few years after the First parish built their meeting house on Pine Hill, a short distance northwest of the Cushing tomb. This second Quaker meeting house stood on the southwest corner of what is now the junction of Silver and Locust streets. Their third house was the present one on Central avenue, at Pine Hill, which was built in 1768; soon after that the old house at Dover Neck was sold to the Friends in Kittery, now Eliot.

The first "monthly meeting" was established in 1702, and their records extend back to that time. The records of this society are the best kept of any ancient records in Dover, and have been carefully preserved. In matters of family records they are of great value. The first "quarterly meeting" was established in 1708, and have been held regularly ever since.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Up to 1819 the First church and the Society of Friends supplied the citizens of Dover with their religious instruction, but that year the first Methodist Episcopal meetings were held at the "upper factory" village, which was called Williamsville, from the name of the founder of the manufacturing concern which was established there about 1814, and the village at one time had three hundred or more inhabitants, the larger part of whom worked in the (cotton) mill.

Rev. John Lord, since a prominent minister in Maine, now deceased, seems to have visited this locality and preached to the people, organizing a class, and subsequently a Sunday school. "Reformation" John Adams also visited and labored among them, as did Mr. C. G. Chase, a local preacher of excellent reputation, who was for many years after an influential and useful man in this church. Thomas Greenhalgh, a calico-printer, employed at his art in the very beginning of what is now the Cocheco Print-Works, and an English local preacher, also labored with them. The late Solomon Gray and the late George W. Wendell, of Great Falls, both resided at the Upper Factory at this time, and were pioneers in Methodism in Dover. Father Gray was a class-leader, and probably the first in that office in this church.

Dover was erected into a distinct charge in 1823. Rev. Jotham Horton was appointed as the preacher; admitted to the Conference in 1820. He preached alternately at the Upper Factory and in the old courthouse at the village.

Measures were taken in 1824—Mr. Horton's second year—for the erection of a house of worship. A lot of land (that on which the present house stands) was procured of the heirs of the celebrated Maj. Richard Walderne, whose grave is in the immediate vicinity. It was donated on condition that it should be used only and always for the sacred purpose to which it was devoted. The committee appointed to conduct the enterprise conveyed the lot and buildings in due form and time by deed to the trustees of the society as a legal corporation.

The church was not quite completed when Mr. Horton's term of service expired. Rev. John N. Maffitt was appointed his successor. His ministry, owing to his remarkable and peculiar eloquence, secured much attention. The church was finished and dedicated by Rev. Ephraim Wiley, of Boston, April 28, 1825. Mr. Maffitt remained in the pastorate two Conference years. During his ministry in 1827, January 28th, a regular "legal society" or parish organization was formed, according to the usage of those days. The first board of trustees were Joseph Smith, Lewis B. Tibbetts, Barnabus H. Palmer, Richard Walker, George Piper, George W. Edgerly, and Theodore Littlefield. The Rev. Benjamin R. Hoyt, the presiding elder, acted as moderator at the

meeting at which the legal society was formed. Elder Hoyt served as pastor two years, with great success.

A parsonage house was built in 1828. A vestry had been built previous to that in 1827. When Elder Hoyt closed his two years' work the number of members in the church was reported as 125.

Rev. John F. Adams was successor of B. R. Hoyt as presiding elder, and served four years. In 1829 Rev. Bartholomew Otheman became minister in place of Elder Hoyt. The number in the church when he left in 1830 was 212.

The Quarterly Conference records begin Dec. 22, 1828, with Rev. J. F. Adams as presiding elder, and B. R. Hoyt preacher-in-charge. In the report of this appears the first note of preacher's salary.

Rev. John G. Dow succeeded Mr. Otheman and served the customary two years. During his pastorate the house of worship was enlarged by the addition of sixteen and a half feet to the rear end. The vestry was also enlarged and the whole inclosure fenced. The membership in 1832 was 224. Rev. R. H. Deming followed Mr. Dow in 1832 and remained one year; his successor was Rev. Holmes Cushman, who did not complete his year. The membership had then dropped to 225. Rev. James Perkins was the next pastor. It was during this time that the great agitation of the public mind on the slavery question began to cause considerable trouble and disturbance in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Perkins sympathized strongly with the growing anti-slavery sentiment of the time, and readily admitted to his church and pulpit Rev. George Storrs, who came to lecture on the sin of slavery, the "vilest that ever saw the sun." It was on such an occasion that an attempt was made to mob Mr. Storrs, when Mr. Perkins and Rev. Mr. Root, pastor of the Congregational church, with other friends, led the lecturer between them safely through the raging rabble to the pastor's house. Mr. Perkins began his labors in 1833, and closed his two years in 1835. The membership in 1835 is reported as 225. Rev. Eleazer Smith was appointed to the charge as Mr. Perkins' successor in 1835, but by a peculiar arrangement the latter was permitted to remain in Dover a third year, and Mr. Smith served at Great Falls, to which charge Mr. Perkins had been appointed.

Rev. E. Smith became pastor in fact after Mr. Perkins, as he had been in name for the year before. This was in 1837. Rev. Silas Greene was appointed as his successor in 1838. He labored two years with great acceptance. He returned a membership of 314 in 1839.

Rev. J. G. Dow was the presiding elder from the Conference of 1832 to that of 1836, and Schuyler Chamberlain succeeded him in 1837, and served till 1840.

At the Conference of 1840 Rev. E. Scott was appointed pastor. Through his efforts a fine bell was placed in the church tower, and many other improvements were effected.

The New Hampshire Conference held its annual session in Dover in 1841. The bishop presiding was Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D.

Rev. Elijah Mason was appointed pastor next after Mr. Scott, in 1842. He remained two years, and was generally respected as an able and devoted minister, but these were troublous times in the country and in the church. The anti-slavery agitation and the excitement attendant upon the preaching of William Miller, and the predictions of the coming of Christ and the end of the world in 1843 were more or less sources of controversy and party feeling in the Dover church.

Besides, unfortunately, just at this time there arose "no small stir" among the people on the question of instrumental music in the church. This last matter resulted in a very bitter controversy, and was undoubtedly the real cause, if not the occasion, of the extensive secession which took place during Mr. Mason's second year, 1843. That the question of slavery in the church, and the policy of the church on that matter, as well as the "Second Advent" excitement, contributed their share in disaffection and alienation may be very true, yet it is evident that no division would have resulted but for the agitation on that fruitful source of difficulty, church music. As it was, some sixty members withdrew from the church. This secession finally organized into a "True Wesleyan" church, and built a small chapel on Charles street (now the Charles Street Free-Will Baptist church), where they flourished for a while. Like similar movements elsewhere, however, it soon came to naught. Some few of those good people came back to the old church, some scattered among other denominations.

Rev. Jacob Stevens succeeded Mr. Mason in 1844, and labored two years. March 15, 1845, there were two hundred scholars in the Sunday school.

Rev. Samuel Kelley came to this charge as the successor of Mr. Stevens in 1846. Mr. Kelley's two years were prosperous. The church was repaired at a cost of about \$900.

Rev. Charles N. Smith followed Mr. Kelley as pastor in 1848, and continued two years. Membership, 173 in full; 41 probationers.

Rev. Justin Spaulding followed Mr. Smith in 1850, and served two years. Number of members in 1851, 180; probationers, 10; Sunday school scholars, 228; raised for missions, \$51. At the close of his second year, in 1852, members, 160, a loss of 20, probably by a needed revision of the records; probationers, 19; Sunday school scholars, 230; raised for missions, \$105; salary, \$500.

Rev. J. C. Cromack came to the charge in 1852. He served two years. He had some revival, and left the church in good condition. His salary was \$550, the largest ever paid up to this time. He reports at the close of his ministry in 1854, members, 212; probationers, 38; Sunday school scholars, 240; raised for missions, \$185.

Rev. Lewis Howard was Mr. Cormack's successor, coming in 1854. He served two years. He reports at the close of his second year, members, 220; probationers, 6; Sunday school scholars, 230; missionary money, \$50.

Rev. F. A. Hewes was Mr. Howard's successor. He died in 1860 at South Newmarket, and was buried in our cemetery at Pine Hill. He reported at the close of his service, members, 225; probationers, 8; total, 233; raised for missions, \$71; number of Sunday school scholars, 233. The church was frescoed and some other repairs effected during Mr. Hewes' service.

Rev. Calvin Holman came to the pastorate in 1858. He served one year, and was then appointed presiding elder of Dover District. The salary was advanced to \$700 this year. Members in 1859, 252; probationers, 47; total, 299, a gain of 66 during the year; Sunday school scholars, 375, a larger number than at any previous time; missionary money, \$73.10.

Rev. James M. Buckley came in May, 1859. He reported at the conclusion of his two years, members, 293; probationers, 50; total, 343, a gain of 44 in two years.

Rev. Dudley P. Leavitt came in 1861, and served two years. At the close of his first year a total membership of 207, 19 of them being probationers. Number of scholars in Sunday school, 310; raised for missions, \$115.

Mr. Leavitt was followed by Rev. Linville J. Hall, who served two years. During his terms the old vestry was abandoned, and a new and commodious chapel erected on the eastern side of the church, at a cost of more than \$2,000. It contained a principal room, seating some 200 persons, used for general prayer meetings, and two fine class rooms.

The parsonage also was removed to the site of the old vestry, and brought to face St. John street. An addition was built on the rear, and the whole building greatly improved in capacity and convenience. He reports at the close of his labors in 1865, 299 members and 26 probationers; total, 325. Sunday school scholars, 241, and \$90 raised for missions.

In April, 1865, the New Hampshire Annual Conference held its session in the Dover Church, Bishop Ames presiding.

Rev. O. H. Jasper was appointed to the charge from this Conference. He served two years, commanding the respect and confidence of the church and the community by his ability as a preacher and his faithful pastoral administration. The indebtedness of the society for the removal of the parsonage and the building of the new chapel was liquidated. It being the occasion of the celebration of the centenary (A. D. 1867) of American Methodism, the people appropriated their contributions in this direction. Mr. Jasper reports at the close of his labors, members, 250; probationers, 22; total, 272. Another sifting of the membership had evidently taken place. The Sunday school numbered 280. The largest sum was raised for missions

of any year up to this time, \$300. Mr. Jasper left the church in a healthy condition.

Rev. James Pike was appointed presiding elder, as Mr. Manson's successor, in 1867. He served four years from that date.

Rev. R. S. Stubbs came as Mr. Jasper's successor in 1867. He had two good years. An extensive revival was enjoyed during his labors, which added considerable strength to the church. He reports at the close of his second year, in 1869, 259 members and 70 probationers.

Mr. Stubbs was naturally desirous of remaining a third year in our pastorate, but this arrangement did not meet the approval of the "official board," that body having taken the ground that the old rule of two years should still be the maximum limit of pastoral service in the Dover Church. Mr. Stubbs was removed ostensibly on this ground, and naturally there was considerable discontent among some of the people, but no serious injury resulted.

Rev. James Thurston was appointed as the successor of Mr. Stubbs in 1869. He remained two years. He was received with unexpected cordiality, and sustained by a strong official board and a generous people. He hopes his ministry, so pleasant to himself and family, was not without its good fruits to the church and people. He found a large list of probationers left by his predecessor—seventy in number—but was not able with his best efforts to find many of them, or to lead a large number of those he did find to full Christian life and church membership. Mr. Thurston's health was very poor during a part of his term of service, and failed entirely just at the close of his second year. He reports at the Conference of 1879, members, 310; probationers, 8; Sunday school scholars, 263; collected for all benevolent purposes, \$600, \$300 being for missions. This was the largest sum ever yet raised for church benevolences. The salary was \$1,300, the same as it had been for some three or four years previous.

Rev. O. H. Jasper, D. D., was appointed presiding elder at the expiration of Mr. Pike's term in 1871. He served four years, having his residence in Dover.

In 1871, Rev. M. C. Brittain, who had been transferred from the Baltimore Conference, was stationed at Dover. Owing to habits of intemperance, which he said he had formed in the navy, in which he had served as a chaplain, he resigned the charge at the request of the official board and the presiding elder in December. He removed from the city soon after his resignation. The church was deeply affected with grief at this unfortunate event, but treated Mr. Brittain with the greatest kindness, and bore with him some time with charitable hopes of his reformation, which was of no avail, notwithstanding his strong promises and feeble efforts.

By request of the Quarterly Conference, and with the greatest concur-

rence of the church and congregation, the presiding elder appointed Rev. James Thurston, who was still residing in this city, as a supernumerary minister, to assume the pastoral charge of the church. Taking charge in January, he acted as pastor the rest of the Conference year, preaching occasionally as he was able, but supplying the pulpit by help from abroad most of the time. This sad episode in our history resulted in less harm to the society than was feared, though a source of some discouragement and a slight loss.

In 1872, Rev. C. W. Millen was appointed pastor, and reappointed in 1873. A new house for the society's use on the Hedding campground was erected at a cost of \$400. Mr. Millen reports at the Conference of 1874, members, 290; probationers, 19; total, 309; Sunday school scholars, 302. Mr. Millen's salary was \$1,500.

Rev. Wilber F. Crafts came in 1874. Numbers in church in 1875, 265; probationers, 80; total, 345, a gain of 55. Sunday school scholars, 353. Raised for missions, \$218, \$41 of which was by the Women's Foreign Mission Society.

The juvenile department of the Sunday school was organized as a separate, though not independent branch, under the direction and care of Mrs. Crafts.

Rev. O. W. Scott came to the charge after Mr. Crafts, in 1875.

It was decided early in the first year of Mr. Craft's labors to build a new church. This enterprise was commenced in August, 1875, and the elegant structure which now stands on the site of the old edifice was completed and dedicated to God by Bishop Foster, September 6, 1876.

The old church, which had served its purpose for fifty years, though unsuitable for the uses of the society on account of limited capacity and ill adaptation in style and convenience, was yet dear to the older members of the church, and given up with natural reluctance.

The last service in it was held on Sunday, August 1, 1875. The service of the laying of the corner-stone was observed on October 2, 1875, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Barrows, presiding elder of Dover District, who gave an address and laid the stone. The prayer for this service in the ritual was offered by Rev. J. Thurston. The singing was by the choir of the church, led by John S. Hayes. A large congregation attended, and the service was solemn and impressive. The stone contains documents giving an account of the building and demolition of the old edifice, the names of the present pastor, presiding elder, church officials, building committee, city papers, coins, etc., closely sealed up in a copper box.

The new church was dedicated September 6, 1876. It is built of brick, with basement entirely above ground. It is 56 feet wide and 100 feet long, exclusive of the chancel and tower projections, which make its entire length

about 120 feet. Its walls from the ground are 45 feet high, and the tower, which is at one corner, has a height of 140 feet. The tower contains a chime of nine bells, with an aggregate weight of 8,600 pounds, costing about \$3,600. These bells are of excellent tone. This is the only chime of bells in a Methodist Church in the world, except the Metropolitan at Washington. The basement contains a complete set of church rooms. Aside from the entries it has a lecture room, with seats for about 600 persons; a smaller vestry, with 175 sittings; a library room, opening into both these apartments, for the accommodation of both the adult and juvenile divisions of the Sunday school; a completely appointed kitchen, a parlor for the ladies' circle. The organ was built by Hutchins & Plaisted, of Boston, and cost \$3,000. The church will seat nearly 1,000 persons. The entire cost of the building with furniture was \$35,700.

Rev. Morris W. Prince was appointed as the successor of Mr. Scott, and remained till 1879. L. C. Field was pastor from 1879 to 1880; C. E. Hall, 1880-1881. The present pastor is the Rev. Elwin Hitchcock, who is the forty-third minister, in regular succession, and the church is in a prosperous condition.

The First Universalist Society was organized March 23, 1825, on which occasion Jonathan Locke was chairman, and J. H. Curtis, clerk. Hiram Rollins, N. W. Ela, Joseph Badger and John Moore were also prominent members. This society was reorganized in 1837, under the name of the First Universalist of Dover. They have a neat house of worship, pleasantly situated on Third street. It was erected in 1837, and dedicated December 8th, the same year. It cost \$2,800. Rev. Rufus O. Williams was their pastor. He was installed May 23, 1838. Resigned his office May, 1841. A fine-toned bell was placed upon the church November, 1842, at a cost of \$375. It weighs 1,365 pounds. The church was publicly recognized with appropriate services December 25, 1838. Rev. Eben Francis was born in Boston, May 28, 1819. Began his labors in Dover June 6, 1841; ordained pastor October 13, 1841; dismissed 1844.

His successors have been W. G. Anderson, 1845-46; J. G. Forman, 1847-48; Thomas J. Greenwood, 1848-58; F. E. Hicks, 1858-61; Benjamin F. Eaton, 1862-66; E. Hewitt, 1868-70; J. Crehore, 1871-73; H. W. Hand, 1877-78; J. Gorton, 1878-79.

The house was sold in 1874. But the organization was preserved and worship was renewed in 1883. A new and elegant brick church of fine architecture was erected on Central avenue by the munificence of Thomas W. Peirce, a former citizen of Dover, in commemoration of his parents. The building is called the "Peirce Memorial Church," and is an ornament to the city.

The First Free-Will Baptist Church. Some time in or near the year 1824,

individuals, members of Free-Will Baptist Churches in the main village and at "Upper Factory," began to assemble at the latter place for religious worship. In 1826 a revival was enjoyed.

Organized September 15, 1826, with twenty-five members, at the house of Mrs. Webster, at Garrison Hill. Elder Roger Copp was moderator, and Samuel Davis served as clerk. September 2, 1827, the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time by Elder E. Place. Garrison Hill schoolhouse being too small for the assembly, they gathered under some shady oaks near by.

Meetings were held in Garrison Hill schoolhouse, old courthouse in opposite direction, in a hall in Sawyer's building on Landing, an unfinished room over the blacksmith shop on the hill, Main street, which took the name of "Iron Chapel," at Deacon Jenness' vestry under G. W. Wendell's house, corner of School and Main streets, at the academy, and in many private dwellings in the village and at Upper Factory.

October 27, 1830, steps were taken to purchase a lot and to erect a meeting house on (what is now known as) the corner of Chestnut and Lincoln streets. This was accomplished at a cost of \$2,000, and May 20, 1832, it was dedicated; sermon by Rev. A. Caverno. The strength and efficiency of the church was essentially in the women who worked in the factories, who, under God, were the soul of the movement in building a house of worship. In September, 1834, the church numbered 250.

From 1838 to 1839 was a time of severe trials, resulting in a division and the formation of a new church (now Washington street). Under the blessing of God, a precious revival followed.

In 1843, under the labors of Elder Hiram Stevens, the church endured a severe shock from the intense excitement of Millerism, in which the pastor for a time was carried away. It soon recovered, by the help of God, from the injury received. From the unfortunate trials of 1872 and 1873, near the close of Rev. E. A. Stockman's pastorate, it has measurably recovered.

August 17, 1851, the society abandoned its house of worship on Chestnut street for a new one, remodeled at a cost of \$1,500, on Charles street, since which time three thousand dollars or more have been expended in vestry, repairs and changes. The church has seen many trials, but it has also seen many precious revivals and many souls converted. Sixteen hundred have been members of the church, as near as can be ascertained by the records.

Pastors: Andrew T. Foss, in 1827, one year and a half; Mayhew Clark, in 1829, short time; Nathaniel Thurston, in 1831, about three years; Enoch Mack, October, 1835, to May, 1837; A. D. Smith, June, 1837, about two years; Aaron Ayer, in 1839, about two years; Hiram Stevens, in 1842, about two years; S. W. Perkins, in 1844, some over one year; A. D. Smith,

in 1846, three years; A. Caverno, in 1849, to April, 1852; Mooers Cole, August, 1852, to May, 1855; A. Caverno, May, 1855, to May, 1856; J. M. Durgin, May, 1856, to April, 1860; James Rand, October 14, 1860, to September 29, 1867; John Malvern, March, 1868, to September 24, 1871; E. A. Stockman, November 15, 1871, to January, 1873; Charles E. Blake, June, 1874, to July, 1875; E. W. Ricker, February, 1876, to March, 1882; H. F. Wood, May, 1882. The church was disbanded in 1899, several ministers having served up to 1895.

The First Unitarian Society of Christians in Dover. The first meeting for forming this society was held August 28, 1827. The society was organized on September 4, following.

The first meeting for public worship was held at the courthouse, November 4th of the same year, when Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., then pastor of the New Brick Church, Hanover street, Boston, and afterwards Professor of Pulpit Eloquence in Cambridge Divinity School, officiated. The house was built of brick, seventy by eighty-three feet, in the year 1828, situated on Locust street, opposite head of Kirkland street, and cost \$12,000. It was dedicated, and Rev. Samuel Kirkland Lothrop ordained February 17, 1829. The dedicatory services were performed by Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Portland, and ordination sermon by Rev. Dr. Parker, of Portland. The church was gathered the evening previous.

Mr. Lothrop was born in Utica, N. Y., October 13, 1804, was graduated at Harvard College in 1825, received his theological education at the Theological School at Cambridge, and was approbated for the ministry August, 1828. He was pastor of the church and society until May, 1834. He was succeeded by Rev. Edgar Buckingham, who was ordained December 30, 1835. He resigned June 17, 1839, and removed to Trenton, N. Y. Rev. John Parkman, native of Boston, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1831, had been settled in the ministry in Greenfield, Mass., and was installed pastor of this church and society April 22, 1840. He remained until 1849. His successors have been:

Henry F. Bond, ordained May, 1851.

Edwin M. Wheelock, ordained January 27, 1857, appointed chaplain, October, 1862, of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

Francis E. Abbot, ordained August 31, 1864.

Thomas W. Brown, settled December 15, 1869, left May 2, 1875.

Charles A. Allen, settled September 5, 1875, resigned March 30, 1879.

W. R. G. Mellen, began labor October 1, 1880, served several years and has had able successors to the present time.

Franklin Street Baptist Church was constituted with thirteen members, and recognized in the usual form by a council on August 23, 1828. The names of members were John Alden, Samuel Chase, John Roberts, Dorcas

Alden, Charity Woodward, Hannah Wentworth, Louisa A. Ayer, John Gould, Joshua W. Bazin, William E. Lord, Mary E. Harris, Sarah Wentworth, Sarah J. Ayer.

Before organization, in March, 1828, Dev. Duncan Dunbar was invited to preach to this body of Baptist friends, and as a result of a few Sundays' stay three were baptized on profession of their faith.

October 21, 1829, Brother Elijah Foster was ordained. On the same day the present church edifice was dedicated. The Rev. Elijah Foster continued pastor of the church till the spring of 1831, when he received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass.

In December, 1832, Rev. Noah Hooper was elected pastor, and remained until July, 1833, when he was dismissed to become pastor of the Baptist Church of Sanbornton, N. H. At the same meeting of the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Hooper it was also voted to call Rev. Gibbon Williams to the pastorate. He remained with the church until the summer of 1835, when he accepted the call of the church at Chester.

In November, 1835, Brother Benjamin Brierly was ordained to the work of the ministry and settled as pastor of the church. His stay was nearly two years.

In June, 1838, Brother Lucien Hayden, of Hamilton Theological Seminary, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and remained three years.

The successor of Rev. Mr. Hayden was Rev. A. M. Swain, who came to the pastorate of the church in November, 1842, and remained until May, 1844.

In September, 1844, Rev. Oliver Ayer became pastor of the church. He officiated six years and eight months.

Rev. L. D. Hill followed as pastor, coming to the work June 1, 1851, and remaining a little more than two years.

Rev. John Cookson succeeded him March 16, 1854. During his pastorate of one year alterations and improvements in the house of worship to the amount of \$550 were made.

Brother Warren C. Clapp, a licentiate of the Franklindale Church, New York, accepted a call from the church, and was ordained as its pastor May 27, 1856. He remained six years.

In August, 1862, Rev. L. D. Hill was again called to the pastorate of this church from Thomaston, Me., and officiated four years.

Deacon John Gould, for thirty-five years an office-bearer in the church, and one of its first deacons, a man greatly loved, died.

In May, 1867, Rev. Alden Sherwin, of Brattleborough, Vt., accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the church, remaining until October, 1868.

In September, 1869, Rev. William T. Chase commenced pastoral labors with the church. After four years and two months he was dismissed to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Lewiston, Me.

In February, 1874, Rev. A. Bryant was chosen to the pastorate, whose stay extended over a period of a year and two months.

On the 30th of September, 1875, Brother Charles A. Towns was ordained to the work of the ministry, and was settled as pastor of the church. He was dismissed May, 1881.

Rev. Robert L. Colwell became pastor in October, 1881, and served several years; following him have been a number of able pastors, and the church has prospered.

During the first fifty years of its existence there have been added to the church 662 members, 411 of whom were baptized into its fellowship, and the remainder by letter and experience.

The year following the organization of the church the Sunday school work was taken up, and has been engaged in ever since that time.

Roman Catholic Church. Mass was first said in this town in the winter of 1826, by Rev. Virgil H. Barber, S. J. Among the prominent pioneer Catholics in Dover were William Ashcroft, John Burns, Francis G. O'Neill, Philip F. Scanlan and William McDevitt.

Services were first held in the courthouse. May 17, 1828, the cornerstone of the first Catholic Church was laid, and was completed and accepted in June, 1829. It cost \$2,800. The church was consecrated September 26, 1830, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Dominick Fenwick, of Boston. The rapid growth of the church demanded a more commodious church edifice, and in 1872 the present building was completed.

The first regular pastor of the church was Rev. Father French, in 1827, who remained two years after the erection of the first church edifice, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Lee, M. D., D. D. He remained three years, and was followed by Rev. Father McNamee, M. D., D. D. He officiated until 1839, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Conovan, who stayed until 1855. Father McShane came next, succeeded by Father Brady. Next came Father Niccolo, who was followed by Father Drummond, assisted by the Rev. Father Blodgett, a convert, who was given full charge of the parish before he had been here a year on account of the feebleness of Father Drummond.

Father Blodgett was one of the most able and enterprising priests that ever presided over this parish. It was through him that the New Hampshire House property and the new Catholic cemetery was secured, and, had he lived, he would have erected upon this property one of the finest churches in the state. Father Blodgett died May 15, 1881, and was the first priest to be buried in Dover. Rev. Father Murphy succeeded, and was soon given

full charge of the parish, as Father Drummond became demented, and died in October, 1882.

Father Murphy improved the New Hampshire House property by erecting on it one of the finest parochial schools in the county; he also remodeled the main building of the hotel for a nunnery. The present church was improved at once, at an expense of thousands of dollars. New steam-heating apparatus was put in, and the church was frescoed by one of the best artists in that business. The parsonage was remodeled and extended under the supervision of Father Murphy. Since his death various other improvements have been made.

St. Thomas' Church. The first account of services in the vicinity of Dover in accordance with the doctrine and ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America is to be found in the report of Rev. Henry Blackwaller to a convention held at Hopkinton, Wednesday, September 8, 1830. Therein he reports a flourishing parish by the name of St. Paul's Church, Great Falls, Somersworth. In the spring of 1831, Mr. Blackwaller removed to Salmon Falls to take charge of an Episcopal Church (Christ Church) just then established there. In the Convention journal of 1832, Mr. Blackaller reports that since the month of February, 1832, "he has held occasional services in the increasingly populous village of Dover." Friday evening, February 15, 1832, he reports "that our venerable prelate (the late Right Rev. Alexander V. Griswold) preached in the Congregational place of worship in Dover on the doctrines of the church before a numerous and respectable audience, with much apparent interest to all present." He adds that a church of our order is much desired by several respectable families in Dover, and expresses a belief in its ultimate establishment and success. The permanent establishment of this church in Dover is not due entirely or chiefly, however, to the efforts of Mr. Blackwaller, but rather to the venerable rector of St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mass., the Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., who in 1839, being chaplain in the navy, began the regular services of the church in what was then Belknap School, a wooden building, then situated on Church street, since moved to Third street, and occupied for business purposes. September 2, 1839, gentlemen interested in the formation of a church met in this schoolhouse and entered into an association for this purpose. The signers of the original articles of association were Asa A. Tufts, Richard Steele, Caleb Duxbury, Thomas C. Oakes, William Williamson, Thomas Hough, Stephen Hardy, William Johnson, Daniel Hallam, Samuel H. Parker, Sanborn B. Carter, Thomas R. Lambert, Charles Husband, Edward Husband, Thomas Hampton, James Duxbury, Charles W. Woodman, John Duxbury. The church was called St. Thomas' Church.

December 1, 1839, Rev. William Horton, before rector of Trinity Church, Saco, became rector of St. Thomas' Church, Dover. In 1840 a lot of land was bought on what is now the corner of Central and St. Thomas

street, then a part of the Atkinson estate. A church building was erected and finished January, 1841, at the cost of \$5,800. The first service was held in the new church January 17, 1841. The church was consecrated by Bishop Griswold, March 17, 1841. August, 1841, the parish consisted of sixty families and forty communicants. Rev. Mr. Horton resigned his rectorship November 10, 1847. The Rev. Thomas G. Salter became rector December 12, 1847. In 1860 gas was put into the church, and the church bell was hung. July 1, 1861, Mr. Salter resigned his rectorship, and September 1, 1861, Rev. Edward M. Gushee became the rector. During our late Civil war Mr. Gushee was chaplain of the Ninth New Hampshire Regiment, and in his absence Rev. Charles Wingate officiated as rector. Mr. Gushee resigned in April, 1864. December 1, 1864, the Rev. John W. Clark became rector. Mr. Clark resigned September 16, 1866. February 3, 1867, Rev. George G. Field was chosen rector. Mr. Field resigned August 16, 1868. Rev. John B. Richmond became rector November 8, 1868. During the rectorship of Mr. Richmond the church building was altered inside and out, and its seating capacity increased. Mr. Richmond resigned April 29, 1876, and was succeeded by the Rev. Ithamar W. Beard, who was chosen rector, and entered upon his duties November 5, 1876, and served to November, 1898. During his pastorate the beautiful house of worship was built on Hale street. At present the number of families in the parish is about 150; the number of communicants, 106; the Sunday school, 150 teachers and pupils. The parish has been subject to the usual changes incident to a manufacturing town. It ranks perhaps third or fourth in order among the parishes of this church in New Hampshire.

Washington Street Free-Will Baptist Church. The church was organized in the Central street vestry, February 4, 1840. The first covenant was signed by thirteen persons, as follows: William Burr, Enoch Mack, Tobias Scruton, Jonathan C. Gilman, Asa H. Littlefield, M. D. L. Stevens, E. B. Chamberlain, Alfred Scruton, Lucy Y. Foss, Eunice Colbath, Elance Fuller, Chloe Holt, Mary Willard.

Of these none is now living. The first settled pastor was Rev. J. B. Davis. He entered upon his pastorate November 1, 1840, and remained but one year.

The subsequent pastors have been as follows: Rev. A. K. Moulton, settled in 1841, remained one year; Rev. R. Dunn, settled in 1843, remained one year; Rev. Elias Hutchins, settled in 1845, remained thirteen years; Rev. Charles E. Blake, settled in 1866, remained but one year; Rev. Willet Vary, settled in 1859, closed his labors in 1866; Rev. I. D. Stewart, settled in 1867, remained until 1874; Rev. G. C. Waterman, began his pastorate in 1874, and closed in 1879. The Rev. Frank K. Chase began his pastorate in October, 1879, and served until 1892. Since then four pastors have served, and the church is prosperous.

Three hundred and thirty-six converts have been baptized by the pastors. The whole number connected with the church to date is about seven hundred and ten. The church has always been forward in all benevolent work, has been actively engaged in the Sunday school work, and has enjoyed the presence and counsel of many noble men and women. Upon all great moral questions she has spoken with no uncertain voice.

The services were held at first in the Central street vestry. When that became crowded they were removed to what was then known as the "Belknap schoolhouse," standing in the rear of the First Parish Church. After that the services were held for a time in the old courthouse. The first house of worship owned by the society was the building on Washington street now known as the Odd Fellows building.

This was dedicated September 21, 1843. During the pastorate of Rev. I. D. Stewart the society sold out its interest in this building, and erected its brick church on Washington street. This was dedicated October 28, 1869.

On the morning of Tuesday, May 2, 1882, a fire broke out in a small brush factory near the church. The fire soon spread to the church itself, and in a painfully short time the church was a mass of smouldering ruins. In the afternoon a heavy wind blew the northern gable over. The bricks fell upon the audience room floor, crushing it like an eggshell.

A number of persons were standing in the vestry, and five of them were buried beneath the ruins. Four of these were taken out alive. The fifth, Judge John R. Varney, was not missed until late at night. A midnight search was made, and he was found crushed and dead under the bricks and broken timbers.

At an informal meeting of the society, held on Wednesday evening, in the chapel of the First Parish, it was decided to accept the offer of the Belknap Church, which was then without a pastor and not holding regular services. The first service in this church was held Sunday, May 7th. The rebuilding of the church, much improved, was completed in 1882.

Belknap Congregational Church. This church was the result of public worship begun in the town hall by Rev. Benjamin F. Parsons, after his resignation of the First Church, from which he was dismissed September 3, 1856. A Sabbath school was organized July 6, 1856, with forty-five scholars. A society was organized July 7, 1856, and the church September 3, 1856, with forty-four members. The corner-stone of the house of worship was laid July 4, 1859, and the house was dedicated December 29, 1859. Rev. Mr. Parsons was dismissed, on his resignation, October 24, 1861. His successors in service have been Charles H. Pratt, James B. Thornton (began December, 1861), E. A. Spence, Ezra Haskell (began in 1862), Charles C. Watson (installed July 11, 1867), J. W. Savage, Frank Haley, Isaiah P. Smith, James De Buchananne, from 1877 to 1882; Ezra Haskell, 1889-1895; R. K.

Jones, 1895-96. The church was closed until 1910, when services were resumed.

The Advent Christian Church was organized May 4, 1881, by a body of Christians who had worshiped in houses and halls since 1843, having been literally without a resting place during that period. They erected a house of worship in 1881-82, on the corner of St. Thomas and Atkinson streets, which was dedicated April 16, 1882. Since then five able ministers have served as pastors.

At a meeting of the society and its friends in the spring of 1881, George E. Durgin, John Brooks, and William H. Vicery were appointed to contract for the building of a house of worship.

It was built from the plans and under the direction of George Brown, the architect, at a cost of \$5,000--Jacob Emery, contractor and builder. The seats are free and the church is supported by free-will offerings.

CHAPTER IX

HISTORY OF DOVER (V)

THE VARIOUS FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

The various forms of government under which the people of Dover have lived have been progressive. During the first decade, 1623 to 1633, it does not appear that Edward Hilton and his associates were governed by any except the Common Law of England and such formal agreements they were under to those with whom they had dealings, in the way of trade, in England. Being a small community, they had no need for a formal code of by-laws. They conducted business just as they would have done in England.

When Edward Hilton secured his grant, March 12, 1629-30, renewing and confirming what he had obtained and occupied for seven years, under the Thomson grant of 1622, there appears to have been quite a number of Bristol men, in England, names not known, who became financially interested with Hilton in his endeavor to increase the number of settlers. These Bristol men appointed Capt. Thomas Wiggin as their agent to act for them in conjunction with Hilton, and Captain Wiggin came over in 1631 and spent a year with Hilton, prospecting, and he made up his mind it was a good place to bring a colony for an enlargement of the settlement Hilton had already made. He returned to England in 1632 and spent another year in doing missionary work among his well-to-do acquaintances to induce them to emigrate and take possession of the grand opportunities which Hilton's plantation presented on the Pascataqua in New England. When he had perfected his arrangements, he brought over a shipload, in the ship *James*, and they landed at Salem, Mass., October 10, 1633. The number was about thirty—ships were small in those days—"some of whom were of good estate and some account for religion," that is to say, they were Puritans. The report says they had been eight weeks between Gravesend and Salem. They took ship immediately for Hilton Point on the Pascataqua, Captain Wiggin writing from that place to friends in England in November. They at once commenced the settlement on Dover Neck, cutting "Hight street" from Pomeroy Cove to the top of Huckleberry Hill. Captain Wiggin, acting as Governor, granted house lots along the street, as he had been given authority to do. About that time, it is said, the Bristol company (land speculators) sold their interests to

the Puritan lords, Say and Brook, George Willys and William Whiting (another group of land speculators). These men continued Captain Wiggin in authority, as Governor, or agent, or business manager, with authority to issue land grants, and be chief ruler among the people. He held this position until 1637.

In the autumn of 1637 the people formed a "combination" for government, and Rev. George Burdett was placed at the head. Up to that time it does not appear the settlement had any special rules of law, or by-laws, more than the laws in force in England and Captain Wiggin's dictum of what to do and what not to do. Simple fact appears to be that Captain Wiggin withdrew to his plantation on the east side of Great Bay, as Hilton had withdrawn to his big land estate at what is now Newfields, and the rest of the settlers deemed it necessary to make a formal organization to maintain order and keep peace and harmony. As was perfectly natural, they chose their minister, Mr. Burdett, for the head officer, whatever you may be pleased to call him. He served one year. His successor was Capt. John Underhill, who became Governor and commander of the militia in November or December, 1638. He continued in office until March or April, 1640, but remained commander of the militia until 1642. Thomas Roberts succeeded Captain Underhill as Governor and "president of the court," and served two years, until the town came under formal control of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1642, in accordance with the vote of the townsmen in town meeting, held in October, 1641. In 1642 Dover became a town in Norfolk County, Mass., and so remained nearly forty years, when New Hampshire was brought into existence as a province separate from Massachusetts, so far as courts and local laws were concerned.

That the people of Dover had a combination for government under their minister, Rev. George Burdett, has been shown by a letter of that person dated November 29, 1638, wherein also it appears that he had held the power as chief ruler for the preceding year in such a combination. Whether this combination had dissolved, or whether a new one might be considered more binding, or the old one was not sufficiently formal, a new one was entered into on October 29, 1640. This document is the oldest extant record in Dover history. It is as follows:

"Whereas sundry mischiefs and inconveniences have befalln and more and greater may in regard of want of civill government his Gracious Ma^{tie} haveing hitherto settled no order for us to our knowldge:

"Wee whose names are underwritten being Inhabitants upon the River Pascataquack have voluntarily agreed to combine ourselves into a body politique that wee may the more comfortably enjoy the benefit of his Ma^{ties} Lawes together with all such Orders as shallbee concluded by a major part

of the Freemen of our Society in case they bee not repugnant to the Lawes of England and administered in the behalfe of his Majesty.

"And this wee have mutually promised and concluded to do and so to continue till his Excellent Ma^{tie} shall give other Order concerning us. In Witness whereof wee have hereto set our hands the two and twentieth day of October in the sixteenth yeare of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. Annoq Dom. 1640.

"John Follet, Robert Nanney, William Jones, Phillip Swaddon, Richard Pinckhame, Bartholomew Hunt, William Bowden, John Wastill, John Heard, John Hall, Abel Camond, Henry Beck, Robert Huggins, Thom. Larkham, Richard Waldern, William Waldern, William Storer, William Furbur, Tho. Layton, Tho. Roberts, Bartholomew Smith, Samuel Haines, John Underhill, Peter Garland, John Dam, Steven Teddar, John Ugroufe, Thomas Canning, John Phillips, Tho: Dunstar, Fran: Champernoon, Hansed Knollyes, Edward Colcord, Henry Lahorn, Edward Starr, James Nute, Anthony Emery, Richard Laham, William Pomfret, John Cross, George Webb, James Rawlins.

"This is a true copy compared with y^e Originall by mee

"EDW. CANFIELD.

[INDORSED.]

"The Combination for Government by y^e people at Pascataq 1640 Rec'd abt. 13th Febr. 82-3."

This combination appears to have embraced all the important names in Dover. We miss those of Edward Hilton and Thomas Wiggin, but both those persons had removed outside the limits of the patent. On the roll is the name of Underhill, the commander of the military forces, although he was still continuing his machinations for union with Massachusetts; Knollys and Larkham, the two clergymen, of university education, soon to be at the head of rival factions; William Walderne and William Pomfrett, successively recorders; Edward Colcord, an unpleasantly active citizen, to whom Hubbard gives an apocryphal governorship; Roberts, president of the court; Emery, a wealthy landowner, ancestor of judges; Starbuck, an elder in the Dover church; Hall, whose beautiful farm on the Great Bay became the foundation of the great modern properties of his descendants, the March and Peirce families; Rawlins, whose picturesque lands on the Piscataqua are still held by descendants of his name, and whose posterity numbers judges and senators; Champernoon, in whose veins flowed the blood of the Plantagenets, and no less honored in being the kinsman of Gilbert and Raleigh; Richard Walderne, many years a Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, and commander of the soldiers of New Hampshire in years of Indian war-

fare. Of the whole at least fifteen are still represented on Dover soil by descendants of their own name.

From the date of this combination there has been an uninterrupted government, town and city, to the year 1913, 273 years. That combination was purely democratic. It originated with the people and by the people and for the people. It began with the first element of native rights, that of establishing a government by the popular voice, and without consent of king or lord. At this time the interests of the lords, Say and Brook, had ceased; by what arrangement with the settlers is not recorded. When those high-rank Englishmen bought the interests of the British company which sent over Capt. Thomas Wiggin in 1631 to investigate the locality here, they were purposing to come here themselves and put their time and their money into building up a colony that would rival and surpass John Winthrop's colony at Massachusetts Bay, which had been located at Boston in 1630. In anticipation thereof they sent over their proposals for a form of government. They would have two classes only take part and have power in public affairs. These two they called, the one class "gentlemen," the other class "freeholders." They, themselves, were coming here to live and, with such others as they should select, were to be the upper class called gentlemen, from whom alone the magistrates could be chosen, and, moreover, these gentlemen were to be an hereditary upper house in the government, precisely like the English House of Peers. The Dover sentiment positively refused to accept the hereditary proposal. They would have no House of Peers. The result was that not long after this proposition was rejected the noble lords, Say and Brook, dropped out of New England history, and the settlers in this town thereupon established a simple democracy. The Dover of today, with its city form of government, is in spirit the Northam of 1640.

Although in the year following, namely 1641, the people consented to come under the general government of Massachusetts, and did so come in 1642, they did so upon two conditions. One was that the people here should have their own courts; the other was that they would not consent to the Massachusetts law that none but church members should have the right to vote. In this way Dover people preserved the right of local self-government and nurtured that spirit which has always characterized our people.

Thus it is manifest that the political history of Dover did not begin with a general government, but was first, and the government developed from it. Dover was never incorporated. The name of the town was Northam when the people voted to come under, or rather unite with Massachusetts. It was made one of the towns of Norfolk county, and the representatives who were sent to the Massachusetts General Court were among the leading men of the Bay Colony. The town continued to transact its own local affairs in

its own town meetings, being subject only to the general laws that were enacted by the General Court. It was the sole grantor of lands within its limits, and its citizens held these lands in fee simple. It levied and collected its own taxes. It made its own municipal regulations. The town records contain many examples of this sort; just what the local conditions demanded; they they did not ask the General Court to do anything of this kind for them. They decided in town meeting whether or not a man might become a resident among them. Not every one who came along was allowed to reside in its settlements; they looked carefully at the quality of its citizens. They did not require everybody to become a member of the Church to have the right to vote, but they took good care that none but reputable men were made freemen and voters in town meetings. No man could be taken out of his neighborhood for trial as to his person or property; the local courts had entire control in such matters. No person or soldiers could be drawn out of Dover without the consent of the town.

Dover was under the authority of the general laws of Massachusetts for forty years. It sent its Representatives to the General Court; they called them Deputies. Maj. Richard Walderne was one of the number many times and was seven years Speaker of the House in that General Court, and was one of the most influential men in that official body, but his constituents kept close watch of him and the Court. Dover repeatedly passed such votes of instruction as this: "You shall stand to maintain our privileges by virtue of our articles of agreement and bring the proceedings of the Court that concern us in writing." And again: "In town meeting voted orders for the Deputy to the General Court: He shall not with his consent pass any act impugning our privileges, but shall enter his dissent against all such acts." And again: "You shall stand to maintain our privileges concerning military affairs that we may not be drawn out of our county of Dover and Portsmouth according to our first (1641) agreement." These instructions were not solely for Deputy Walderne, but for every Deputy the town sent to the Massachusetts General Court. They did not have newspapers in those days, so when the Court was through its session Major Walderne had to read his report of the proceedings, and laws enacted, to the people assembled in public meeting in the meeting house on Dover Neck. No doubt the leading men cross questioned him closely, as he read his reports.

At the end of forty years, the same number that the Patriarch Moses led the Israelites in the Wilderness, the New Hampshire towns were made into the Province of New Hampshire, which made its own laws but had a common Governor with Massachusetts. In 1742 the province was separated completely from Massachusetts and had its own Governor. In 1775 the Province changed to a Colony, and very soon to a State. Dover men took an active and important part as the various changes were made, through

wars and revolutions. Dover continued the town meeting form of government down to 1856, two centuries and a quarter. The town had grown so numerous that the town meetings were very unwieldy bodies to govern and transact public business in an orderly and satisfactory manner, so in 1855 the New Hampshire General Court granted the petition of the citizens for a city charter. The last regular town meeting was held March 13, 1855; Joseph Dame Guppy was moderator. The selectmen elected were Charles Clement, Daniel Hussey and David Steele; town clerk, Amasa Roberts; Representatives to the General Court, Daniel M. Christie, Nathaniel Wiggin, James Bennett, William S. Stevens, Ivory Paul and Edmund J. Lane. These were the last before the city government was organized. The last special town meeting was August 15, 1855; Charles A. Tufts was moderator. At this meeting the city charter was accepted, and the ancient town meetings came to an end. The first city election was held in November, 1855, at which Hon. Anrew Peirce was elected mayor, and the city government was organized on March 25, 1856.

CHAPTER X

HISTORY OF DOVER (VI)

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF DOVER

Following are some of the most important events in the history of Dover, mentioned in the order of their occurrence. There are others, but these are milestones which will mark the journey of the school boy and school girl and every student in search of Dover history. The complete story of each one would make an interesting chapter, but that will not be attempted in this work.

First, 1623: The beginning of settlement of Hilton Point in the spring of 1623, by Edward Hilton and his party.

Second, 1633: The arrival of Capt. Thomas Wiggin's company in October, 1633. They organized the village on Dover Neck, and established the First Parish.

Third, 1638: The organization of the First Church in December, 1638, by the Rev. Hanserd Knollys and Capt. John Underhill.

Fourth, 1640: The Combination Agreement for government of the Dover settlement, signed in 1640, Thomas Roberts being Governor.

Fifth, 1642: The vote in 1641 to unite with the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which union was completed in 1642, which remained in force, practically, a half century.

Sixth, 1643: Settlement of the boundary line between Bloody Point and Strawberry Bank by commissioners from the Massachusetts General Court. Practically the line now between Portsmouth and Newington; the latter town was "Bloody Point in Dover" until it was made a separate town by the Provincial Assembly in 1712 with the name of Newington.

Seventh, 1642: Beginning of the settlement at "Cochecho in Dover," and the erection of a sawmill and gristmill by Richard Walderne, later known as "Major Richard," at the falls east of Central avenue bridge. He was granted fifteen hundred trees, either oak or pine, for the accommodation of his sawmill he was shortly to erect.

Eighth, 1650: Grants of waterfalls to various persons for sawmills, with timber adjacent, at the second falls of the Cochecho, and the second falls of the Newichawannock.

Ninth, 1652: Disputes about boundaries of sawmill grants.

Tenth, 1652: Capt. Richard Walderne contracted to build the meeting house, on Meeting House hill, Dover Neck, between April, 1653, and April, 1654. And it was so built.

Eleventh, 1652: The boundary of Dover was fixed by a committee appointed by the General Court, consisting of William Payne, Samuel Winslow and Matthew Boyse. The territory included what is now Dover, Somersworth, Durham, Madbury, Lee and Newington.

Twelfth, 1662, December 22: Order by the Court, Richard Walderne presiding, for the expulsion of the Quaker women who had made disturbance in town; and they were whipped and expelled in accordance with the order.

Thirteenth, 1665: Peter Coffin was authorized to "Build a Turrett upon the Meeting House for to hang the Bell which we have bought of Capt. Walderne." It was built and the bell was hung. It is supposed that the tradition is true that that bell forms a part of the bell metal which composed the old bell on the First Parish meeting house.

Fourteenth, 1666: Various persons were warned out of town as being undesirable inhabitants.

Fifteenth, 1667: Left. (Peter) Coffin engaged by the selectmen to build a fort around the meeting house, one hundred feet square, with two sconces sixteen feet square, all of timber twelve inches thick, and the wall to be eight feet high with sills and braces.

Sixteenth, 1675: The beginning of Indian wars in 1675 which continued fifty years, ending at Knox Marsh in 1725. The first garrisons were built in 1675. There had been no trouble with the Indians in Dover up to that date.

Seventeenth, 1675: The advent of the Capt. John Mason claimants in 1675, who demanded rent from every land owner; and the settlements here on the Pascataqua river were then first called "New Hampshire."

Eighteenth, 1674: The first execution of white men in any of the Pascataqua plantations. The record says: "A fisherman about Pascataqua had two servants, who in anger conspired to kill yr master, did so, tooke his money & fled, but were taken & both executed." Where they were hung is not stated, but probably on Dover Neck.

Nineteenth, 1678: Rev. John Pike came to Dover and became minister of the First Church November 1. He commenced keeping a diary which is of great historical value.

Twentieth, 1679: September 18, the union with Massachusetts was dissolved at this date by royal proclamation. John Cutt was appointed president of the province with a Council of six of the principal inhabitants, of whom Richard Walderne of Dover was one. Agreeably to the royal direction these six chose three other gentlemen into the Council, of whom John Clements of Dover was one. President Cutt nominated Major Walderne to be his

deputy, or vice-president, and John Roberts marshal. That was the beginning of New Hampshire. Dover is fifty-six years older than New Hampshire.

Twentieth, 1685: The attempt of the heirs of Capt. John Mason to obtain possession of lands claimed by them, and the countenance which they received from the courts which had been established for that very purpose, at the instigation of Governor Cranfield, led to forcible resistance on the part of some of the inhabitants in Dover. Executions were issued for the arrest of Major Walderne and other principal citizens of Dover.

Twenty-first, 1689, June 27-8: Destruction of Cochecho, in which Major Walderne's garrison was burned, as also Richard Otis' garrison, and their bodies were burned in the buildings, etc.

Twenty-second, 1690: End of the provincial government of 1680. Steps taken to return to a union with Massachusetts, as before 1679.

Twenty-third, 1691: New Hampshire reorganized as a province, with a Lieutenant-Governor, having the same Governor as Massachusetts.

Twenty-fourth, 1694: Massacre of settlers at Oyster river, on July 17.

Twenty-fifth, 1709: The first pound at Cochecho Falls was ordered built this year.

Twenty-sixth, 1712: Meeting house built on Pine Hill by the residents of Cochecho.

Twenty-seventh, 1715: Place for town meetings changed from Dover Neck to the meeting house on Pine Hill.

Twenty-eighth, 1717, September 18: Rev. Jonathan Cushing was ordained as minister of the First Church, which position he held fifty years.

Twenty-ninth, 1724, August 27: Is date of the end of Indian wars in Dover, when the house of John Hanson at Nock's Marsh was attacked by the Indians, two of his children killed, and his wife, maid servant and four children carried to Canada, prisoners.

Thirtieth, 1744: Capt. Samuel Hale raised a company of Dover men and was in command of them at the capture of Louisburg in 1745. He was a noted schoolmaster in Dover for two or three years preceding that war and later far more famous as a schoolmaster and public official in Portsmouth.

Thirty-first, 1754, April 22: The parish of Somersworth incorporated as a town.

Thirty-second, 1755: Madbury was made a parish separate from Dover.

Thirty-third, 1758: A new meeting house was built on Tuttle square, and the old house on Pine Hill was torn down in 1760; the last town meeting was held there March 31, 1760.

Thirty-fourth, 1762: First Parish was incorporated by the Provincial Assembly, to be distinct from the town.

Thirty-fifth, 1768: The parish of Madbury was set off from Dover and made a town.

Thirty-sixth, 1772, November 10: This day Rev. Jeremy Belknap, minister of the First Church, preached a sermon before his Excellency John Wentworth, Esq., Governor of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, at a review of the Second Regiment of Foot, at Dover, in said province; and met so favorable a hearing that the officers requested a copy for the press, which was granted. (Life of Doctor Belknap.)

Thirty-sixth, 1774: Beginning of the Revolution. Dover men in town meeting took patriotic action.

Thirty-seventh, 1792, June 6: The State Legislature held its first and last session in Dover this year. It closed its work on June 22. During the session there was a presentation of an opera, called the "Beggar's Opera," at the theatre in Dover. The entertainment on another evening was Garrick's "Satyracal Farce Lethe, or Aesop in the Shades."

Thirty-eighth, 1805, May 17: The Dover turnpike road from Dover to South Berwick was opened to public travel.

Thirty-ninth, 1817: President Monroe visited Dover in July this year and was given a grand reception.

Fortieth, 1821: The corner-stone of the new factory was laid on the 4th of July, with Masonic ceremonies; Col. Andrew Peirce delivered the address. The Nail Factory was also set up at the Lower Falls this year.

Forty-first, 1825: General Lafayette's visit to Dover in June, this year. He was given a grand reception.

Forty-second, 1824-1830: Period of great religious excitement and discussion. Division of the First Church and formation of the First Unitarian Church. The Unitarians dedicated their brick church on Locust street February 18, 1829. The First Parish dedicated its new brick church December 31, 1829.

Forty-second, 1840: The turnpike road from Dover to South Berwick was made a free road February 7, by decree of Court of Common Pleas.

Forty-third, 1841: Boston & Maine Railroad was opened for business at the west side of the cut through the hill at Washington street, September 1st, and the company held its annual meeting in Dover.

Forty-fourth, 1842, June 30: Cars of the Boston & Maine Railroad crossed the Cochecho for the first time, arriving at the new depot on Franklin square at 10:30 o'clock, which, with the bridge across the river, was completed a few days before.

Forty-fifth, 1860, March 2: Abraham Lincoln addressed a mass meeting in the city hall, Dover. The hall was packed to the doors.

Forty-sixth, 1861, April 15: A mass meeting of citizens was held in the city hall to take action in relation to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteer soldiers. The first recruiting office was opened April 17, by George W. Colbath, and in three days more than one hundred and fifty men had volunteered.

CHAPTER XI

HISTORY OF DOVER (VII)

DOVER NECK

Dover Neck is that section of Old Dover which is separated from Hilton Point by Pomeroy's Cove, over which the Portsmouth & Dover Railroad crosses. It is bounded on the east by Newichawannock river, on the west by Back river, on the south by the Pascataqua river, and on the north by "Upper Neck," which is the land included between three rivers, Back river on the west, Cochecho river on the north and the Newichawannock on the east. The ground is level for a third of a mile above Pomeroy's Cove and Sandy Point, then rises gradually to the summit of Huckleberry Hill, a distance of a mile or more. It was on this hill that Capt. Thomas Wiggin's company settled in the fall of 1633. It is a beautiful location; no finer view of hills, rivers, bays, broad fields and forests can be found in New Hampshire. It was on this hill the first meeting house was build in New Hampshire, and the outlines of where the second meeting house stood are yet preserved and properly marked. The First Church owns the land. Margery Sullivan Chapter D. A. R. paid the expense of constructing a wall along the roadside of the lot and enclosed it with iron rails, that mark where the stockade was placed when it became necessary to fortify it against possible attacks by the Indians, about 1670. But they never made any attempt to attack the settlement on the Neck, although they wrought havoc all around it.

The hill slopes gently to each river. For convenience the inhabitants called the river on the east Fore river, and that on the west Back river. Along the summit of the hill they built a road and called it High street. This was the business street of the settlement. About an eighth of a mile from this, toward Back river, they built another road and called it Low street. Between these, at various points, were cross streets called lanes, some of which also extended down to landings on Back river. Back Cove especially was a busy shipping point on that river. The historic "Hall's Spring" is near there and was marked with a curbing a few years ago by Col. Daniel Hall, a lineal descendant of Deacon John Hall, from whom it received its name.

There were also lanes, at several places, from High street to shipping points along Fore river. The dwelling houses were along each side of High

street, and also along Low street. Each householder had an acre or two of land connected with his house, on which he raised his garden stuff and had his various outhouses for whatever work he carried. The cooper business was especially flourishing. Everybody had a trade and everybody worked. There were no gentlemen of leisure or lords of manors. Every known trade in England was in some way represented by a tradesman who was an expert in that line of business. All the boys were compelled to have a trade. If they could not be instructed by their parents they were set to "serve their time" of apprenticeship with someone competent to properly instruct them to become good workmen and good citizens.

It was in the fall and winter of 1633-34 that Captain Wiggin and his men staked out the bounds of the village and began clearing the forest. It must have been a very busy time, and strenuous work was put forth in muscle and brain to cut down the trees, convert the logs into houses, clean up the brushwood and keep comfortably warm in the cold weather. The winds from the northwest blew very cold there in winter, having a clear sweep from the mountains in the White mountain region. It is easy to understand why those sturdy Englishmen built their first meeting house under the southwest protection of the hill; it was a warmer place, less exposed to the fierce blasts and blinding snowstorms from the east. Twenty years later, when the village had become well built up with substantial houses and other comfortable surroundings, they then built the historic meeting house on the summit of the hill, ready to withstand fierce winds, howling storms and all sorts of weather, and they had leisure hours to enjoy the beautiful, grand and picturesque views, as you can see them today.

At the beginning Captain Wiggin is said to have had authority to make allotments of land to each man. Just how he did it there is no record. There is no record of when the first town meeting was held. It is doubtful if they held any as long as Captain Wiggin remained in supreme control as governor. Of course they had their parish meetings from the beginning. As they had a minister, one of the first public undertakings was to build a meeting house for him to hold the services in on the Lord's Day. The fair inference is that the parish meetings antedate the town meetings by several years. Probably the era of town meetings began when the first "combination" was formed in 1637. When the town meetings came to be a fixture, the right of making grants of land to individuals, which Captain Wiggin exercised as long as he was in control, was assumed by the town meetings, and it was in those meetings that all grants were made, as long as there was any public land remaining in control of the town.

As tourists pass along High street, now the State road, they do not, from present appearance, have anything in view to indicate this locality was the busy center of business, with two streets lined with dwelling houses and

places of business. Yet for ninety years this was "Dover," and when you read history of the times, up to and past 1700, and Dover is referred to, this is the locality, and not where the present city building stands. What is now called the Dover Point road was called the "road from Dover to Cochecho."

The cellars can now be traced by hollows in the fields and orchards, where for a hundred and fifty years was a very busy and prosperous business center. There was the meeting house in which religious meetings, town meetings, courts and public assemblies in general were held. In the early years near by were the jail and the stocks. On the bank of Fore river is the spot where the first brewery and the first tannery were built in New Hampshire. For a great many years shipbuilding was largely engaged in at shipyards on Fore river. At a cove about a mile and a half above Pomeroy's Cove a frigate was built for the English navy before 1660, being the first ship of its kind built on this side of the Atlantic. In the next century Capt. Thomas Millet, who came there in 1720, was a famous shipbuilder and sailed his ships after he built them, and while he was away his wife, Love Bunker, bossed the shipyard work and kept everything in perfect order until the Captain returned from his voyage to the West Indies. An apple tree is now standing near where his house stood, which he set out 190 years ago; it was brought over from England in a tub; it was kept in a tub in order to keep it properly watered while on shipboard.

It was here at the meeting house that the Quaker women were tried in a court held by Richard Walderne, and were sentenced to be whipped and sent out of town; and it was here the order began to be executed, and not at Chochecho, as the poet Whittier states in his poem. It was here that from time to time all the great men of the period assembled for business that concerned various public interests. The great shipping point of the town in those years was Sandy Point at Pomeroy's Cove, the landing place of the first settlers. The cause of the change to the present conditions of that of a farming district is easy to explain. Business changed as the province progressed. The young men went to points where new business called them. The old men died. The deserted houses went to ruin. The cellars were filled. The farmers changed the land into fertile fields and flourishing orchards. But the far-reaching landscape of land and water remains as beautiful and grand as ever.

CHAPTER XII

HISTORY OF DOVER (VIII)

COCHECHO

What is called Cochecho-in-Dover for the first seventy-five years of its existence, has been the leading part of the town since 1715; it is the business center around which cluster the chief manufacturing interests. Hilton's Point began to be settled in 1623; Dover Neck, which for several years was called Northam, until 1652, began to be settled in 1633; Cochecho had its first beginning in 1642, when a grant of land at the lower falls was given to Richard Walderne, who later won fame as Major Walderne. Up to that year the water had run undisturbed. In that year is the first we find notice of them; the settlers had been too busy elsewhere to come here. On the 1st of the 6th mo. 1642, granted Walderne fifty acres on the north side of the falls. This grant covered the territory up as far as New York street and up the river to Fourth street bridge. On the 30th 6th mo. 1643 the town gave him another grant of sixty acres on the south side of the falls, so he came into control of the waterpower here, and it remained in possession of his family one hundred and seventy years, the last of his descendants who owned it being Daniel Waldron, as the family had come to spell the name.

Major Walderne built mills on both sides of the river; a sawmill on the south side and a grist mill on the north. In 1649 Joseph Austin bought a quarter part interest in the south side mill. In 1671 Peter Coffin bought a quarter interest of Walderne's south side mill. Mr. Coffin lived in a house that stood on Orchard street, near the Williams belt factory about where the south end of Freeman N. Davis' bowling alley now is, but the house stood on a hill as high as the roof of that building is. The hill was cut down when Orchard street was constructed, up to which time it had remained in possession of the Coffin family, more than two hundred years; and the street was called Orchard street because the Coffin orchard covered the ground west of the house.

Major Walderne's house stood where the east end of the courthouse stands and out near to Central avenue; that house was made a garrison by a stockade around it about 1673, when the Indians began to become dangerous; it was burned June 28, 1689, when the great massacre took place. The land

about the falls passed from the possession of the Waldron family in 1821 to William Payne, of Boston, and a beginning was made of what finally merged in the Cochecho Manufacturing Company, and which recently became merged in the Pacific Mills Company of Lawrence, Mass. Payne street had its name from this founder of the great company. This was the beginning of things; we cannot go into details. The first printing of calico in these works was under the superintendence of Dr. A. L. Porter, who was succeeded before 1830 by John Duxbury, a thoroughly experienced printer, who had learned his trade in England. The original printery was in No. 5 mill and other buildings near, but now removed. The last printing of calico here was in 1912, following which the machinery was removed to Lawrence, much to the regret of all Dover people. For more than four score years the establishment had sent goods to market equal to the best product of the best mills in New England or the whole manufacturing world.

From the close of the War of the Revolution until the introduction of cotton manufacturing, the town grew somewhat slowly. Its population in 1790 was 1,998; in 1800, 2,068; in 1810, 2,228; in 1820, 2,871, which by 1860 had increased to 8,186, the valuation at that time being \$3,629,442. It was, so far, a farming and shipbuilding town. But with the erection of cotton mills a change came over the place. The succession of sawmills, grist mills, fulling-mills, oil mills, and nail factory, finally merged into the "Cochecho Manufacturing Company" (now the Pacific Mills Company). To this enterprise alone must be ascribed the steady growth and commercial prosperity of Dover.

In 1841 the opening of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and the construction, after 1850, of the Cochecho railroad to Alton, to both of which Dover people contributed liberally, had a marked effect upon the business of the town. While its local trade and interests were on the increase, its importance as a distributing point for interior trade declined. The Dover-Packet Company, which had for many years given life and activity to the wharves and storehouses on the river, soon discharged its last cargo, the Landing ceased to be the center of business, which from this time gathered around the railroad station and the streets leading to it. In 1847 the introduction of shoe manufacturing for the southern and western markets added largely to the business of the place, employing after a few years a large capital, and in a good season more workmen than any other industry. The shoe business is now flourishing here better than ever before.

The act incorporating the city of Dover was signed June 29, 1855, and was accepted by the citizens at a town meeting held August 15, 1855. The first mayor, Andrew Peirce, took the oath of office March 25, 1856, and the city government was then inaugurated. The first attempt to change from town to city government was made in 1850, and the proposition was voted

down by a very large majority. Gas lighting was introduced September 20, 1853.

The schools of Dover are regarded with much favor by our citizens and large appropriations are devoted to their use each year by the city government. They are under the control and direction of a school committee consisting of fifteen members, each ward electing one member annually for two years, the remaining members being chosen by the city councils. Their sanitation, heating and ventilation are carefully attended to, and the course of study prescribed is judiciously selected to meet the requirements necessary for the imparting of a sound education to the pupils. The high school is situated on Locust street, next to the public library, and is an imposing and beautiful building, wholly up to date. It was erected in 1904 and put into use in the fall of the following year. Its curriculum is of the highest order. It has an excellent commercial course; manual training has been introduced, as well as domestic science. The teaching force number forty-six and the total enrollment of pupils is 1,398, exclusive of the parochial school. There is also a well managed and largely attended business college, where pupils are fitted for commercial pursuits.

The parochial schools in the city are also largely attended. The authorities of St. Mary's parish have recently completed a very large and beautiful schoolhouse, technically called St. Mary's Academy, in which they have every convenience for doing first-class work in teaching boys and girls, from the lowest grade to the end of a high school course.

SAWYER WOOLEN MILLS, NOW AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

These mills are located on the Bellamy Bank river, about a mile from the Cochecho Falls. They are run by the waterpower of the three lower falls, with added steam power, as also a reservoir in Barrington. The tide water of Back river reaches to the lower mill and is navigable for coal barges and power boats of moderate siz. The Portsmouth & Dover Railroad has a station there, about sixty-eight miles from Boston. From small beginnings it has grown into a large establishment. The mills are equipped with machinery of the latest and most approved patterns. It passed from control of the Sawyer family to the American Woolen Company about fifteen years ago.

The business was commenced by Alfred I. Sawyer, who came to Dover from Marlborough, Mass., in 1824.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company then owned all of the waterpower on the Bellamy Bank river in Dover, having secured them by purchase made through the agency of Isaac Wendell, in 1823-24. They had also

secured land covering the outlet of Swain's Pond, in Barrington, upon which now is built the reservoir dam.

Alfred I. Sawyer leased of the company the privilege near the bridge, upon which was a grist mill called the "Libbey Mill." Another building was erected in 1826 in connection with the grist mill, and on the same fall, in which he carded rolls, fullled, and dressed cloth. In 1832 he bought the Hanson Cotton Factory at Bellamy, moved and erected it on the falls about twenty rods below. In this mill he commenced the manufacture of woolen flannels with one set of machinery. The business prospering, the mill was enlarged, another set of machinery added in 1837.

In 1845 Mr. Sawyer bought of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company all of their rights in the property, and continued the business without interruption until his death, which occurred in 1849. The business then passed to his brother, Zenas Sawyer, 1849-50; Z. & J. Sawyer, 1850-52; F. A. & J. Sawyer (Francis A. Sawyer, of Boston, and Jonathan Sawyer, of Dover), 1852-73, when Charles H. Sawyer was admitted, and the concern incorporated as the Sawyer Woolen Mills.

In 1858 the property now known as the lower mill was purchased, with the two sets of machinery which it contained.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company sold this property in 1845 to C. C. P. Moses, and on the site of the old foundry, which had been operated by William and Daniel Osborne, he built a brick mill, in which he manufactured paper until 1855, when it was changed into a flannel mill. After it was purchased by F. A. & J. Sawyer, the old machinery was replaced by new, and the mill gradually enlarged to its present capacity. The old mill, before mentioned as started in 1832, was continued in operation until 1872, when it was replaced by the present structure.

ISAAC B. WILLIAMS & SONS' BELT FACTORY

The foundations of the present business of Isaac B. Williams & Sons belt factory was laid by the senior partner in 1842 in the manufacture of belting for the Cocheco Manufacturing Company.

In 1871 the firm name became I. B. Williams & Son, Frank B. Williams having been taken into the partnership. In 1875 the business had outgrown its quarters in the Cocheco Manufacturing Company's buildings, so that larger and better facilities were needed to supply the increased demand for their goods, and a large and valuable property on Orchard street was purchased, and so added to and remodeled as to afford the desired facilities.

In 1878 George H. Williams was admitted to the partnership and the firm name changed to I. B. Williams & Sons. Since then the senior member

of the firm has died and the junior member has withdrawn, but the firm name remains the same under ownership of the elder son, Frank B. Williams.

In 1882 the firm, by reason of still increased and increasing trade, were compelled to tear down and entirely rebuild their factory, having in the meantime purchased an adjoining property. A large and handsome brick building, four stories high, one hundred and forty feet long by forty-five feet wide, with a tower, containing elevators and stairways, five stories high, now cover their land.

The factory now contains all the modern machinery required to produce in all respects a perfectly reliable belt, all of which are manufactured from the finest of oak-tanned leather, finished and perfected in their own building under the firm's own immediate supervision and inspection.

Their goods are sold throughout the United States and South America, and the factory has grown to be one of the largest in the country.

CHAPTER XIII

HISTORY OF DOVER (IX)

GARRISON HILL

The Sawyer Memorial Observatory on Garrison Hill was dedicated August 2, 1913, at which Mr. John Scales delivered the following historical address, which seems appropriate for publication in the volume of "Strafford County History:"

The first mention of this hill in Dover records, or anywhere else, is in a grant of land to Elder William Wentworth dated 5 December, 1652, two hundred and sixty years ago, which says:

"To the northward of half-way swampe * * * on the north side of John Heard's 40 acre lot * * * and so along the carte waye that Raeneth to the marsh forty roedd in Breadth and one hundred sixtie Roedd in lenkth."

Same date: 5 acres of upland

"near the Great Hill at Cochechoe, on ye east side of ye Great Hill one hundred Roedd in length and the north of the Cartway fower scoer Roedd in Breadth."

Elder Wentworth had several other grants of land east and north of the Great Hill. It is impossible to define the boundaries, except one mill grant on Fresh creek, with any exactness. But the land is east and northeast of this hill, on the eastern side of the road down there which leads to Somersworth, and west of north of Fresh creek tide-water. The Boston & Maine Railroad runs through the west side of the land, and the turnpike cuts through it on the east side. It is further identified by the fact that the part, perhaps the central part, is still in the family name, having come down uninterruptedly from Elder William Wentworth, the present owner being William H. Wentworth.

It was there that he lived; and the Elder's burial place is on a knoll in the field east of and near to the railroad.

The "half way swamp" which has been mentioned in the land grants was the low ground west of the Cartway and southeast from Great Hill. It was so called because it was half way from Cochecho Falls to the Great Cochecho Marsh.

On the same date, 5th, 10 mo: (December) 1652, John Heard was given a grant of fifty acres, "under the Great Hill of Cochecho, on the south side below the Cartway. A freshet (brook) is mentioned the same day as 'coming out of the marsh beside the Great Hill at Cochecho.'"

The name Garrison Hill was originally given to the hill over which the ancient Cartway, now Central avenue, passed, and took its name from Heard's garrison which stood near where the Bangs house stands. That was the garrison nearest the summit of Great Hill, but there were several other garrisons around it. After Ebenezer Varney came into control of the land by his wife, a granddaughter of Richard Otis, and he and his wife built the Ham house at the foot of the hill, about 1694, it began to be called Varney's Hill and so continued to be named until about eighty years ago, when the land passed out of the name Varney, having been purchased by John Ham, father of our esteemed fellow citizen, John T. W. Ham; after that purchase, in 1829, instead of calling it "Ham Hill" the people began to call it Garrison Hill, transferring the name from Central avenue to the whole elevation. There have been various owners of different parts of it from time to time, but in 1888 the summit here was owned by Joseph Ham and Harrison Haley, and that year they sold eight acres of it to the city, which now constitutes the Garrison Hill Park. The city purchased it in order to place the reservoir here; but the city fathers "Patres Conscripti," builded better than they knew, for henceforth with this massive observatory here it will be the city's most popular park, and the pride of its citizens, who will delight to take their guests here and show them one of the most picturesque, grand and far-reaching views to be seen in New Hampshire, or New England, outside of the White Mountain summits. The ground on which this observatory stands is 298 feet above the head of tide water at Cochecho Falls, just below Central avenue bridge. At the close of my address I will tell you what can be seen on a clear day from the upper balcony of this observatory.

Rev. John Pike, in his journal, says, in 1704: "May 28, Sacrament day. An Ambush of 4 Indians lay betwixt Tristram Heard's and Ephraim Wentworth's upon the north side of (Great) Hill, but were happily discovered and escaped."

This Tristram Heard lived in the garrison which his father, John Heard, built and which stood near where the Bangs house now stands. He was born there 4 March, 1667; he escaped the Indians in 1704, but about twenty years later at Cochecho he was killed by them in 1723.

I have spoken of the land grants made to Elder William Wentworth and to John Heard (Hurd) in 1652, by the town of Dover. There was another grant of land to Richard Otis in 1655, about two years and a half later. Mr. Otis had several grants, the first was "26th 9 mo. (Nov.) 1655. Ten acres located as follows: 'Forty Rod on the Cartway, on the west side of the

land from his house, and forty Rod north east from his house, and forty Rod a piece on the other two sides.' ”

His house stood where the present Hutchins house stands, in from the street and north of the parsonage of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. The next year, 1656, a few months after this grant, “Richard Otis had fifty acres of land given unto him.” This was north of and adjoining his first grant on the west side of the Cartway, now Central avenue. It was laid out and bounded by William Wentworth, Ralph Hall and John Hall. Later in the same year the town granted him one hundred acres of land on the west side of the “Great Hill,” and the selectmen established the bounds. That made 160 acres of land owned by Richard Otis on the southwest side of the “Great Hill” in 1660, and he retained the ownership until he was killed by the Indians, and his garrison house was burned thirty-three years later, June 28, 1689. The exact boundaries of that 160 acres, of course, cannot now be determined, but it certainly included the southwest side of this hill, where the Ham house is and down to the Hutchins house. The Cartway was where Central avenue is, and the land adjoined it on the east side.

In this connection you may be interested to know how the age of the Ham house is determined.

When the Indians began to be troublesome, about 1675, Mr. Otis built his garrison on the west side of what is now Mount Vernon street, a short distance from Milk street. He lived there until he was killed by the Indians and his son Stephen lived in the old house, where the Hutchins house now stands. Stephen was killed by the Indians at the same time his father was, and some of his children were carried to Canada and never returned to Dover. But he had a daughter, Mary, who was born about 1675, and married Ebenezer Varney about 1693, and they built the house soon after they were married. It required some time to settle the estate of Stephen Otis after the massacre of 1689, and thus enable Mary Otis, his only heir remaining in Dover, to get possession of it and build a house on it. But she finally fortified her title (in her husband's name) by deeds from the Canada heirs and quitclaims from the others. Of course Mr. Varney would not have built the house you see down at the foot of the hill until he got possession of the land; and he could not get possession of the land until he married Mary Otis; but she could not get full title to it, to transfer it to her husband, by marriage, until the estate was settled, which required three or four years, at least. Thus the building of the Ham house is reasonably fixed at 1693 or '94. And so, in the course of years, when the Varney family came into possession of the whole hill it took the name “Varney Hill,” and the smaller hill, between the present Bangs house and Stevens house, retained the name Garrison Hill, and the village there was the Garrison Hill village. But for the last three-quarters of a century the “Great Hill” has been called Garrison Hill.

At the massacre in June, 1689, the Heard (Hurd) garrison was saved through the instrumentality of Elder William Wentworth. Why he happened to be there that night instead of at his home over the other side of the hill here has never been explained, so far as I have been able to find out, but he was there, and when he heard the Indians coming up the hill he ran and closed the gate to the palisade enclosing the yard around the house, and lay on his back with his feet against it and held it until the people in the house were roused by his cries for help and came to his assistance. Elder Wentworth was aroused from his sleep by the barking of the house watch-dog who scented the approach of the Indians from afar.

Ebenezer Varney was a Quaker; so being a non-combatant and friendly in his treatment of the Indians, they never troubled him or the Varney families who inherited the house and the Great Hill after him. It remained in possession of that Varney family until 1829, when John Ham bought it and in a few years, 1837, he gave it to his son, Joseph Ham, father of the present owner of the house, Miss Theresa Ham. This brings my story down to a speaking distance of the present generation. I have heard Mr. Ham say that he had plowed and planted crops all over the top of the hill here.

At some period after the Civil war the late Harrison Haley became part owner of the summit here and in the autumn of 1880 they completed the construction of the first observatory, erected on the same spot on which this grand structure stands. This enterprise was the outcome of the construction of the Horse railroad. The observatory, as finally completed, was sixty-five feet high, on the upper deck. It was built by Mr. B. D. Stewart, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. In a description of it, given at that time in a circular by Mr. Haley, he said: "Its construction is similar to one at Coney Island, N. Y., and that on Davis' Hill, Philadelphia, with open balconies, so as to afford unobstructed views. The highest balcony affords a view of rare beauty, characteristic of New Hampshire; the great distant ring of the horizon is rugged and broken with a continuous chain of hills, somewhere in the south-east the distant ocean shows its line of blue. The late Hon. John P. Hale, on his return from Europe, said, in a public address: 'That of the hills he had visited in any country, none for beauty and variety of scenery surpassed Garrison Hill.' "

Gazing upon scenery thus charming, one is reminded of Whittier's beautiful lines:

Touched by a light that never dies,
A glory never sung,
Aloft, on sky and mountain wall,
Are God's great pictures hung.

Just here I want to say a word in honor of the memory of Harrison Haley. If it had not been for Mr. Haley, Dover would not have had a horse

railroad; if that road had not been constructed Mr. Haley and Mr. Ham would not have built the observatory in 1880; also if Mr. Haley had not pushed through the construction of the horse railroad when he did, there would have been no electric road started through Dover to Somersworth by Henry W. Burgett, when he took hold of the job and substituted electric power for horse-power in moving the cars; it is doubtful if we should have the electric cars today; certainly not until many years later, some time perhaps in this twentieth century.

Mr. Haley was a good, Christian business man. He helped build up Dover in many ways, for which he never received his proper credit. He was a man of good sense, good judgment and always ready to lend a helping hand to every good cause, so far as his means would permit. Of course there were men in his time of activity here, who thought they knew a good deal more than Mr. Haley did; perhaps they did, but those wiser ones never did half as much for Dover's advancement as he did. It is not necessary at this time to further enumerate his good deeds.

The observatory was completed in the autumn of 1880; that was thirty-three years ago; a third of a century has passed into history when we stand here to dedicate this beautiful and substantial structure, which is its successor. Thirty-three years; how old are some of you young folks here today? Those who are forty now were only seven-year-old kids then, and of course cannot remember much about "the beginning of things" here as a pleasure resort. You who are fifty can recall the many pleasure trips you made here. You remember the spacious roller skating rink that was erected northerly of where the reservoir is; roller skating was then the most fashionable diversion young people could engage in; baseball and golf now are poor comparisons with it; you ladies and gentlemen of fifty remember how you used to do it. John Wheatland Caverly was the manager of the rink and was one of the most popular men in town, among the young folks. He deserved his popularity, courteous, generous and upright in all his dealings. Now, and for many years he has resided in Lynn, Mass. Sad to say, he has been blind for a number of years and otherwise out of health; but that same, cheerful, hopeful spirit abides in his heart. It is well that we should recall his memory here today in connection with Mr. Haley and the old observatory.

In May, 1888, the city councils completed the purchase of eight acres of the summit of the hill, and soon after workmen commenced digging a hole for the big basin to hold the water for use in the city; that put an end to its previous use as a pleasure resort; temporarily at least. The electric road took the pleasure seekers to Burgette park, and the skating rink was taken down, the material removed to the park and set up again, and in which are the bowling alleys, billiard tables, etc., for the use of visitors. By the way, in passing allow me to express the opinion that the name Burgette park never

ought to have been changed to Central park. But for Mr. Burgette it is very improbable that we should have had a park then, or now. It was his energy, shrewd judgment and push that created it; circumstances and financial conditions beyond his control forced him out of the management and then he was further robbed of the name.

The observatory continued to be visited quite frequently in the years that followed the placing the reservoir there, but on Sunday, June 27, 1897, it was set on fire by the carelessness of some smokers, who dropped a match, or lighted a cigar, and all efforts to save it proved in vain. Everybody felt grieved at the loss. The city council did not feel rich enough to rebuild it. Everybody said there ought to be an observatory here; but nobody ever expected to see one take the place of Haley and Ham's grand "Outlook." And yet, here we are today dedicating its successor. And how comes it? What of the donor? Ex-Mayor Nealley has told you something about Mrs. Sawyer, by whose generous will the observatory stands here as a memorial of her beloved husband. Now let me give you a brief sketch of that gentleman, Joseph Bowne Sawyer.

Joseph Bowne Sawyer was born November 20, 1832, in the house in which he died, down at the foot of the hill, on Central avenue, Tuesday afternoon, July 5, 1905, in his seventy-third year. He was the son of Levi and Hannah (Pinkham) Sawyer. Mr. Sawyer built the house in 1825. In the Dover directory of 1837 he is mentioned as "blacksmith and wheelwright." Later he was much engaged in real estate business and prospered in whatever he undertook, being a man of good judgment, correct habits and industrious. He died about 1867, being one of the last of the old-fashioned Quakers, who have a good record in Dover history. Mr. Sawyer was descended from good New England stock. His grandmother was Mary Varney, a lineal descendant from Ebenezer Varney, who built the Ham house, and of Richard Otis, who was killed by the Indians June 28, 1689. Mrs. Clarence I. Pinkham, 171 Mount Vernon street, who is clerk of Society of Friends in Dover and vicinity, kindly furnished the correct statement of Mr. Joseph B. Sawyer's ancestry, as shown by the Friends' records, which are the best kept of any of the old records in the city.

Levi Sawyer was born in Dover 8th, 11 mo: 1791, son of Stephen Sawyer and Mary Varney, who were married at Dover 3d, 4 mo: 1778. Said Mary Varney was born in Dover 17th, 8 mo: 1756, daughter of Paul Varney and Elizabeth Hussey, who were married at Smithfield 7th, 2 mo: 1742.

Said Paul Varney was born in Dover 18th, 1 mo: 1715-16, son of Ebenezer and Mary Otis-Varney.

Hannah Pinkham Sawyer was born in Dover 17th, 5 mo: 1804, daughter of Joseph Pinkham and Betty Green, who were married at Hampton 19th, 1 mo: 1788.

Said Joseph Pinkham was born in Dover 14th, 8 mo: 1757, son of Paul Pinkham and Rose Austin, who were married.

Said Paul Pinkham was born 3d, 4 mo: 1730, son of Otis Pinkham and Abigail Tebbetts, who were married at Dover 22d, 9 mo: 1721. Said Otis Pinkham was born in Dover, son of John Pinkham and Rose Otis (Richard Otis).

Joseph B. Sawyer's mother was a most excellent woman. She was one of the speakers who presided at the services in the Friends' meeting house at Pine Hill, and a leader in good works in many ways. It is said by those who knew her best that in cases of sickness she was equal to the best of modern trained nurses. So of such good, old Quaker stock was Joseph Bowne Sawyer.

In 1885 Prof. E. T. Quimby of Dartmouth College had a camp on this hill for several years in working up the coast survey; from his memoranda thus obtained he made a map of all the elevations and mountains that could be seen from the old observatory. That map is in the city clerk's office, and from it I obtained the information which I now give to you.

1. Directly north there is no object with a name; but the water tower of Somersworth is slightly to the east of north, and Carter mountain (Dome) slightly to the west of north. Carterdome is 85 miles distant.

2. Almost directly east is Agamentacus, 9 miles.

3. Directly west is Northwood Ridge, 19 miles, with Green Hill in Barrington, slightly north of west, 5 miles away.

4. Slightly west of south is Stratham Hill 12 miles, and slightly west of that, Bunker Hill 14 miles.

Now, beginning at the north and scanning the horizon from north to west, on a clear day from the upper platform of the observatory you can see the following in order; of course you will keep in mind that the more distant are behind and not by the side of the nearer. Next to Carter Dome is Mount Washington, 85 miles. A little west of that is Chocorua, 54 miles. Next Parker Mount, 25 miles. Next Teneriffe, 18 miles. Next Moose, 25 miles. Next Major, 25 miles. Next Cropple Crown in New Durham, 25 miles. Next New Durham hills, 22 miles. Next, near at hand, is Haven's Hill in Rochester. Behind that, from 20 to 25 miles, are Mount Molly, Devil's Den and Mount Bet.

About northwest is Chesley's Hill, 15 miles, behind which are Guilford mountains, 35 miles. Then Hussey, 15 miles. Then more of the Guilford mountains, 35 miles. Next, and only 15 miles distant, is Blue Job. Next is Sander's mountain, 15 miles. Right in line with it is Long Hill in Dover, 3 miles. Next is Blue Ridge (or Parker's Mount) in Strafford, 17 miles.

Almost directly west, beyond Green Hill in Barrington, 23 miles away, is Catamount. Next south of that is Northwood Ridge, 19 miles; south of that

Epsom mountains, 23 miles; next to that Saddleback, 18 miles; then comes the three Patuccawas in Nottingham, 18 miles; 14 miles away, and slightly south of these is Nottingham Square. The next elevation south of that is Red Oak Hill, in Epping, 15 miles. Nearer at hand and next south is Lee Hill, 10 miles. Beyond Lee Hill, 23 miles, is the Danville. This brings us to the hills in Newmarket and Exeter, 10 and 18 miles distant. Then you are around to Bunker and Stratham hills almost directly south.

Beginning at the north and scanning the horizon from north to east, we have first the water tower at Somersworth and nearer at hand $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, Ricker Hill, more properly Otis Hill, as Richard Otis, I have already spoken of, was the first man to have the grant of it from the town of Dover. Salmon Falls village is about northeast, and Quamphegan Hill, in South Berwick, is between Salmon Falls and Agamenticus, 9 miles distant. South of Agamenticus is Third Hill, 6 miles; close by it Frost's Hill, 6 miles.

In the southeasterly direction are the Isle of Shoals, 22 miles. The flag and chimney in Kittery, 10 miles; White Island Light, 21 miles; Wentworth House, 13 miles; North Church in Portsmouth, 11 miles; Dow's Hill in Newington, 9 miles; Greenland, 12 miles; Hampton, 20 miles; Great Bay, Little Bay, Pascataqua river and the Atlantic ocean.

There is another incident in connection with the history of Garrison Hill that had fatal results. It is in connection with the old cannon you can see on the ground of the south side of the observatory, only a few rods distant. In brief, the story is this:

When James Buchanan was elected President in 1856 the victorious Democrats planned to celebrate their grand victory; they planned to have an immense parade, fireworks, and an oration in the city hall, and to fire a salute of one hundred guns, if they could get a cannon with which to do it. Money was subscribed and the campaign committee went to Portsmouth navy yard in search for a gun. They found there two cannon for sale, one of which they purchased. It had been captured from the British in the War of 1812-15. It is marked on one hub "24 P" (24 pounder); on the other hub "82481, Capron, 1814," that is, it was made at the Capron Iron Works, England, in 1814. The committee felt sure they had secured a great bargain. They engaged Joseph Young to bring it up the river, on a gundalow, to Dover Landing. From the Landing it was transported to Garrison Hill by a team of three yoke of sturdy oxen; Jefferson Canney handled the goad. Bystanders who witnessed the loading of the gun onto the ox-cart made a bet that Mr. Canney's team could not haul the gun up Garrison Hill, but he won and the prize of the wager was a fine yoke of oxen. The gun was placed on the westerly side of the hill, and all was made ready to fire the grand salute. With proper ceremony the campaign committee christened it "The Constitution." Near the gun they had a large collection of pitch-pine knots and tar

barrels for a grand bonfire which might be seen from the mountains to the sea. The orator for the meeting in the city hall was Col. John H. George of Concord. Rothwell's brass band furnished the music and led the grand torchlight procession. It was arranged that the gun should begin firing at precisely 7 o'clock, and the band should commence its music at the same time and lead the procession through the streets.

The gunners who had charge of the piece had received express orders to fire in not less than four minutes after 7 o'clock and the cartridges to be two minutes' walk from the gun, which contained eight or ten pounds of powder. The committee had provided everything asked for by the gunners, and up to the moment the committee left the gun, they were cautioned to be prudent and follow instructions to the very letter, as they had no experience in firing cannon. Nevertheless, it appears that immediately after the first discharge, without swabbing, the second cartridge was being rammed home when the man thumbing the vent with his bare thumb, finding it too hot to bear, took his thumb off; a premature discharge took place which threw the gunners, Foss and Clark, down the hill a few rods and killed Foss instantly and mutilated Clark so badly that he died at ten o'clock that night. The accident was not generally known in the procession until they had reached a point on Central avenue opposite the residence of Charles W. Wiggin. In consequence the procession broke up on Third street and all further ceremonies were declared off, even to the supper prepared for the Buchanan Guards in the American House. The names of the unfortunate gunners are George S. Clark of Dover, aged 26, and John Foss of Strafford, aged 23. The other man at the gun was Charles Philbrock, who escaped with a badly burned finger.

In 1875 the gun was moved to its present position and at the Centennial celebration was fired by the late John A. Goodwin, a Grand Army veteran, who had had much experience in gunnery during the Civil war by service in the Union Army. Mr. Goodwin fired it successfully, without accident, but he never wanted to try the experiment again; neither has anyone else. It will do for children to play with, but men do not care to fool with it. The accident occurred November 19, 1856.

CHAPTER XIV

HISTORY OF DOVER (X)

THE BACK RIVER DISTRICT—THE DAM—DREW GARRISON

Hilton's Point, now known as Dover Point, was settled in the spring of 1623; Dover Neck began to be settled in the fall of 1633; Back river district in 1642. Hilton's Point is about a mile below the mouth of Back river, at Royal's Cove. Dover Neck is on the eastern side of Back river and the western side of Fore river (Newichawannock is the Indian name). The Back river district is one of the best farm land sections of the town or the state, and the dwellers therein have always been among the best citizens of the town. And their sons and daughters who emigrated from there have made good records, near and far.

The Drew garrison house is at the west end of a twenty-acre lot, which, in turn, is at the west end of twenty-acre lot number 14. These lots are forty rods wide and eighty rods long. I will now explain the history of the twenty-acre lots.

The oldest record of the town of Dover now in existence, was recorded by the town clerk, William Walderne, on a piece of paper, in 1642, and that paper was copied into the earliest record book now extant, by William Pomfrett, who was chosen clerk in 1647 and served nearly a quarter of a century. There were record books before this one, which is marked on the cover "No. 7," but they have all been lost. Perhaps someone destroyed them to prevent their being used in the land lawsuits which the Mason heirs brought against the large land-owners in Dover. Town Clerk Pomfret was a party interested in having the contents of that piece of paper preserved, hence he recorded it in the first book he kept. It reads and spells as follows:

The west sied of ye Back Reuer or ouer ye Back Riuer.

A Record of ye 20 Ackes loets as they waer in order given and layed out to ye inhabetance hoēs names are here under menshened with the nomber of the loet to each pertickler man. As it was fowned Recorded by William Walden in a Pec of paper in ye yeir (16)42, wich lots ar in Breadth at ye water sied 40 poell and in lenketh 80 poll up into ye woods.

Names

Thomas Roberts,	1	Richard Rogers,	2
Henry Tebbets,	3	Mr. Larkham,	4
Edward Colcord,	5	George Webe,	6
John Tuttle,	7	William Story,	8
Barthey Smeg,	9	John Ugrove,	10
John Dam,	11		
William Pomfrett,	12	This 12th lott is exchanged with Dea. Dam for ye 17th lott.	
Wm. Hilton, Sr.	13	Edward Starback,	14
Samewell Haynes,	15	This 15th lott was Resined to John Hill and by him sold unto Wm. ffollett as was acknowledged.	
Robert Huggins,	16		
John Crosse,	17	This 17th Lott is Exchanged by John Dam with Lt Pomfret for ye 12th Lott.	
Thomas Layton,	18	John Hall,	19
Hatabell Nutter,	20	Henry Beck,	21
John Westell,	22	No name,	23
Richard Pinkham,	24		

Bear in mind these lots on the river bank were forty rods in width and eighty rods in depth; as there were twenty-four lots, the distance from Royal's Cove, at the mouth of the Back river, was three miles to lot No. 24, close to the head of tide-water where Back river begins and Bellamy river ends or empties into it.

Soon after the grants were awarded the owners began trading and exchanging. Deacon John Dam (who was not deacon until thirty years later), who drew No. 11, soon received No. 12 from his father-in-law, William Pomfret, the town clerk. And in 1656 Deacon Dam bought lot No. 13, so he then owned Nos. 11, 12 and 13 and he settled his son, William Dam, on the land, when he became of suitable age; his other son, John, was located on the east shore of Little Bay, which to this day bears the name Damie's Point.

William Dam was born October 14, 1653; his wife was Martha Nute, also born in 1653. She was daughter of James, who owned the lots next south of Deacon John Dam's. They were married about 1679. He probably had been living on his father's land there three or four years before marriage and had built a garrison house, as the Indians were getting to be troublesome. Anyhow, he had a garrison, as the Provincial records show. It was built before this Drew garrison and was contemporary with it. It was in that garrison that William Dam's six children were born, the eldest, Pomfret, March 4, 1681, and the youngest, Lear, March 17, 1695. The fourth child was Samuel, born March 21, 1689. When a young man he settled in the District of Maine, and his descendants to this day preserve the ancient spelling of the name—Dam. The Nute and Dam families have a common burying ground on the bank of Back river, where I have seen three

headstones with inscriptions and others without name. These are the graves of James Nute, founder of the Nute family in America, Martha Dam and her husband, William Dam.

It was about 1650 that James Nute bought lots Nos. 9 and 10 from the grantees, John Ugrove and Barthey Smeg. And much, if not all, of that land is now owned by the Nute family, his descendants, having remained in the name 260 years; the present owner is Thomas Herbert Nute.

In Volume 17 of the Provincial Papers are the following references to the Dam garrison. From January 7 to February 6, 1695, it says John Cross served as one of the guards, "at Will. Dam's garrison"; from May 12 to June 8, 1695, John Bickford was watchman; from November 4 to December 5, 1695, John Tucker and John Miller were guardsmen; from December 5, 1695, to January 7, 1696, Ephraim Jackson was the special soldier on duty. That period was very perilous, and no man or crew of men dared to go to the fields or the woods to work without carrying their loaded guns for use in defending their lives, in case the Indians should make a sudden attack on them from ambush in the woods.

So much for the Dam garrison. I will now take up the consideration of the Drew garrison and show to you that, beyond reasonable doubt, it was built by John Drew, Sr., in 1698, and stands on the west end of a 20-acre lot, which is west of 20-acre lot No. 14, which is north of the Dam lot No. 13, which I have been talking about. I will first give you the evidence by quoting the deeds of land purchases made by John Drew, Sr., between 1680 and 1702.

THE DREW GARRISON—DEEDS

1680, June 25. "William ffollett and Elizabeth his wife, for and in consideration of a valuable sum of money to us well and truly paid by the hand of our beloved son, John Drew & for other causes us thereunto moving, have given, granted and sold," etc., "a certain tract or Parcell of Land containing Twentie Akers Scituate on ye West Side of ye back River, being ye fifteenth Lott in ye Number of ye Lotts as it doth appear by Dover Records," etc.—Recorded February 2, 1719.

1696, May 11. "I William Brackstone of ye Towne of Dover in ye Province of New Hampshire, Planter sendeth Greeting" . . . "for Twentie two Pounds of currant and lawful money," etc. . . . "delivered by ye hand of John Drew of ye Town and Province aforesaid, Cooper," etc. . . . "give, grant, sell," etc. . . . "a certain tract or Parcell of land containing twentie Acres with ye Appurtenances belonging to it, Scituate lying and being on ye West Side of ye Back River in ye Town of Dover, and is ye fourteenth Lott in ye Number of ye Twentie Acre Lotts, and is

thirty eight rods wide by ye water side and four score and four rods West North West into ye woods, bounded on ye south side by Joseph Tibbetts, on ye East by ye River, on ye North on ye high way, on ye West on ye Commons," etc.

his
 "WILLIAM X BRACKSTON
 mark
 her
 "ABIGAIL X BRACKSTON"
 mark

Recorded December 28, 1699.

1697, August 16. "Zachariah Pitman" sold to "John Drew" twenty acres granted to him by the town of Dover in 1694 "lying and being in ye Dry Pines between Jno. Knight's and Zachariah ffield's land." This was in the neighborhood of Field's garrison.—Recorded December 29, 1699.

1698, May 6. Thomas Austin sold to John Drew, both of Dover, "a certain Tract or Parcell of Land containing Twentie Acres, lying & being on ye West Side of ye Back River, as it was laid out *above* ye Lott of land granted to Elder Starbuck, which Twentie Acre Lott is ye fourteenth in Number of Lotts all of wch Twentie Acres of land as it was laid out and bounded by ye lot layers of ye Town of Dover as will appear on Dover Records," etc.—Recorded December 31, 1699.

1699, March 16. Abraham Newt sold to John Drew "for and in consideration of a house to me in hand delivered by ye hand of Jno Drew of ye Town and Province aforesaid Scituate on ye West side on Dover Neck," etc., "a certain tract or parcell of Marsh and flatts scituate on ye East side of ye Back River, adjacent to Partridge Point and so down by ye Back River side three score and two Rods, or poles, to Sandie hill, all which Marsh and flatts," etc., he sells to Drew for the house on Dover Neck.—Recorded December 29, 1699.

1698, June 6. "I Robert Huckins, ye Eldest son and Heir of James Huckins, ye only son and successor of Robert Huckins, sometime of Dover in ye Province of New Hampshire, deceased," etc., sold to John Drew for £14, "a certain Tract or parcell of land containing twentie acres, granted to my grandfather Robert Huckins by ye Towne of Dover in ye year 1642. Scituate on ye West side of Back River, being ye Sixteenth Lott in ye Number of Lotts, bounded on ye East by ye River; on ye South by Jno Drew his land; on ye North by Thomas Whitehouse his land; on ye West by ye Commons; all wch twentie Acres of land are as it was laid out and bounded by ye lot-layers of ye Town of Dover," etc.—Recorded January 1, 1699/1700.

1700, July 6. John Drew and wife, "Sara," sold to Joseph Tibbetts of

Dover, "a Sertain tract or parcell of land Scituate on ye West side of ye Back River, being part of twentie Aker Lott bought of Thomas Austin," and located "at ye south west of Drew's land and the Commons."

1700, December 7. John Drew, Sr., bought of Joshua Wingate of Hampton, son of John Wingate of Dover, deceased, "a Sertain tract or Parcell of Land Scituate on ye West side of ye Back River Containeinge Twentie Akers, weh said Land my father, John Wingett, Deceased, formerly bought of Ralfe Haull, and is lyinge and beinge betwene a Twentie Aker Lott laide oute to my father and ye Hed of ye said twentie Acre Lottes borderinge on ye northe west on ye aforesaid Lotts laid out to my father, Jno. Wingett, and on ye South weste by ye Commons, and on ye South Este on ye Commons, and on ye North Este on a Lott of Land now in ye Tenure and occupation of ye aforesaid Jno. Drew; all which twentie acres of land were laide oute and bounded by ye Lott layers of ye Towne of Dover," etc.

1701-2, February 5. John Drew, Sr., bought of Pomfret Whitehouse, grandson of William Pomfret, lot No. 17.

1702, June 16. John Drew, Sr., bought of "Israell Hogsdon" and Ann, his wife, twenty acres of land granted to him in 1658 by the town of Dover "scituate and beinge on ye Weste side of ye Back River, bordering on ye north by a twentie acre Lott laide oute att ye same time to John Roberts, and betwene itt and Ralfe Hall his twentie acre Lott, above ye hed of ye old twentie acre Lotts on ye Weste side of ye Back River," etc.

1705, May 26. John Drew, Sr., bought of Richard Paine and Sarah, his wife, of Boston, twenty acres of land with marsh and flats.

1705-6, March 1. John Drew, Sr., "Cooper," bought of Israel Hogsdon, "Carpenter," a "piece of salt marsh and thatch ground,' lying on the west side of Back river adjacent to Drew's land.

From the above it appears:

1st. William Follett and his wife Elizabeth gave to their "beloved son, John Drew," lot No. 15, on Back river, June 25, 1680. That expression "beloved son" shows that Drew's wife was daughter of William Follett. Wives did not own land in those days, nor for a good while after that date.

2d. May 11, 1696, Mr. Drew bought of William Brackston of Dover, lot No. 14.

3d. May 6, 1698, Mr. Drew bought of Thomas Austin of Dover, twenty acres west of lot No. 14, and that is the land on which the garrison stands.

4th. June 16, 1698, Mr. Drew bought of Robert Huckins of Oyster river, lot No. 16.

5th. February 5, 1702, Mr. Drew bought of Pomfrett Whitehouse, lot No. 17.

6th. June 16, 1702, Mr. Drew bought of Israel Hogsdon, "Cooper," of Dover, lot No. 18.

Thus you see he had five lots on the river front, west side of Back river, covering a space of 200 rods.

The deed from William Brackston says lot No. 14, as he sold it to Mr. Drew, was thirty-eight rods wide, at the river bank, and ran back eighty-four rods into the woods, to make the twenty acres; the reason for this is that a road two rods wide was on the north side, about where the road now is to Mr. Peaslee's house, which stands on lot No. 15. This roadway ran in the low ground by the fence between the Rounds and the Peaslee farms. The Peaslee family has lived there since 1760. The late owner was Joseph E. Peaslee, who was born in the garrison house, where his parents resided while the present Peaslee house was being built in 1842.

7th. On March 16, 1699, Mr. Drew sold his house on Dover Neck, where he resided, and which he inherited from his father, William Drew, to Abraham Nute, in exchange for marsh land on the west side of Back river. The marsh land along the west shore of Back river was always reckoned separate from the high land. Mr. Peaslee now owns several pieces of marsh where the adjoining high ground is owned by other persons.

Now we gather from all this that Mr. Drew would not have sold his house on Dover Neck until he had another to move into. About a year before this sale he bought the twenty acres on which the garrison stands. He built the garrison here some time; hence there can be no reasonable doubt he built it between May 6, 1698, and March 16, 1699. *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

The mansion house here was built in 1810 by Joseph Drew, a great-great-grandson of John Drew, Sr., who built the garrison.

It is well to keep in mind that the Indians did not trouble Dover people before 1675, more than thirty years after the grants of land were made. So there were no garrisons before that date. Another point to bear in mind is that there was no call for building garrisons after 1725, when the Indian wars ceased here, having continued fifty years. The last Dover man who lost his scalp was John Evans, the Poet Whittier's great-grandfather. The Indians performed that surgical operation in the vicinity of the Knox Marsh road beyond the road to Bellamy mill. Mr. Drew had good reason for building a garrisoned house when he did. The Oyster River massacre had occurred only four years before, when his father and one brother were killed, and other members of the family were carried captives to Canada.

ANOTHER THEORY AS TO THE ORIGIN OF THE DREW GARRISON

Mr. Scales, in the preceding statements as to the probable origin of the Drew garrison, based his argument on the supposed fact that, as it is

called the Drew garrison, it was built by a Drew; and if built by a Drew it must have been by John Drew, Sr.; and if by him, it must have been built on the twenty-acre lot in the rear of lot No. 14, which is the most southerly lot owned by him. Of course Mr. Scales' argument fails if it can be shown that the house does not stand in the rear of lot No. 14.

Since Mr. Scales had prepared the preceding statement he has been informed that Mr. N. W. Davis of Winchester, Mass., a lineal descendant of John Drew, Sr., and a gentleman of much experience in genealogical work, being a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, had become so far interested in the question of location of the lots at Back river that he had a surveyor measure the distances along the river bank, and determine, as far as possible, the exact boundary lines and location of each lot. He found that the garrison is on the lot in the rear of lot No. 13, and John Drew's lot No. 14 is one notch farther up the river. As has already been stated, Deacon John Dam owned lot No. 13, and gave it to his son, William Dam, who came to that side of the river to live between the years 1675 and 1680. Now, if Mr. Davis' surveyor be correct in his measurements, then Mr. Scales' theory comes to naught, since he based it entirely on the supposition the garrison is located in the rear of lot No. 14. And he has to admit that it looks quite sure that Mr. Davis' survey is approximately correct.

There are other corroborating proofs that the garrison was built by William Dam or by his father, Deacon John Dam; probably they both had a hand in the job. It is known, beyond dispute, that William Dam had a garrison at Back river, and soldiers were quartered there during the Indian wars, as shown by the Provincial records, already quoted. Furthermore, deeds and wills and various land transactions, which have recently been found, show that at the death of William Dam, Sr., in 1718, the house passed to the possession of his son, William Dam, Jr. From William Dam, Jr., the ownership passed to his sister Leah and her husband, Samuel Hayes, and the Hayes family resided in it up to 1770, when he died there. Samuel and Leah (Dam) Hayes had a daughter, Mary, who married James Nute, and their daughter, Leah Nute, married Joseph Drew (a great-grandson of John Drew, Sr.), in 1771, and they commenced housekeeping in the old garrison, which her grandparents had recently vacated, by death.

Up to 1771 it was known as the Dam (or Dame) garrison. Joseph Drew was the first of that name to reside in it. From him it passed by inheritance to his son, William Plaisted Drew. From him it passed by inheritance to his son, Edwin Plaisted Drew, who resided there until 1884, when it passed by purchase to the present owner, Mrs. Ellen S. Rounds, wife of Holmes B. Rounds, whose mother was a Drew, a lineal descendant of John Drew, Sr.

If this really be the William Dam garrison, as seems quite certain it is, it was probably built about 1679 or 1680, when William Dam married Martha Nute and went to that side of Back river to live. The Indian wars had begun then, and of course he would not be likely to build any other kind of a dwelling house in war times. This makes it quite certain that the garrison is more than *two hundred and thirty years old*, and is the oldest house in Dover. Next oldest house in Dover is the Guppy house, built in 1690, 223 years ago, and third is the Ham house about 220 years old. It does not appear there was any other Drew garrison. It bore the name of its builder, William Dam, 100 years.

In the records of about 1700 a highway is mentioned between Dam's land and that of James Nute, just south, which led to a landing place at the head of James Nute's creek, about a mile from the Drew garrison. This creek is above Hope-Hood's Point. The name of this point is derived from a noted Indian chief, said to have belonged to the Abenaki tribe. Doctor Quint says he was the Sagamore, Wahowah, or Wohawa, chief of all the lands from Exeter to Salmon Falls. The historian, Hubbard, in his narrative, calls him "Hope Hood," and says he was son of Robin Hood. The two are mentioned together in signing a deed of land at "Squamagonak" to Peter Coffin, January 3, 1688. It was Hope Hood who led the attack on Newichawannick settlement in 1690, as well as that on Fox Point shore soon after. So noted did he become for his ferocity to the English settlers that Mather, in his "Magnolia," calls him "that memorable tygre," and "that hellish fellow," etc. The tradition is that he was killed in 1690 and buried on this point of land which bears, and will ever bear, his name. No headstone marks the exact spot where he was buried, but it is affirmed that the groans of the old Indian warrior are still to be heard there from time to time among the moaning branches of the trees, when great storms prevail. It is supposed he died of his wounds received in the fight at Fox Point, and his friends brought him across the river to this point and buried him.

Hope Hood was one of the occasional neighbors of William Dam and James Nute. No wonder they had a garrison and soldiers to defend them, although the doughty old Indian chief seems never to have troubled them. Probably he was in his peaceful moods when he lived on Hope Hood Point, and they treated him kindly.

Cotton Mather in his "Magnolia" gives an account of Hope Hood's treatment of James Key, son of John Key of Quochecho, a child of about five years of age, who was captured by the Indians at Salmon Falls; and that "hellish fellow, Hope Hood, once the servant of a Christian master in Boston, was made master of him, and treated him in a very cruel manner."

In another passage Mather says, in regard to the Indian attack on Wells, that Hope Hood and his party, "having first had a skirmish with Captain

Sherborn, they appeared the next Lord's Day at Newichawannick, or Berwick, where they burned some houses and slew a man. Three days after they came upon a small hamlet on the south side of the Pascataqua river, called Fox Point, and besides the burning of several houses, they took half a dozen prisoners, and killed more than a dozen of the too securely ungarrisoned people; which was as easy to do as to have spoiled an ordinary henroost. But Captain Floyd and Captain Greenleaf coming (from Salisbury) upon these Indians made some slaughter among them, recovered some captives, with much plunder, and bestowed a good wound upon Hope Hood, who lost his gun (which was next to his life) in this action." The unfortunate thing about these Indian wars is that the Indians left no record of their side of the history.

It may be noticed, from the list of lot owners, that John Tuttle had "No. 7." Mr. Tuttle was the first of the name to settle in Dover, and his residence was on Dover Neck, on the east side of High street and about a quarter of a mile below the meeting house, where now is River View hall. He did not come over to Back river to reside, but one son did, and that lot No. 7 remained in possession of the Tuttle family and the Tuttle name until a few years ago.

What a beautiful locality Back river is, and always has been. Directly across the river from the Drew garrison is Huckleberry Hill, the ancient training ground of Capt. John Tuttle's valiant soldiers. Further down the ridge, at the extreme right is the site of his old meeting house. All along the river bank, at suitable spots, are the burial lots of the Back river families; there lies the dust of brave men and devout women. There are no ancient burying grounds back so far from the river as this old garrison. Those men and women had eyes that appreciated the beautiful in life and the "sleeping place" in death.

Another noticeable thing about this Back river locality is the location of the dwellings a half mile back from the river; each land owner built his house and his barn as near to the river bank as the nature of the ground would permit to secure good drainage and good spring water. The houses were nearer to the river than the barns and outbuildings. This arrangement was because of the fact that the chief travel was done by boats on the river. There were roads to the river where each family had its boats. The great business center, then, was on the Neck, just across the river. When the farmers wanted to trade they went there in their boats, or to Portsmouth. This custom of traveling by boats was in use as late as sixty years ago. The old houses all fronted square to the south, as the garrison does. The reason of this is apparent when we consider the fact that clocks were scarce, and, when they had them, were not very accurate timekeepers. The sun always keeps correct time; when it cast a shadow square with the east and

west ends of the house the housewife knew that was high noon, and would toot her dinner horn accordingly to call the workmen from afar in the fields. A noon mark on the window sill was kept to show the time also. You can find the noon mark now, if you search carefully in the front windows of very old houses. Now no housewife thinks of blowing the dinner horn, or the conch shell, which antedated the horns, because every day laborer carries a Waterbury or a Waltham watch in his vest pocket, and has it regulated by an electric stroke from the observatory in Washington or Cambridge at noon every day. Why, the day laborers now have for everyday fare what would have been luxuries for the aristocrats of Dover Neck and Back river 200 years ago.

Persons driving along the garrison road no doubt wonder at the fashion that prevails of having the barns nearer the road than the houses, which seem to be behind them; that is, the barns appear to be in front of the house. The reason of that is that the barns were built long before the roads, and were *behind* the houses, because the great thoroughfare was the river, and moreover they did not want the beautiful view of the river, and Dover Neck beyond, obstructed by old barns and out buildings. They had an eye for the beautiful, as well as the useful.

Speaking of garrisons, it may be well to mention one more in this section, which stood on the height of land, a short distance west of the Back river schoolhouse. It was built by Zachias Field, who was taxed at Oyster river in 1664 and owned land at Back river as early as 1670. It was probably built soon after the Indians squared their accounts with Major Walderne at Cocheco, June 28, 1689. In connection with that garrison Rev. John Pike, for many years pastor of the First Church, relates that July 8, 1707, John Bunker and Ichabod Rawlins were going with a cart from Lieut. Zach Field's garrison to James Bunker's, at Oyster river, for a loom, when they were slain by the Indians. This incident shows what lively times they had about here in those days.

Some cranks are accustomed to bemoan the Yankees; that the race is dying out; that foreigners are overrunning the land; and so on, page after page of twaddle. Why, look at that very locality, Back river; Tuttle, Nute, Drew, Peaslee, Emerson, Tibbetts, Leighton, Rounds, and others; their ancestors were among the first settlers here and in New England. Mr. Rounds' mother was a Drew, a lineal descendant of John Drew, Sr., who built the garrison here. The Tuttles and the Nutes are still here. The Peaslees, who came here more than a century and a half ago, have their descendants here with us today, also the Emersons. The Dover Yankees are not dying out; they could not all stay here in Dover; they went where work called them, and opportunities for manifestation of their abilities for usefulness were found.



AMERICAN HOUSE, DOVER, N. H.



ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, DOVER, N. H.



FRANKLIN SQUARE, DOVER, N. H.



WENTWORTH HOSPITAL, DOVER, N. H.

The Indians had buried their dead there long before the white man came here. No doubt Hope Hood's Point is an Indian burial ground, and that is a reason why the old Indian Chief Wahowah was buried there by his friends, when he passed on to the Indian hunting grounds of the unseeable world.

I will close my story of today by giving you an account of a Quaker wedding of a century and a half ago. Right after the wedding the bride and groom came here to Back river to reside; their house stood in sight of the garrison; right across the brook there, where Mr. Joseph E. Peaslee and his sister Mattie reside, and they are with us today. The Peaslees came here from Massachusetts, where the immigrant ancestor was one of the first settlers of Haverhill. The family has been here at Back river since 1760, one hundred and fifty-three years. The representatives here today are great-grandchildren of Amos and Elizabeth Peaslee.

AMOS PEASLEE'S MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

Ninth Day of the Seventh Month,

1760.

Whereas Amos Peaslee of Newbury in the County of Essex and Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, son of Robert Peaslee, last of Haverhill, deceased, and Alice his wife, and Elizabeth Austin, Daughter of Joseph Tibbetts and Rose his wife of Dover in the Province of New Hampshire in New England

Having declared their intentions of taking each other in marriage before several public meetings of the People called Quakers in Dover, aforesaid, according to the good order used among them and proceeding there in after deliberate consideration thereof with regard unto the Righteous Law of God, in that case they also appearing clear of all others, and having consent of parents and relations concerned Ware approved by said meeting.

Now these are to certify to all whom it may concern that for the full accomplishing of their intentions this Ninth day of the Seventh month, called July in the year according to the Christian account, one thousand seven hundred and sixty.

They, the said Amos Peaslee and Elizabeth Austin appearing in a Public Assembly of the aforesaid people and others met together at the Public Meeting House at Cochecho, in Dover aforesaid and in a solemn manner, he, the said Amos Peaslee taking the said Elizabeth Austin by the hand did openly declare as followeth:

Friends I desire that you be my witnesses that I take this my friend Elizabeth Austin to be my wife, promising by the Lord's assistance to be unto her a true and loving Husband until it shall please God by death to separate us: And then and there in the said assembly, the said Elizabeth Austin did in like manner declare as followeth: Friends, I desire you to be my witnesses that I take this my friend Amos Peaslee to be my Husband, promising by ye Lord's assistance to be unto him a true and loving wife

until it shall please God by death to separate us, or words to that purport, and as a further confirmation thereof the said Amos Peaslee and Elizabeth Austin did then and there to these Presents set their hands, she according to the custom of marriage assuming the name of her husband. . . .

And we whose names are hereunto subscribed being present among others at the solemnizing of their said marriage and subscription in manner afore-said as witnesses hereunto have also to these Presents subscribed our names, the day and year above written.

AMOS PEASLEE.

ELIZABETH PEASLEE.

Witnesses: Elizabeth Shiplee, Hanah Foster, Miriam Hussey, Ruth Morrill, Hannah Pinkham, Jos. Estes, John Gage, Nathaniel Baker, Peter Cushing, Stephen Jones, Eph. Hanson, Nathaniel Varney, John Titcomb, Ichabod Canney, Samuel Tuttle, Stephen Varney, Arthur Davidson, Joseph Austin, Otis Pinkham, Bena Austin, Elijah Austin, Joseph Tibbetts, Jr., Jacob Sawyer, Hannah Hanson.

The original paper, which I have just read, is now the property of Miss Mattie Peaslee and Mr. Joseph E. Peaslee of Back river, whom I have already introduced to you. They were near neighbors to the Drew family in the garrison. In addition to this paper they have numerous other old papers, heirlooms of the Peaslee family, which ought to be carefully preserved after the present owners have "passed on."

Your attention is called to the expression "at the meeting house, at Cochecho in Dover." This was in 1760. Up to that time, and for several years after, when Dover is mentioned it means the locality on the hill, Dover Neck, right across Back river from here; all other villages were simply localities in Dover. The wedding was not held in the present Quaker meeting house, on Central avenue at Pine Hill, as that was erected seven or eight years later in 1768, and is the oldest house of worship in this city, being 145 years old. The first Quaker meeting house was built at Dover Neck. The second was built at Cochecho about 1720 and stood on the southwest corner of Silver and Locust street, where the Jacob K. Purinton house stands, now owned by Elisha R. Brown. It was in that meeting house the Peaslee wedding was held. That building was taken down soon after the present house was built at Pine Hill.

Some of those witnesses were noted persons in their day and cut no small figure in Dover history. John Gage was colonel of a New Hampshire regiment, many times a Representative in the Provincial Assembly, and the first judge of probate of Strafford county. John Titcomb was conspicuous in town affairs and colonel of a regiment in the Revolutionary army. Peter Cushing was grandson of Rev. Jonathan Cushing, pastor of the First Church fifty years. Peter was one of the great business men of the town.

In fact, all the big families of the town were represented at the wedding—Tuttle, Baker, Hanson, Canney, Varney, Pinkham, and others. It was a great wedding, notwithstanding there was no “single ring or double ring” ceremony.

So, ladies and gentlemen, ends my story.

.

CHAPTER XV

HISTORY OF DOVER (XI)

INDIAN ATTACKS ON DOVER, N. H.

Sack of Dover, June 27, 1689.

Being one of the oldest settlements in New Hampshire, by the year 1689 it had grown to be one of the most flourishing. The first settlement grew up at what is now Dover Point. The second settlement grew up at the first falls of the Cochecho, where Maj. Richard Waldron had built his saw and grist mill.

Waldron was the great man of the village. He had held most of the important offices, both civil and military, and at this date was major of the militia. He was about seventy-three at this time, hale and hearty and vigorous, and as hard to move as his own milldam. Five block houses guarded the settlement; for Dover touched the very edge of the wilderness. These were Waldron's, near the courthouse, Otis's, near Milk street, whose site has just recently been discovered, Peter Coffin's and his sons on this side of the river, somewhere near Williams' belt factory. All were surrounded by strong walls of timber, with gates that could be securely bolted and barred at night, at which time, the people living outside, came to sleep, going to their own homes in the morning.

This was Dover. This was border life, yet danger had its charms. It was the making of robust men and women, whose nursery tales were the tragedies of Indian warfare or captivity, and who, as they grew up, became skilled in the use of arms, keen in tracking the bear and moose, and of withstanding hunger and hardship, as well as the wild Indians themselves.

Though they did not know it, the people of Dover were walking between life and death. They had forgotten, but the Indian never forgets, nor forgives any injury or wrong. For years the memory of the treachery of Waldron's had rankled deep in their hearts. This is not a pleasant tale, but it is true.

During the struggles of King Phillip's war, some thirteen years before, Waldron had made peace with the Pennacook, Ossipee and Pigwacket tribes, by which the calamities of war were wholly kept from him and his neighbors. This was a shrewd move to keep the Indians quiet. In this

treaty the Indians promised not to harbor any of King Phillip's men. They shook hands with Waldron upon it, and were allowed to come and go as they pleased.

This promise was, not, however, kept. The Pennacooks sheltered many of Phillip's followers. Indian hospitality could not refuse this asylum to their own, hunted as they were by the whites. With this exception, the tribe lived up to these obligations.

The tribes on the Androscoggin and Kennebec were easily led to take up the hatchet again, killing and plundering the defenseless inhabitants. Two companies were sent out from Boston to stop this, and to protect the people. When they arrived at Dover, they found some hundreds of Indians gathered here, as it seemed, to trade. They were armed but there was no fear of an attack. It was then and there that Waldron dealt them their most terrible blow, a blow struck from behind the back, which he was later to pay dearly for with his life. The two captains, Sill and Hawthorn, having orders to seize all Indians who had been out in King Phillip's war wherever found, upon being told that there were many even now among these very Indians, would have fallen upon them without further words, but Waldron was too wary.

A plan had arranged itself in his mind by which the whole body of Indians could be taken without striking a blow. He proposed to the Indians to celebrate the meeting by having a sham fight—after the English fashion—to which they readily consented. In the meantime, he called up Captain Frost's company from Kittery and got his own men under arms. These, with the two marching companies, gave him all the men he needed.

The next day the two bodies, English and Indians, were drawn up in sham battle, into which the unsuspecting redskins entered with much spirit. Meantime, while going through certain simple movements, the English were quietly surrounding the Indians. Still mistrusting nothing, the Indians fired their first volley. When their guns were discharged, the English rushed in, seized and disarmed them without the loss of a man. About four hundred were so taken. They were then separated. Those known to be friendly were allowed to go in peace, but all those suspected of having helped King Phillip, some two hundred in number, were sent under guard to Boston, where seven or eight were hanged, and the rest sold out of the country as slaves. It is known that those hanged were in some of the bloodiest massacres of the war. Those sold helped to pay for their capture, and all the people said Amen.

So now, long years after, some of the Indians who had been entrapped by Waldron, laid their plans to be revenged. When it was found that the people of Dover had fallen into careless habits, kept no watches, and would even let Indians sleep in their houses, these plans were ripe for execution.

Some hints of the intended mischief had been thrown out, but the careless settlers had hardly listened to them. When Waldron himself was spoken to about it, he jocosely told the uneasy ones "to go and plant pumpkins and that he would tell them when the Indians would break out."

When the time for the assault drew near, the two chiefs, Kau-ka-ma-gus and Mesaudowit, brought their followers to within striking distance of the village. Indian cunning was then set to work. On Thursday evening two squaws went to each of the five garrisons and asked leave to sleep there that night. It being wet weather they were readily admitted to all except young Coffin's. When some objected at Waldron's, the kind old man quieted them by saying, "Let the poor old creatures lodge by the fire." They were even shown how to unbar the doors.

Mesaudowit went boldly to Waldron's, where he was kindly received, all the more readily because he announced that a good many Indians were coming next day to trade. While the two were sitting at supper, the chief jestingly asked, "Brother Waldron, what would you do if the strange Indians should come?" "A hundred men stand ready to come when I lift my finger thus," was Waldron's reply.

All retired to rest; not a single sentinel stood guard over the doomed village. When all was still, the faithless squaws noiselessly arose, quietly unbarred the doors of the four garrisons, and gave the signal agreed upon—a low whistle. Instantly the warriors who had been lying in wait outside rushed in. Roused from sleep by the noise, Waldron had barely time to jump out of bed, pull on his breeches, and snatch up his sword, before the infuriated wretches, who were in search of him, came crowding into the room, tomahawk in hand. But the fine old man was not to be taken without a struggle. Partly dressed, with his gray head bare, Waldron yet laid about him so lustily with his sword, as not only to clear his own room, but also to drive them into the next. There was a chance yet for his life, and he hastened to improve it. His musket and his pistol had been left in his own room; Waldron therefore started to get them. Seizing the moment when his back was turned, a savage sprang forward and brained the brave old fellow with a blow of the hatchet from behind.

Grievously wounded, but still breathing, Waldron was now dragged into the great room, a chair put up on the long table, where he had often sat as judge, and his half-lifeless body lifted upon it, while his captors made ready to gratify their long-nursed vengeance with savage ingenuity and more than savage barbarity. "Who shall judge Indians now?" they asked the dying man with grim irony. Not to cut short Waldron's sufferings, his tormentors commanded other captives to get them some victuals. When they had swallowed this hideous meal, with the worthy major still sitting there, stunned and bleeding to death in his chair, these miscreants first stripped

him of his shirt, and then took turns in slashing him with their knives across the heart, each one crying out as he did so, "See, I cross out my account." They then cut off his fingers, one by one, and asked in mockery if his hand still weighed a pound. By this time his strength was so far gone from loss of blood, seeing that he was about to fall, one of the Indians held out the point of the major's sword, so that as the dying man pitched forward upon it, the weapon passed quite through his body.

After killing or taking captive all that were in the house, they first plundered it, and then set it on fire.

In the meantime, Chief Kau-ka-ma-gus was similarly engaged at the other garrisons. One garrison was saved by the barking of a dog just as the Indians were stealthily gliding in at the gate. One of the inmates, with rare forethought and courage and presence of mind, ran to the spot, thrust the intruders out, shut and held the gate by throwing himself flat on his back, and bracing his feet against it until the rest of the people came to his aid.

The elder Coffin's house was ransacked, but the lives were spared. Finding a bag of money, they made Coffin throw it about the room, while they scrambled for it, like so many mischievous boys. This was their way of making an impartial division of the money.

The younger Coffin stoutly refused to open his gate, until the Indians brought out his old father, and threatened to kill him before his son's eyes. He then gave up. Both families were put in a deserted house, but not being closely watched, all made their escape while the Indians were plundering the captured houses.

This was a sad day for Dover. Twenty-three persons lost their lives, and twenty-nine were carried off captives, five or six houses with the mills were burned to the ground, all being done so quickly that the Indians were able to get away unmolested with all their booty.

It is but just to add that the conduct of the savages during the sack of Dover was not without some redeeming features; while certain persons were marked for unrelenting vengeance, other were spared, and still others not even molested.

The prisoners were taken to Canada and sold to the French. The savages treated the prisoners as slaves, and disposed of them as such. Sad to relate, the terrible affair might have been averted by the timely delivery of a letter. The design had been disclosed to Major Henchman at Chelmsford. A letter was at once started for Dover, but some delay at Newburg made the warning some hours late. In this letter Waldron was notified that he was the special object of vengeance. The feelings with which this letter was received and opened by his son may be imagined. This letter is

in Belknap, N. H., and is said to have come from Wanalancet, Sagamore of the Pennacooks.

Among the captives taken was Major Waldron's little granddaughter, Sarah Gerrish, seven years old, who slept in her grandfather's house. Awakened out of a sound sleep by the strange noises in the house, Sarah sprang from bed and ran into another room, where one of her little playmates was sleeping. Childlike, she crept into her companion's bed and covered herself over by pulling the bedclothes over her head. Her hiding place was soon discovered, and she was told to get up and dress, and they hurried her out out the house before she could put on her stockings. With one bare foot she was marched off into the wilderness, after seeing her grandfather's house plundered and burned before her eyes. She went with the tribe of Indians down into Maine where she remained until winter. Sarah's first master was Sebundowit, harsh but not cruel. He sold her to another Indian, both cruel and harsh, who carried her away to Canada to be sold. No tongue can tell the terrible suffering and hardships this little girl of seven had to undergo during that long and terrible march to Canada. At one time her wretch of a master told her to go and stand beside a tree while he began loading his gun, with tantalizing indifference. When she shrieked out in terror at what was to be her fate, the old fellow seems to have relented and seemed satisfied. Once while running along the high bank of the river some of her impish companions pushed her over the bank into the water, leaving her to sink or swim. Fortunately, she could catch hold of the bushes as she came up to the surface and draw herself out. Though only a little child of seven, when asked how she became wet, she did not dare complain of her companions. Once she overslept after a very hard day's march, and when she awoke she was partly covered with snow, and found that she was left alone. The party had gone on and left her, and being terribly afraid at the thought of bears and wolves, she ran crying after them, following their tracks in the snow, and after a long and weary chase they allowed her to come up with them. Then again, when one night they had built a big fire, they told her that she was going to be burned to death. She was struck dumb, and then burst into tears, and throwing her arms around her master's neck, begged him to spare her life, which he agreed to do if she would be a good girl. After going through fire and water, she at last reached Canada, when she was taken to the Lord Intendent's, where much notice was taken of her by persons of quality. In the course of a week, the wife of the Intendent purchased her, and she was placed in a convent, and was once more safe in the hands of Christians. When the fleet of Sir William Phipps appeared before Quebec the next year, Sarah was exchanged after sixteen months, and returned to her friends again. In August, 1689, the authorities

at Boston collected an army of 600 men at Berwick, where the Indians had been burning and scalping.

July 18, 1694

DURHAM DESTROYED

The French, fearing that they could not hold the Indians who lived between Canada and the English settlements of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, determined to incite the Indians to attack the whites. If they did not, the English would probably make friends with the Indians and the French would lose the country. So Villieu, a French officer, went among the Kennebec and Penobscot tribes urging them to take up the hatchet. They were made large presents, flattered, feasted, and old wrongs artfully dwelt upon, until the slumbering smoke of hate and rage flamed up again with ten-fold fury. A large supply of brandy did the rest. Casting the treaty to the winds, Modockawando and Moxus of Penobscot declared for war, so the Penobscots, Norridgewalks and Paguoirs and a sprinkling of tribes further east, were again on the war path. Villieu thus had 300 warriors and singled out Oyster river for fire and slaughter.

Scattered along the high grounds were some twelve garrisons, enough to have sheltered all the inhabitants if they could have been warned in time. Most of them, however, not dreaming of danger, slept in their own homes, and there being no suspicion no watch was kept.

The village stretched out on both sides of the river, but the most of the houses were near John Dean's sawmill at the falls, with the meeting house on the hill just beyond.

Villieu reached the vicinity undiscovered on Thursday evening, July 17, 1694. He halted near the falls until after dark, then divided his followers into two bands, one taking the south, the other the north side of the river, so as to make a clean sweep of the whole settlement. Bomazien went with the Indians to the south side, while Captain Nathaniel put himself at the head of those on the north. Then the two parties broke up into parties of eight or ten so they would fall on the houses at the same time when it should become light. Had this succeeded a greater loss of life would have resulted.

It happened that John Dean had planned to go on a journey that morning. He had risen early and was just leaving the house when he was seen, fired at, and killed on the spot. The alarm was thus given before some of the assailants had reached their stations, giving some of the families chance to defend themselves.

At the signals the Indians fell upon the settlement, and the butchery began. The plan was the same; to surround the house, beat down the doors,

and capture or kill the settlers. Most of the men were tomahawked on the spot, and the women taken away into captivity.

After John Dean had been killed, the Indians rushed into the house and took Mrs. Dean and her little daughter two miles up the river and left her in the care of an old Indian, who complained that he had a headache, and asked Mrs. Dean what he should do for it. She, seeing that he had a bottle, told him to drink it and it would help him. Since this pleased him, he did so, and was soon fast asleep. Mrs. Dean and her daughter fled to the woods and hid until night, when they returned home to find a heap of blackened ruins. They found a canoe in which they paddled to Lieutenant Burnham's garrison, where they found themselves among friends.

The garrisons were the special points of attack. Jones's was one of the first. He was awakened by the dog barking, and got up to see if the wolves were about, when he saw the flash of a gun, and instantly jumping to one side, heard the bullet hit where he had stood. Seeing that they were on their guard, the Indians withdrew.

Adams' garrison made no resistance. Fourteen people were killed here. Drew surrendered on condition that his life would be spared, but he was instantly killed. His nine-year-old boy was made to run the gauntlet, and was at length tomahawked. Thomas Edgerly and son both escaped by boat, going down river. Beard's and Meader's garrisons were abandoned. Thus five garrisons were taken without firing a shot; the other five held out.

Burnham's had carelessly left the gate open, but just managed to close it in time. Bickford's was saved by rare courage. He sent his family down river in a boat, and determined to defend his home. He shut his gate, and fired at the Indians whenever he could see one, appearing at different windows with a different cap and coat, shouting as though giving orders to his men. After a while, the Indians withdrew. Twenty houses, or about one-half of the town, were set on fire, over the bodies of their owners.

Then they went to Woodman's garrison, but he was prepared for them, and they went away with their booty and prisoner, and they reported that only one man had been wounded.

About one hundred persons had been shot down or tomahawked in cold blood. A party went across the Piscataqua and killed Mrs. Cutt and three others. Moxus went as far as Grotan, Mass., and made a determined assault, but was repulsed. On the way they killed thirteen, and carried away twenty-nine captives. A month later, the people were waylaid while coming home from church, three killed, three wounded, and three carried away as captives.

A war party under Hope Hood fell upon Fox's Point in 1690. Slew fourteen persons; carried off six. They were pursued by Colonels Floyd and Greenleaf, and compelled to leave some of their prisoners and booty.

In July, 1690, eight persons were killed while mowing in a field. The Indians were pursued to Wheelwright's Pond, where a bloody fight took place. Captain Wiswell and his lieutenant and sergeant and twelve men were killed, and the English were driven back. The Indians killed more than forty people in that week. On March 27, 1690, Salmon Falls was attacked by Hertel. After reconnoitering, Hertel's scouts found that no watch was kept. Hertel decided to attack at daybreak. Dividing into three parties they attacked the three garrisons. Though taken by surprise, the garrisons fought well, but in the end had to give up. Thirty of the inhabitants were killed and fifty-four made prisoners, all the buildings burned; no place could have been made more desolate. Alarmed at the approach of the English, Hertel retreated through Berwick, and crossing the river by the bridge, stood at bay until night, when the English withdrew.

August 28, 1698, Jeremiah Swain marched to Berwick with 600 men and remained awhile. After Swain left, the Indians swooped down on Durham again, carrying away several, killing eighteen men and three children. Later a roving party killed seven at Berwick.

JANUARY 28, 1703—BERWICK ASSAULTED

While the ground was covered with snow a small war party fell upon Neal's garrison, with great fury. Fortunately, the sentinel discovered their approach in season to give the alarm. A young man and a girl that were at some distance ran for their lives. The girl was quickly overtaken and tomahawked. The lad almost reached the garrison when they shot him. Thinking him dead, they left him and charged upon the garrison. A well-aimed volley killed the leader, and while the Indians were trying to drag his body away, the boy up and ran into the garrison. Then the Indians withdrew, and fell upon Smith garrison. They were soon beaten off, however. Captain Brown, aroused by the firing, rushed to their assistance with a dozen good men. He came upon the Indians as they were binding up their plunder, and put them to flight, firing at them and wounding some of them, as the blood on the snow showed. The Indians left all their plunder, hatchets and blankets. This time they burned two houses and killed seventy cattle.

In October, 1703, they again attacked Berwick and destroyed the village. In 1704, a hundred friendly Indians, Piquods, Mohigans and Mautics, were posted here to keep off the Indians from the east and Canada. They were under the command of Maj. Samuel Monson. They were fed and clothed by Massachusetts and given twelve pence a day by Connecticut. In July, the Piscataqua settlements were terrorized, at Dover. Three were killed, three wounded, and three captured. July 18 they killed one man at Niwichawarnock and captured Wheelwright's "Sambo." David Gorland was killed

at Dover, April 26, John Church was killed and John Hane and Humphrey Foss taken prisoners, but were released by the determined efforts of Lieutenant Heard.

May 14, at Spruce creek, they killed one lad, and carried others away. They then went to Oyster river, where they shot Jeremiah Cromett and burned a sawmill at Dover. Ensign Tuttle was killed and a son of Lieutenant Heard wounded while standing guard. John Bickwell was shot at Spruce creek as he was locking his door, his wife wounded, and his child knocked in the head and scalped. The two children of John Waldron were seized outside of Heard's garrison (this was the old garrison of Waldron's) and their heads cut off, as the Indians did not have time to scalp them. This time there were no men in the fort and Esther Jones deceived the Indians by calling out, "Come on, come on; here they are!" which had the effect desired, and the Indians withdrew. On October 25, 1704, the Indians appeared at Oyster river again.

BERWICK

October 25, 1704, two men were shot going home from church. The Indians, being vigorously attacked, dropped their packs, and in them were found three scalps. In the spring of 1705 they were on the east side of the Piscataqua river, killing five settlers at Spruce creek and capturing many more. Mrs. Hall was killed; Enoch Hutchins lost his wife and children. Three weeks later John Rodgers was wounded and James Toby shot. In May, 1705, they wounded Mark Gile; W. Pearl and Nathan Tibbets were shot. These attacks were by bands of roving Indians. Pearl lived in a cave up Oyster river and he had been urged to come into the settlement, but he would not.

On May 22, 1707, they captured two at Oyster river. In July they came upon John Bunker and Ichonard Rawlins, aged twenty and thirty, of Dover, and killed them both as they were driving a cart from Dover to Oyster river. They also killed many cattle.

In 1710 the settlers were warned of a new outbreak, and 400 soldiers were posted in the New Hampshire towns. In 1711 they appeared at Dover and found Thomas Downs and three men at work in a field. These they killed, and lay in ambush for the settlers as they came from church. They succeeded in killing one and came near another, but the alarm was given and the Indians withdrew. In 1712 they killed Ensign Tuttle at Dover and Jeremiah Cromwell at Oyster river; later they killed Joseph Ham at Dover, carrying off his three children. Next Tristram Heard was killed. In the spring of 1705 the Indians made a descent on Oyster river and Nathaniel Meader was shot while in his field.

Some Quakers who did not share in the ideas of war and who lived out on Knox marsh, were singled out for attack, as they would not go to the garrisons. Ebenezer Downs was taken and used very roughly because he would not dance before the Indians. John Hanson was urged repeatedly to come to the garrisons but he would not, so the French Mohawks singled him out. One day when Hanson and his eldest daughter were away at church, the two eldest boys out in the field and the wife at home with four children, the time they had been waiting for, the Indians went to the house and killed the younger children, took the wife and a fourteen-day old infant with the nurse and two other daughters and a young son and carried them into captivity, after sacking the house. This was so quietly done that the first to discover it was the eldest daughter when she returned home and beheld the horrible sight. The alarm was given. Mrs. Hanson was at the time at the edge of the woods but could not cry out. She was taken to Canada and sold. She has left a very forceful history of that journey.

Mrs. Hanson was a woman of slight build and tender constitution. But she had a firm and vigorous mind, and passed through the Indian captivity with much resolution and courage. When her milk gave out she nourished her babe by warming water in her mouth, and letting it fall on her breasts fed the child, until the squaws taught her how to beat the kernels of walnuts and boil them with husked corn, which proved a nourishing food for the baby. They were all sold to the French in Canada. Hanson went the next spring and redeemed his wife and three young children and the nurse, but could not the eldest daughter, although he saw her and talked with her. She married a Frenchman and never returned. He redeemed Elizabeth Downs. Hanson made another trip, but died at Crown Point on his way to Canada.

Hanson after the first attack went to live with another Quaker who had several lusty sons "who kept the guns loaded for big game." After Hanson had returned to his old home the Indians determined to make another attack, watching for a favorable opportunity. They secreted themselves in a barn when three men went by. The Indians fired and killed William Evans; Benjamin and John Evans being slightly wounded, but bleeding freely. The Indians, thinking John dead, scalped him, turned him over and pounded him with their guns and left him. He was taken to the fort where he recovered and lived fifty years longer. The Indians made their escape, taking Benjamin Evans as a captive. He was at this time thirteen years old and was later redeemed in the usual way, September 25, 1725.

This was the last foray into Dover, New Hampshire, as three months later a treaty was signed at Boston and in the spring was ratified at Falmouth, 1726. After peace was declared, the Indians often visited the very homes they had despoiled. The treaty was ratified by Governor Drummer and Wenamouit, sachem and sagamore of the Penobscots.

CHAPTER XVI

HISTORY OF DOVER (XII)

DOVER IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The sympathies of Dover in the Revolutionary struggle were almost without exception upon the patriotic side. It had few office holders to sympathize with their employers. The teachings of Rev. Jeremy Belknap from the pulpit were bold and inspiring.

The first utterance which is found from Doctor Belknap bearing upon the subject which was beginning to enlist the thoughts of our fathers occurs in a sermon which he preached November 10, 1772, before His Majesty's Governor, John Wentworth, Esq., at a review of the Second Regiment of Foot in Dover. New Hampshire had been inured to military service through its long period of war with the Indians. An old law required every male inhabitant from sixteen to sixty years of age to own a musket, bayonet, knapsack, cartridge-box, one pound of powder, twenty bullets, and twelve flints. This militia was organized into companies and regiments, and subject to frequent drills. The muster-day and the review was a great occasion. Dover was a center of this military stir. At this gathering here in November, 1772, the royal Governor, John Wentworth, came up from Portsmouth. Captain Walderne, a member of this church, and a staunch friend of his pastor, had invited Doctor Belknap to preach to the troops. The subject chosen by the preacher was, "Military Duty." In the course of the sermon he spoke as follows on the necessity of self-defense:

"Has the all-wise and merciful Parent of the universe furnished the brute and reptile creation with the necessary instruments of defense, and does the instinct which he has implanted in them prompt them to make use of these weapons for their own subsistence and security? and has He not implanted in mankind a natural courage or martial spirit and given them skill and power to provide themselves with all the necessary instruments of defense, and can it be supposed that we must make no use of these gifts of nature, even when Providence points out the necessity? Do we guard our fields from devouring beasts, our houses and bodies from the rigors of the weather, and shall we not have the privilege of defending our lives, our liberties, our property, our

families, our civil government from hostile invaders? Must we tamely yield to every lawless usurper and suffer tyrants to sport with the lives and estates of mankind? Must all these laws, which the wisdom and experience of ages have founded, must the sacred bonds of society, the peace, the welfare, the happiness of mankind be sacrificed to the impetuous rage of a foreign conqueror? Forbid it, reason and conscience; forbid it, ye heroic worthies of old, who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens."

The officers of the Second Regiment of Foot were so pleased with this address that they asked a copy for the press.

The General Assembly of New Hampshire was in session in May this year, 1774. Conformably to the proceedings of the Assemblies of other colonies, the representatives in this province appointed a Committee of Correspondence. Governor Wentworth interfered. He adjourned the Assembly. The members met again. The Governor with a sheriff came among them. He declared their meeting illegal. The sheriff made proclamation for all persons to disperse and keep the king's peace. The members met again, and determined to send letters to all the towns and parishes in the Province, requesting them to send deputies to a convention at Exeter, who should choose delegates to a General Congress to meet at Philadelphia. This was the first movement for rallying the whole of the people of New Hampshire in the great contest. Attached to this most important letter to the several towns was this brief proclamation: "Considering the Distressing situation of our public affairs, Thursday, the 14th inst., is recommended to be kept as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer through this Province."

The day was observed here in Dover with special religious solemnity. On that occasion, July 14, 1774, Doctor Belknap preached a sermon which bears this title, "On Account of the Difficulties of the King." The text was from 1 Sam. viii. 18: "And ye shall cry out in that day because of your king which ye shall have chosen you; and the Lord will not hear you in that day." A most pertinent text. In this sermon he says:

"It is, my brethren, a very dark day to these American colonies. Burdens and taxes are laid upon us by the Parliament of Great Britain, and the most forcible attempts are made to bring us to a submission, and what further is intended we know not, but we have reason to fear much, considering how highly they are incensed against us, and what power they have to carry their determination into execution. * * * * When a ruler departs from these principles, and sets up any other rule of government than the laws and Constitution which he is sworn to maintain, then the government degenerates into tyranny."

Perhaps the most remarkable passage in this noble sermon is the following:

"Would it not be astonishing to hear that a people who are contending so earnestly for liberty are not willing to allow liberty to others? Is it not astonishing to think that there are at this day, in the several colonies upon this continent, some thousands of men, women, and children detained in bondage and slavery for no other crime than that their skin is of a darker color than our own? Such is the inconsistency of our conduct! As we have made them slaves without their consent and without any crime, so it is just in God to permit other men to make slaves of us."

The tidings of the battle of Lexington reached Belknap at Dover Point, as he was on his way home from Portsmouth. He sent from the Point the following note to his wife:

"Before you receive this you will hear the awful news by the express I met just now at the ferry of the devastation the troops have made at Concord and the commencement of a civil war, which makes it absolutely necessary that I should proceed immediately to Boston, if it is not in ashes before I get there. I shall try and get a chaise at Greenland. As necessity has no law, the people must excuse my absence next Sabbath if I should not return before it."

He arrived at Cambridge in due time, and found himself "among ten thousand armed men who had gathered from every quarter" to take part in the next battle. From there he writes to his wife in Dover, "Don't let my gun and munition get out of the house if you can help it." The brave parson knew his gun well. Among his papers is a very precise description of it. He doubtless thought it most probable that he should be called to fight, in which case no "carnal weapon" could have served him better.

While at Cambridge, he preached in the morning in the street and in the afternoon in the meeting house to the provincial army there assembled. He soon returned home with his parents.

Dover for the next few months was astir with military preparations. There was a company at once enlisted here by Capt. Benjamin Titcomb. On the 14th of June, three days before fire opened on Bunker Hill, Doctor Belknap preached to these soldiers on the "Nature of true courage." He said, "It is a very fashionable doctrine, especially among the British troops, that the soldier has nothing to do with the conscience of war, or to inquire whether it be just or not. He has only to obey orders. If soldiers had no conscience, if they were horses instead of men, this doctrine might be propagated with the utmost safety. But, my brethren, you are reasonable creatures. You are accountable to a higher tribunal than any earthly power, and you have a right to examine, and it is your duty to examine, whether the cause in which you are engaged is just, and if you find that it is so, you can fight with a good conscience, and with a hope in the Divine Providence for liberty and success.

Let, then, every man behave himself in his proper station according to the duty required of him, and serve his country to the utmost of his power."

Four days after, news having been received that a battle had commenced at Charlestown, this company, under Captain Titcomb, marched to the scene of battle.

It is matter of known tradition that Doctor Belknap, when news arrived of the Declaration of Independence, went to the one town school at Pine Hill, then kept by Master Wigglesworth, announced that America was now a nation, and himself and the master at the head, stopping to take up a drummer by the way, the whole school marched through town as far as the Col. John Walderne mansion, and returned. At the schoolhouse Doctor Belknap offered prayer, and a holiday was then given.

The people of Dover took an early part as a municipality in remonstrating against those aggressions of the British government which led to the Revolution, and when remonstrances failed, and the cause of liberty was submitted to the stern arbitrament of arms, none exerted themselves more cheerfully or contributed more in proportion to their means to render that cause successful. As a record of interest, we publish from the town records all the proceedings, votes, etc., which we find in reference to the Revolutionary war. The first record which is made is the following:

"At a legal meeting of the qualified voters of the town of Dover, this tenth day of January, 1774, convened at the Friends' Meeting-House in said town on purpose to consider of the innovations attempted to be made on American Privileges—

"Col. Otis Baker was chosen Moderator—

"Although we deprecate every thing which in its infant motions tends to alienate the affections which ought to subsist among the subjects of the same King, yet, we cannot longer behold the Arts used to curtail the Privileges purchased with blood and treasure of British America, and of New England in particular, for their Posterity, without bearing our Testimony against them.

"As these Colonies have recognized the Protestant Kings of Great Britain as their Lawful Sovereign, and WE in this Province the Man whom the King has pleased to send us as his Representative—We acknowledge this Representative from our first formation into a Government has had a negative voice on all Bills proposed by Laws in the manner his Majesty has at home.

"And as it doth not appear that any Parliaments have been parties to any Contracts made with the European Settlers in this once howling Wilderness, now become a pleasant field—We look on our Rights too dearly bought, to admit them now as Tax masters—Since (by laws as firm as the honor of crowned heads can make them, and which we have no Apprehension so good and gracious a King as we obey, will suffer to be abridged) we have Parlia-

ments of our own—who always with the greatest Cheerfulness furnished his Majesty such Aids as he has been pleased to require from time to time according to the Abilities of the People, and even beyond them, of which, none but themselves could be adequate Judges.

“Why the King’s Subjects in Great Britain should frame Laws for his Subjects in America, rather than the reverse, we cannot well conceive, as we do not admit it to be drawn from any PACT made by our ancestors, or from the Nature of the British Constitution, which makes Representation essential to Taxation—and this supposed Power of Parliament for taxing America is quite novel, some few Instances for the better Regulation of Trade excepted, which no more prove their supposed Right, than the Tortious Entry of a Neighbor into the Infant’s field does that of the Intruder—but if Superior Strength be the best plea, how would they relish the Alternative? which if political Arithmetic deceives not advances with Hasty Strides; tho’ nothing but downright oppression will ever effect it.

“Therefore, Resolved, 1ly, That any attempt to take the Property of any of the King’s Subjects for any purpose whatever where they are not represented, is an Infraction of the English Constitution; and manifestly tends as well to destroy it, as the subject’s private property, of which recent proofs are plenty.

Resolved 2ly, That We, and our American Brethren, are the liege People of King George the Third, and therefore have as full, and ample a Claim, to all the Privileges and Immunities of Englishmen, as any of his Subjects three thousand miles distant—the Truth of which, our Demeanor clearly evinces.

“Resolved 3ly, That the Parliament in Britain by suffering the East India Company to send us their Teas subject to a Duty on landing, have in a measure testified a Disregard to the Interests of Americans, whose liberal Services ill deserves such ungenerous Treatment.

“Resolved 4ly, That we are of opinion that any seeming Supineness of this Province in these very—very interesting matters, hath proceeded from a Consideration of their Smallness among their Brethren, rather than from any insensibility of impending Evils.

“Resolved 5ly, That this Town approves the general Exertions, and noble struggles, made by the opulent Colonies through the Continent, for preventing so fatal a Catastrophe as is implied in Taxation without Representation, viz SLAVERY—than which, to a generous Mind, Death is more Eligible.

“Resolved 6ly, That We are, and always will be ready in every constitutional Way, to give all the Weight in our Power to avert so dire a Calamity.

“Resolved 7ly, That a Dread of being enslaved Ourselves, and of transmitting the Chains to our Posterity (by which we should justly merit their curses) is the principal Inducement of these Measures.

“And Whereas, our house of Commons have a Committee for correspond-

ing with those of the several Colonies on these matters, and the Committees of the several Towns in this Government to correspond with each other at the necessary Times, may be subservient to the common Cause—Therefore resolved that a Committee to consist of five persons be chosen for that purpose.

“Voted that Col. Otis Baker, Capt. Caleb Hodgdon, Capt. Stephen Evans, Capt. Joshua Wingate, and John Wentworth, jr, or either three of them, be the Committee of Correspondence for this Town.

“Voted that the proceedings of this meeting be entered in the Records of this Town, and that an attested Copy thereof be sent to the Committee of Correspondence at Portsmouth, to assure them, and all concerned, that our hearts are knit with those, who wish the weal (as it is constitutionally fixed) of our most gracious Sovereign, and all his numerous subjects.”

July 18, 1774.—A committee of five was chosen to represent the town at a meeting to be held at Exeter for “appointing Delegates to join in a General Congress of the Provinces for considering of and advising to the most conciliating methods of establishing their rights and harmony among all the subjects of our gracious Sovereign, which meeting is proposed to be held on the 1st Sept. at Philadelphia.” And £6 10s. were voted as the proportion of Dover towards paying the expenses of the delegates, which the selectmen were authorized to advance.

November 7, 1774.—A town meeting was called to see if the inhabitants would raise anything, either “in Money, Fat Cattle or Sheep,” for the relief of the Poor in Boston, then suffering from the operations of the Port Bill. And it was voted that the town would “give something.”

December 26, 1774.—At a town meeting the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

“The Designs of the Continental Congress holden at Philadelphia being so humane and benevolent, the result of their proceedings so salutary and effective as justly to attract the notice of the millions of freemen in America, this town on mature consultation are fully convinced that nothing (under Heaven) will so evidently tend to preserve the rights of Americans or frustrate the attempts already made for their destruction as carrying the same into full execution. For which purpose,

“Voted, That Messrs. Otis Baker, Shadrach Hodgdon, Stephen Evans, Joshua Wingate, John Waldron 3d, Caleb Hodgdon, John Wentworth, Jr., John Kielle, and John Gage be a committee.

“Voted, they have the following instructions, viz.:

“1st. We expect that to the utmost of your power you carefully intend the preservation of peace and good order in the town so far as the same may be endangered by a discussion of sentiment relative to political matters.

“2d. We enjoin you that by every lawful means you see the recommen-

dations and proceedings of the Continental Congress strictly complied with by the inhabitants of this town so far as we are therein concerned.

"3dly. As examples you are to encourage every kind of Temperance, Frugality, Industry, and Economy and to discountenance every species of Vice, Immorality, and Profaneness. Neither to use any sort of Gameing or unlawful diversions yourselves nor suffer it to be done within your knowledge without intimating your own dislike and the displeasure of the town thereat.

"4ly. Whereas, Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen are continually strolling through the country with Goods, Wares, and Merchandise (much of which was undoubtedly forwarded by the enemies of America) in order to vend the same to the great hurt and decay of trade and in defiance of a good and wholesome law of this Government—You are therefore not knowingly to harbor, conceal or entertain any one of them, nor purchase any of their wares, nor permit any within your knowledge to do it, and in case any Taverner, Innholder, or Retailer within this town, after being duly informed thereof, shall be knowingly guilty of either the acts in this instruction mentioned—You are to take every legal measure to prevent their ever hereafter being licensed by the Court of Sessions either as Taverners or Retailers.

"5ly. Notwithstanding any persons may be so daring and hardy as to counteract the sense of the town expressed in these instructions, you are by no means to suffer any insult or abuse to be offered to either their persons or estates, but use your utmost endeavor to prevent the same.

"6ly. Of all breaches of these Instructions you are as soon as may be to inform your neighbors and the Selectmen of the town that whenever it may be necessary the town may be convened in order to consult and advise thereon."

July 13, 1776.—"Voted that forty-two shillings be given by the town to each of the soldiers enlisted and that shall enlist since the 11th inst., and proceed in the present expedition to Canada, not exceeding fifteen or sixteen men, and that the Selectmen hire the money (and pay the same) in the best manner they can immediately on the town's account."

May 5, 1777.—"Voted that Col. Otis Baker, Capt. Thomas Young, and Capt. John Hayes be empowered to enlist what men is wanting to make this town's quota of men for completing the Battalions to be raised in this State, on the best terms they can.

"Voted, that the Selectmen furnish the Committee with money to hire said men and raise the same in the next tax bill."

May 15, 1777.—"Voted that the Alarm and Train Band Lists have three shillings a day and one shilling and sixpence a half day allowed them by the town for each day they train in a year more than the law requires."

September 10, 1777.—It was "voted that thirty dollars be given to each

soldier who enlists for the Continental Service until the last of November next, and that the Selectmen pay each soldier the said sum when mustered."

March 30, 1778.—It was "voted that a committee of two persons be chosen to inquire into the state of our quota of Continental troops, and if we are found lacking to take the most effectual measure for filling up the same."

June 15, 1778.—It was "voted that Mr. John Bm. Hanson, Col. Joshua Wingate and Maj. Caleb Hodgdon be a committee to hire six men as soldiers to go to Rhode Island to reinforce General Sullivan's Division."

May 10, 1779.—It was "voted that the Selectmen advance the Continental and State bounty agreeable to a request of the Committee of Safety if they have it in stock, and if not the Selectmen are empowered to hire money for said purpose."

July 5, 1779.—It was "voted that the Selectmen advance the Continental bounty being £60 and State bounty of £30 and travel for five men, and if they have it not in hand that they hire the same and have power to raise it in the next year's tax."

"Voted that a committee be chosen to hire eight men for the Continental Army one year and five men for the service at Rhode Island six months."

August 30, 1779.—It was "voted that a hundred dollars a month be given nine men to serve as soldiers at Portsmouth, &c., including what the State is to pay them."

June 26, 1780.—It was "voted that the Selectmen be a committee for the purpose of getting eight men for the Continental Service on the best terms they can."

July 4, 1780.—It was "voted that the Selectmen with the two Captains of the Companies in Dover be a committee to get our quota of militia men for the Continental service."

January 22, 1781.—It was "voted that Mr. Andrew Torr, Capt. John Gage, and Maj. Benja Titcomb be a committee to get the proportion of men wanting from this town to fill up and complete the Continental Army in the cheapest and most expeditious manner possible."

March 5, 1781.—It was "voted that each Recruit from this Town as their quota of men for completing the Continental Army have and receive as wages fourteen bushels of Indian Corn per month during their stay in service, and that the Selectmen give their security for the payment of the same accordingly."

July 16, 1781.—On the petition of Capt. Thomas Young and Capt. James Calef, stating that they had been "ordered by Col. Stephen Evans without loss of time to enlist or draft fourteen able bodied effective men to serve three months if not sooner discharged, wherever the commander in chief shall order as soldiers," it was "voted that Capt. Young and Capt. Calef be a committee to raise the 14 men required, and that they give thirty shillings

silver money to each man that enlists, which they shall have whether called on to go into service or not, and when they march each man shall receive thirty shillings more like money."

September 19, 1781.—At a town meeting held for raising soldiers, it was "voted that nine men now to be raised for three months be given ten silver dollars each as bounty and paid fourteen bushels of merchantable Indian corn per month by the town in January, 1782."

After this date we find no record of any further proceedings in relation to the war.

The capture of Fort William and Mary, December 14, 1774, largely by men from Durham, intensified the struggle. Of the men concerned in it prominently were Sullivan, Adams, Scammel, and others.

The then Governor, John Wentworth, the best of all the royal Governors of that day, descended from that William Wentworth who was elder of the Dover First Church, and of the same blood with that Earl of Strafford who was beheaded in the time of the first Charles, and with the British premier, the Marquis of Rockingham, soon sailed away never again to set foot upon his native soil. John Langdon, after gallant service in the war and priceless service in its civil support, became Governor and the first president of the Senate of the United States. John Sullivan, then a lawyer in Durham, was son of that John Sullivan who was once schoolmaster of the town of Dover, and who was the father of Governors, and was born on Dover side of the Salmon Falls. To him the refugee Livius wrote from Montreal in 1777 urging his return to the royal cause, promising him particular reward, and saying, "You were the first man in active rebellion," and Livius had fled from Portsmouth. Sullivan became major-general and Governor of his State. Winborn Adams, also of Dover blood, was lieutenant-colonel when he met his death at Stillwater. Alexander Scammel, of that Durham party, was adjutant-general of the army when he fell at Yorktown. Demeritt, Griffin, Bennett, Chesley, Noble, and Durgin of that expedition all did service in the army of the Revolution.

When news came of the slaughter at Concord, Mass., New Hampshire was aroused. Men collected from every quarter. "It is surprising," wrote Col. John Wentworth, April 25th, "to see the number who collected. Some came to Dover, twenty miles or more." Shadrach Hodgdon and Stephen Evans represented Dover in the convention of the "Friends of Liberty," which met at Exeter on the 13th of May. That convention voted to raise two thousand men, and to accept those who had already hurried to the field. Three regiments were raised. Stark's and Reid's had the glory of fighting at Bunker Hill. The other, the Second, Colonel Poor's, was largely on duty on the coast, from Odiorne's Point to the Merrimac. Most of the Dover soldiers were in that Second, but there were scattering recruits in the Third certainly.

In the Second was the company of Capt. Winborn Adams,—John Griffin, first lieutenant; Zebulon Drew, second lieutenant,—from Durham, which was at Bunker Hill. In the same regiment was Capt. Jonathan Wentworth, “old Colonel Jonathan,” of Rollinsford; James Carr, first lieutenant; Jethro Heard, second lieutenant. He made a forced march of sixty-two miles previous to the battle of Bunker Hill, and arrived in Chelsea on that morning, but could not cross the river on account of the enemy, and went round by way of Medford. Jonathan Wentworth was adjutant of Colonel Evans’ regiment at the capture of Burgoyne, and in 1778 was on the staff of Sullivan with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His posterity are here. He had two brothers in service, one of whom died in the army. In the Third Regiment was Ezra Green, its surgeon, well known to many living, who had passed his hundred years when he died in Dover. He served on land until 1778, and then sailed with John Paul Jones, and was surgeon of the *Ranger* in its great battle. Immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill reinforcements went forward. I find in Belknap’s diary, on the second day after the battle, “Benj. Titcomb’s co. marched from here.” This was that Benjamin Titcomb, brother of old Colonel John, who afterwards became lieutenant-colonel, and one of the most gallant men in the army. Though severely wounded in three different battles he served through the war, and ended his days here at his house by Dunn’s bridge. His descendants are still in Dover. With him in 1775 was his first lieutenant, Frederick Mordantt Bell, who, a captain in 1777, was mortally wounded at Stillwater. His granddaughter is still here. Ephraim Evans was second lieutenant in the same company. The present Dover also raised at once another company,—John Waldron, captain; Timothy Roberts, first lieutenant; Paul Welland, second lieutenant; John Heard, ensign,—and sent it to Cambridge, mustered in July 3, 1775.

In 1775 the six towns which composed ancient Dover had, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, 1,070 men, including the sick, the feeble, the exempt, and the sailors off at sea. Of this number, in the early autumn of that year, 150, or nearly one-seventh of the whole, had shouldered the musket and were actually in the field. It was evidence of the same alacrity which caused New Hampshire to furnish more than half the men who fought the battle of Bunker Hill, at the very gates of Boston.

Washington made an urgent appeal to New Hampshire for men, and Sullivan added his influence. Thirty-one companies volunteered and marched to Cambridge. In this force were the companies of Elijah Dinsmore, of Lee; Alpheus Chesley, of Durham; Moses Yeaton, of Somersworth; and John Waldron, of Dover. In December, 1775, New Hampshire had in the field over five thousand men! John Waldron was in service when the exigency arose. He came home to Dover to raise recruits. Of his own company, Ebenezer Ricker was first lieutenant, and John Goodwin was second lieutenant.

ant. Tradition has told us that in four days he and his selected officers enlisted in this vicinity 700 men, which he commanded as colonel. The roster does not appear on our adjutant-general's books, and we had therefore doubted the truth of his colonelcy; but documents recently produced show him at Cambridge the next spring, in command of his regiment, and with the missing roster. The energetic Col. John Walderne lived where the late Taylor Page lived, above Garrison Hill. The son of Harrison Haley, of this city, is the grandson of the colonel's grandson. An entry in Belknap's diary says: "Dec. 9, 1775, dined at Capt. John Waldron's, and prayed in the companies." The companies of the upper vicinity were, therefore, camped at Walderne's. The fathers pitched their tents there, on that high ground looking down into Dover. They saw then but one spire, if the parish church had one. They looked down on a few score of houses. "Route step, march!" As they obeyed, with flint-lock guns at a shoulder and powder-horns by their side, they passed beautiful Garrison Hill and its few houses, and the spot where Heard's garrison had stood out against the sagaves eighty-six years before, almost as lonely as then. From that spot they found no houses till the site of Otis' garrison, the scene of barbarous slaughter in 1689. And next was the then elegant mansion of the soldier of Louisburg, Thomas Westbrook Walderne. They crossed the then new upper bridge (no historian tells us whether its piers were of faced stone or of crib-work), and they saw only a grist mill and a sawmill on the dam which then fretted the waters of the Cochecho. They passed over a hill in front of the place where Varney's block now stands, and saw one house high up on the side of the road, where Coffin's garrison had once fallen. Crossing the gully, they must have stopped in front of the first house reached, that of John Wentworth, Jr., that old house still standing next south of the Belknap church, and saluted the youthful patriot lawyer, whose heart was alive in the cause. Then the houses became more plentiful, and they passed in front of the Dover hotel, then in its early prosperity, and so went on the Durham road and on to the siege of Boston.

It is not the purpose to follow the history of the seven years' struggle. With the statement that the towns which made ancient Dover did their full share, we can barely mention the names of a few others who did service. We see the name of Hercules Mooney, of Lee. He had been a captain under Colonel Meserve, in 1757. In 1777 he was lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Long's regiment, at Ticonderoga, and in 1779 was colonel, and commanded a regiment. In Colonel Long's regiment was also Lieut. Samuel Stackpole, also at Ticonderoga, and later under Washington farther south. Dr. Paul A. Stackpole, of this city, is his grandson. In September, 1776, Col. Thomas Tash, the old French war soldier, led a regiment to reinforce the Continental army, which with others joined Washington in Pennsylvania, and

was at Trenton and Princeton. Joseph Smith was his adjutant, and Jonathan Chesley his quartermaster. Timothy White, who had been at the capture of Louisburg, was quartermaster of Col. Joshua Wingate's regiment, raised for Canada, but which joined the Northern army in New York. Hon. John H. White, late of this city, was Timothy White's grandson. Dr. Samuel Wiggleswath was surgeon of that regiment. Lieut. Enoch Chase, of Dover, was with Winborn Adams and Benjamin Titcomb and Frederick M. Bell, and was in the Burgoyne campaign. He was captain in 1780 and 1781. Mrs. J. B. H. Odiorne is his granddaughter. In Moses Yeaton's company, in 1775, was Lieut. Samuel Wallingford. He was captain in Colonel Gilman's regiment in 1776 (James Nute his first lieutenant), and was lieutenant of marines on Jones' "Ranger" in 1778, when he fell in its action with the "Drake." Col. Stephen Evans, a soldier at the capture of Louisburg, commanded a regiment at the capture of Burgoyne. He was a colonel on the staff of General Whipple in 1778. He lived to a ripe old age, and his descendants are in Dover. Alpheus Chesley was lieutenant-colonel in Col. Walderne's regiment in 1776, and Jonathan Chesley was quartermaster under Colonel Wingate in 1778. William Twombly was ensign in Colonel Reid's regiment in 1777 and later. Numerous descendants are still here. Of the Dover company in Colonel Evans' regiment in the Burgoyne campaign, James Libby was captain; Joshua Roberts, first lieutenant; Nathan Horn, second lieutenant; and Francis Warren, ensign.

The records of others, and of the rank and file from Dover in the war, have not been preserved, nor the record of the sailors who went from Dover. Of these it can only be said that the large number of volunteers from Dover proved worthy of their descent from the hardy emigrants who came from the maritime counties of England.

CHAPTER XVII

HISTORY OF DOVER (XIII)

THE CIVIL WAR

In the evening of the President's first call the citizens of Dover met in the city hall. The mayor, Alphonso Bickford, presided. The first two speakers were John P. Hale and Joseph H. Smith, both recognized as leaders in the opposing political parties. The resolutions, introduced by Hon. Charles W. Woodman, and unanimously adopted, were these:

"Whereas the authority of the Federal Government of the United States has been denied, the Flag of the country fired upon, and the forts, arsenals, and other public property seized, and a series of outrages and wrongs perpetrated for months upon the Government, whose forbearance had been received as proof of pusillanimity, till open and flagrant war has been wantonly and causelessly waged upon the government and people of the United States, and the President has been forced to appeal to the People to maintain by force the honor, dignity, and continued existence of the Government they have established; therefore

"Resolved, In answer to said appeal of the President, that we, the citizens of Dover, feeling that our country is above party, hereby pledge ourselves to sustain the administration of the General Government in the manly and patriotic position assumed by the President in his recent proclamation, and that we cheerfully and readily tender to the Governor of this State, and through him to the President of the United States, our full proportion of such volunteer force as may be required of this State.

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed at this meeting to obtain the names of at least one hundred men, who will hold themselves ready at the shortest notice to march wherever the demands of the country and the order of the government shall require."

On Wednesday, the 17th, by authority of the Governor of this State, George W. Colbath opened a recruiting office in our city hall. On Thursday he informed the Governor that the first company was full. He was directed to proceed with enlistments. On the next Monday one hundred and fifty men were on the muster roll.

On the 18th of April the city councils voted to raise the flag upon the city

hall, to give the hall for a drill-room, and unanimously determined to assist the families of the soldiers in the following terms,—the beginning of aid cheerfully given for years:

“Whereas civil war has been inaugurated, our glorious Union assailed, and our institutions endangered; and

“Whereas our fellow-citizens promptly and cheerfully answered to the call of the government for aid in this its hour of peril; therefore

“Resolved, By the City Council of the city of Dover that the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, be and hereby is appropriated for the benefits and wants of the families of those who have responded or shall respond to the call of the country for the support of the Constitution and Laws.”

On the 23d the members of the Strafford Medical Association resident in Dover issued an offer to give their professional services gratuitously to those families; the first signature on the list appropriately being that of a distinguished fellow citizen, Noah Martin, a former Governor of this State.

In the 26th one counted the flags that were floating in the air. There were forty of them from the houses in our streets:

“Forty flags with their silver stars,
Forty flags with their crimson bars.”

On Monday, the 29th, the first two companies were to leave home, to become Companies A and B of the First New Hampshire. On the day before they had listened to a stirring sermon in the old First Church from a successor of that minister who had preached to the soldiers here on the same spot as they were to take up their march for Cambridge in 1775. At 10 o'clock, Monday morning, they were in line in Central square, 145 men in the ranks. Four thousand people witnessed the scene,—in the streets, from windows, from balconies, from the house-tops. The women had been working day by day to supply needed clothing, some of them whose tears dropped as they sewed. Prayer was offered by one who soon after himself went to serve in the war vessels,—Rev. T. G. Salter.

A third company was meanwhile formed from the excess of enlistments. Orders now came, however, to receive only those who would enlist for three years. On the 11th of May the choice was given to each,—three years or to be discharged.

Seventy-one on that day chose the three years, and five days afterwards the number was one hundred and four. On the 25th, that company left the city to become Company D in that gallant Second New Hampshire.

Of how many men this city furnished during the four years that followed the record is not perfect. Even in the imperfect rolls there were Dover men in each of the first fifteen regiments and in the Eighteenth, in the cavalry, the

navy, and the marine corps. From the call of July 2, 1862, 582 names are on record. Prior to that were all the first men of the first eight regiments, and of the sailors entering the navy before that date which should be added. Some examination of the rolls shows that more than eight hundred enlistments were made by this city of 8,500 inhabitants. This tells nothing of the sacrifices made. But of the number 111 gave their lives to their country.

The slain alone fell at Fair Oaks, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg, at Cold Harbor, and Burnside's Mine, and Deep Bottom, and Bermuda Hundreds, in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, and Weldon Railroad, and Petersburg, at Pocotaligo, and James Island and Wagner, and Port Hudson.

Dover men served in the Shenandoah and in the first disastrous march to Bull Run; they were in the Peninsula battles and marches; in the second battles before Washington; in the bloody charge at Antietam bridge. They were in the charge up the heights of St. Mary's. They were in the burning woods of Chancellorsville. They were where Lee hurled his legions against Cemetery Hill; in the long and bloody march from the Wilderness to Petersburg. They were in North Carolina, where the "swamp-angel" hurled death into Charleston, and on Florida rivers. They were with Burnside in Tennessee, and with Sherman back of Vicksburg. And they sailed the coast, and watched the harbors, and manned the war boats on the Mississippi.

The following is a list of soldiers from Dover who were killed or died in service during the War of the Rebellion:

Abbott, Orrin S.	Cotter, James.	Hanson, Benjamin.
Abbott, Philbrick R.	Cousins, Charles E.	Hanson, William E.
Babb, Henry.	Davis, William H.	Harding, John F.
Ball, Joseph H.	DeCater, William.	Hartford, Joseph L.
Bateman, William.	Dennis, Joseph V.	Hawkins, John D.
Bennett, George P.	Drew, Andrew T.	Hawkins, William H.
Berry, Charles A.	Drew, John S.	Hayes, David C.
Blaisdell, David L.	Drew, Joseph.	Heath, George W.
Brooks, William H.	Emerson, Henry H.	Henderson, Thomas A.
Brown, Charles H.	Emery, George W.	Hobbs, Nathaniel P.
Brown, James M.	Faxon, George K.	Holt, Benjamin F.
Brown, Nathaniel.	Fisher, John C.	Horne, Gustavus P.
Bryant, Perley B.	Fitzgerald, John J.	Kelley, Moses R.
Bunce, Eli.	Flanders, Charles H.	Kimball, Charles B.
Buzzell, A. J. H.	Foss, David H.	Knott, James.
Carney, Martin.	Franklin, James W.	Knox, Charles A.
Carpenter, Samuel.	Frye, Augustus.	McDate, Patrick.
Carrill, Edward.	Frye, Charles A.	McDate, Joseph.
Carter, Charles A.	Gage, George F.	McDule, Hugh.
Chadwick, Charles E.	Glidden, Benjamin F.	McKenna, James.
Chase, Algernon F.	Gray, Joshua B.	McKone, James.
Cole, Jeremiah.	Greene, Willis.	McKone, Michael.
Conway, Thomas.	Hackett, William H.	Merrill, John Jr.
Cook, Benjamin F.	Hanscom, Oliver P.	Otis, William.

Patterson, John H.	Roberts, John.	Steele, George H.
Paul, George W.	Rogers, Charles F.	Swain, Truman C.
Perkins, Daniel L.	Robinson, William A.	Thompson, Samuel.
Perkins, James.	Rothwell, Eleazer.	Tompkins, Charles R.
Pinkham, John S.	Rowe, Stephen.	Webster, Samuel.
Pinkham, William W.	Sawyer, Charles W.	Wallace, Sylvester B.
Place, James G. K.	Seavey, Charles H.	Welch, John.
Place, John H.	Shaw, William.	Wentworth, George G.
Printy, Edward.	Smith, Daniel.	Whitehouse, Alfred.
Quimby, Joseph C.	Smith, Charles Herbert.	Whyte, Andrew.
Rand, John T.	Smith, John H.	Wiley, George W.
Roberts, Charles P.	Snell, Albert F.	York, George.
Roberts, George W.	Snell, William H.	York, Josiah.

The above is the list as corrected for the soldiers, monument of those who were killed or died in the service during the Rebellion.

A soldiers' monument was erected in the Pine Hill burying-ground by Charles W. Sawyer Post, G. A. R., and dedicated September 17, 1877. Benjamin F. Prescott, Governor of the State, made the opening address, and the oration given by Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D. D., former chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. S. H. Foye, mayor, was president of the day.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65

The following list embraces, so far as we know, the names of all the citizens of Dover who now are or have been since the commencement of the war in the military or naval service of the United States. The record has been corrected from the list prepared by the city clerk, and is as correct as time and circumstances permitted.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

(For three months. Mustered into service May 1, 1861. Left Concord May 25, 1861.)

Colonel, Mason W. Tappan, Bradford.

COMPANY A.

George W. Colbath, 1st lieut.	Cochran, Adam, reenlisted in N. E. Cavalry.
Oliver M. Clark, 2d lieut.	Daniels, Charles. Dame, John S.
Ayer, Erastus M.	Foot, George E., reenlisted in 11th Regt.,
Ashton, James H., reenlisted in the navy.	Co. K.
Bickford, Joseph C., reenlisted in 7th Regt.,	Gordon, Eben. Gleason, James.
Co. F.	Goodwin, Samuel H., reenlisted in N. E.
Brown, Enoch G., reenlisted in 17th Regt.,	Cavalry.
regular army.	Guppy, George N., reenlisted in navy.
Chase, George H., reenlisted in sharpshoot-	Giles, Charles P.
ers.	Hartford, George, reenlisted in 7th Regt.,
Corson, Martin V. B., reenlisted in 4th Regt.,	Co. F.
Co. A.	Haines, David. Hanscom, S. O.

Hogan, William H.
 Kenniston, Samuel F., reenlisted in 7th Regt., Co. F.
 Knox, Charles H., drowned at New York on his return home with his regiment.
 Kimball, Edward L., reenlisted in cavalry.
 Kimball, Orrin.
 Lane, Joseph, reenlisted in 4th Regt., Co. A.
 Mudgett, Jacob H., reenlisted in Mass. Sharpshooters.
 Meader, Thomas F.
 Meserve, George H.
 O'Brien, Owen.
 Perkins, Martin V. B., reenlisted in 7th Regt., Co. F.
 Philbrick, Ivory E., reenlisted in N. E. Cavalry.
 Place, John W., reenlisted in 7th Regt., Co. F.
 Perkins, Samuel, reenlisted in 7th Regt. Co. I.

Rollins, Charles L.
 Roberts, John H., reenlisted in 4th Regt. Co. A.
 Richards, P. B.
 Smith, Charles F., reenlisted in cavalry.
 Steele, Thomas M., reenlisted in navy.
 Shapley, Martin L., reenlisted in 4th Regt. Co. G.
 Tompkins, Charles R., reenlisted in 11th Regt. Co. K.
 Varney, Shubael.
 Whitehouse, George W., reenlisted in 4th Regt. Co. G.
 Welsh, John, reenlisted in 5th Regt. Co. D.
 Woodes, James M.
 Wiggin, Harvey F., reenlisted in 4th Regt. Co. A.
 York, James G., reenlisted in 7th Regt. Co. F.

COMPANY B.

Charles W. Sawyer, 1st lieu.
 Jasper G. Wallace, 2d lieu.
 Bryant, Perley B., reenlisted in 7th Regt. Co. I.
 Dame, Benjamin F.
 Dixon, James W.
 Dame, James C.
 Emery, George W., reenlisted in 9th Regt. Co. D.
 Fogg, John M.
 Foss, David H., reenlisted in 7th Regt. Co. F.
 Grant, Lucien H., reenlisted in 7th Regt. Co. F.
 Hanson, William E., reenlisted in 6th Regt. Co. H.
 Hanson, Harrison, reenlisted in 7th Regt. Co. F.
 Heath, Alonzo, reenlisted in 9th Regt. Co. D.
 Hawkins, William H., reenlisted in 7th Regt. Co. I.

Hall, Stephen T., reenlisted in 4th Regt. Co. A.
 Lord, Horace W., reenlisted in 8th Regt. Co. G.
 Legg, Lucien B., Jr., reenlisted in 4th Regt. Co. G.
 Lewis, John C.
 Law, Thomas, reenlisted in 7th Regt. Co. F.
 Merrick, Stephen W.
 Keay, William H., reenlisted in 6th Regt. Co. H.
 Rogers, Charles F., reenlisted in 5th Regt. Co. D.
 Rowe, Stephen, reenlisted in 7th Regt. Co. F.
 Randall, Jeremiah D.
 Waldron, John B., reenlisted in 6th Regt. Co. H.
 Wentworth, Clark, reenlisted in regular army, 17th Regt.
 Webster, Samuel, reenlisted in 7th Regt. Co. F.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

(For three years. Mustered into service June 8, 1861, left Portsmouth June 20, 1861.)

Colonel, Gilman Marston, Exeter.

COMPANY D.

Hiram Collins, capt., wounded at Bull Run July 21, 1861.
 Samuel P. Sayles, 1st lieu.; wounded at Glendale June 30, 1862, capt.
 Parmenter, Warren H., 2d lieu.; res. July 8, 1862.

Roberts, George W., 1st lieu. Co. C.
 Abbott, Alexander L., discharged and reenlisted.
 Ashton, Benjamin F., Co. K; captured at Williamsburg; exchanged.
 Chadbourne, Moses C.

- Chadwick, Luther W., discharged July, 1861, for disability.
 Colby, Moses J., discharged for disability.
 Davis, James, wounded at Williamsburg.
 Downs, Calvin C.
 Drew, Daniel L.
 Durgin, John H.
 Drew, Martin V. B., discharged July, 1861; reenlisted in 6th Regt. Co. H.
 Emerson Henry H., captured at Bull Run July 21, 1861; exchanged; reenlisted in 10th Regt., Co. I.
 Goodwin, Ezra C., wounded at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862.
 Gerrish, Benjamin F.
 Hall, Isaac G.
 Jenness, Henry O., wounded at Williamsburg May 5, 1862.
 Kane, Peter, discharged Jan., 1862, for disability.
 Lord, John F.
 Logan, Johnson C., captured at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862, and exchanged.
 Labounty, William A., Co. F; wounded at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862, and died.
 McCabe, John.
 Otis, John H.
 Roberts, Charles P., wounded at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862; died.
 Soesman, Flavius A., Co. B; wounded at Fair Oaks June 25, 1862.
 Shepherd, J.
 Thompson, James A.
 Tash, Edwin S., discharged July 16, 1861, for disability.
 Watson, Charles E.

THIRD REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

(For three years. Left Concord Sept. 3, 1861.)

Colonel, Enoch Q. Fellows, Sandwich. Surgeon, Andrew J. H. Buzzell.

COMPANY K.

Israel B. Littlefield, capt., res. April 1, 1862.	Davis, Henry S.	Lock, John C.
Welbee J. Butterfield, 1st lieut., res. March 6, 1863.	Dustin, Adrian C.	McLain, Hugh.
Allen, Charles H.	Estes, Leonard.	O'Connell, Timothy, Co. C.
Brown, Charles H.	Edgerly, Jonathan H.	Parkinson, John W.
Bolo, George N.	Farrill, Thomas.	Place, John.
Burns, Charles M.	Fitzgerald, John J.	Rahill, James H.
Ball, Joseph H.	Frye, Augustus.	Sherry, Patrick.
Cassidy, James.	Houston, Harrison.	Stokes, Benjamin.
Campbell, Nathaniel J.	Hanlan, Joseph.	Warren, Frederick A.
	Hall, Edwin F.	Warren, Paul C.
	Judkins, Henry.	

FOURTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

(For three years. Left Manchester Sept. 7, 1861.)

Colonel, Thomas J. Whipple, Laconia.

COMPANY A.

Charles W. Sawyer, capt.	Frost, David D.	Quimby, John W.
Jasper G. Wallace, 1st lieut.	Gage, George F.	Roberts, John H.
Harvey F. Wiggin, 1st lieut., Co. I.	Hayes, David C.	Rose, Joseph F.
Bolo, Andrew J.	Hall, Stephen T.	Ricker, Oliver P.
Bateman, Richard W.	Hughes, John.	Shapleigh, Martin L.
Bean, Levi.	Hughes, Barnard.	Shakley, George.
Brooks, William H., Co. G.	Jackson, John.	Tibbetts, George W.
Clay, Charles H.	Lord, John A.	Wallace, Nelson J.
Carter, Charles A.	Lane, Joseph.	Whitehouse, George W.
Carroll, Edward.	Legg, Lucien B., Jr.	Welsh, James.
Cole, Jeremiah.	McGuinness, John, Jr.	Watson, John L.
Corson, Martin V. B.	Mullen, John.	Wendell, David A.
Durgin, George W.	McGaw, Michael.	Wentworth, John A.
Fall, John J.	McDade, Joseph.	Watson, Barnard F.
	Osgood, James Y.	

HISTORY OF STRAFFORD COUNTY

FIFTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

(For three years. Left Concord Oct. 29, 1861.)

Colonel, Edward E. Cross, Lancaster.

COMPANY D.

Avery, Edgar.	Ivirs, William.	Reynolds, Andrew T.
Bliss, Charles.	Leighton, Samuel R.	Rogers, Geo. F.
Boulter, Joseph B.	McCone, John.	Rhines, John.
Church, Charles, discharged	McCone, James.	Rothwell, Jerry.
Aug. 6, 1862, for disability.	Mitchell, Andrew J., dis-	Ryan, John.
Edgerly, Charles R., dis-	charged.	Wentworth, George G., died
charged May 14, 1862, for	Murrill, John, Jr., died	July 14, 1862.
disability.	April, 1862.	Welch, John, wounded at Fred-
Foss, Joel S., discharged	Mulligan, Martin.	ericksburg and died.
Oct., 1862, for disability.	Murphy, Peter.	Whitehouse, Joseph H.
Gilpatrick, Reuben E.	Newell, Charles H.	
Gale, William.	Otis, William L.	
Hawkins, John D., died Jan.	Peavey, John.	
7, 1862.	Pinkham, Andrew J.	

SIXTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

(For three years. Left Keene Dec. 25, 1861.)

Colonel, Simon G. Griffin.

COMPANY H.

Abbott, Philbrick R.	Fountain, Joseph.	McKenna, James.
Adams, Jno. T., Co. D.	Hanson, William E.	McCone, James.
Bolo, John W.	Hersom, Oliver, Jr.	McSoley, Patrick.
Bodwell, Charles A.	Hanson, George W.	Pinkham, John H.
Drew, Martin V., dis-	Hussey, George W.	Varney, James R.
charged for disability.	Hussey, John W.	Varney, George W.
Drew, Andrew J.	Knott, Thomas.	Waldron, John B.
Garrity, John.	Keay, William H.	Whittier, Osgood T.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

(For three years. Left Manchester Jan. 14, 1862.)

Colonel, H. S. Putnam, Cornish.	Adjutant, Thomas A. Henderson.
Major, Daniel Smith, died August, 1862.	Quartermaster, George S. Hanson.

COMPANY F.

Augustus W. Rollings, cap-	Bradford, Francis I.	Carpenter, Samuel C.
tain.	Bedell, Ivory.	Cook, Benjamin F.
Oliver M. Clark, 1st lieut.	Blake, Aaron H.	Cotton, James.
Leander Fogg, 1st lieut., Co.	Bunce, George.	Dearborn, Wyman, discharged
K.	Card, Sylvester.	for disability.
Perley B. Bryant, 2d lieut.,	Cilley, Benjamin F.	Decatur, William.
Co. I.	Cousins, Charles E.	Dudley, George W.
Austin, Jacob K.	Clark, William, Jr.	Dunn, Frank.
Bickford, Joseph C.	Claridge, Ira.	Evans, Josiah.
Baker, John C.	Chadwick, Charles E.	Foss, David H.
Butler, Edwin C.	Caverno, Michael.	Felker, Jonathan K.
Brown, John B.	Curtis, Francis.	Keenan, Peter.
Buzzell, George E.	Cate, Nathaniel S.	Kimball, James.
Brown, Patrick.	Cook, George W.	Kimball, James A.

Knox, Erastus.	Foss, Drew.	Rowe, Stephen.
Law, Thomas.	Fisher, John.	Rahill, Michael.
Lord, Charles F.	Gibbs, John F.	Robinson, Elbridge G.
Libbey, James H.	Gray, William H.	Ring, Thomas.
Littlefield, Rufus C.	Green, Willis C.	Stackpole, George K.
Meador, John F.	Goodwin, Nathaniel.	Stackpole, Charles.
McDual, Hugh.	Grant, Henry.	Stackpole, Josiah.
McCody, Patrick.	Gray, Solomon S.	Smith, John H.
McKanna, Michael.	Grant, Charles.	Smith, Charles W.
McKone, Michael.	Guppy, Langdon.	Smith, David D.
Meador, Thomas F.	Grant, Lucien.	Snell, Albert F.
Otis, John C.	Hall, Henry.	Shaw, William.
Perkins, James.	Hewes, Andrew J.	Snell, Seth.
Petty, Richard R.	Hartford, George.	Thompson, Samuel.
Pinkham, Henry A.	Hill, Moses C.	Thayer, William F.
Patterson, John H.	Hemenway, Albert.	Worcester, Albert.
Perkins, Samuel.	Hughes, Patrick R.	Whitehead, John.
Perkins, Martin V. B.	Hanson, Harrison.	Warren, Edwin F.
Pickering, Levi.	Haughey, Patrick.	Wentworth, Charles H.
Place, John W.	Haughey, John, Jr.	Wentworth, Ephraim.
Roberts, George.	Holt, Joseph N.	Wiley, James.
Rand, John T.	Hanson, George W.	Wiley, George W.
Riley, James.	Hobbs, Nathaniel P.	Wentworth, Ezekiel.
Roberts, John.	Jenness, George W.	Webster, Samuel.
Ripley, George H.	Kimball, Charles B.	Wiggin, J. Munroe.
Foss, Moses W.	Kelley, Moses R.	York, George H.
Finnegan, James.	Kenniston, Franklin.	York, James G.
Farrall, Thomas E.	Kenniston, Samuel D.	York, Josiah.
	Kimball, Orin.	

EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

(For three years. Left Manchester Jan. 25, 1862.)

Colonel, Hawkes Fearing, Jr., Manchester.

COMPANY G.

Fernald, William H. H.	Roberts, Charles A.	Walker, Henry.
Lord, Horace W.	Sawyer, Horatio G.	

NINTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

(For three years. Left Concord Aug. 25, 1862.)

Colonel, E. Q. Fellows, Sandwich. Chaplain, Edward M. Gushee, Dover.

COMPANY D.

Andrew J. Hough, 1st lieutenant, subsequently captain and major.	Foster, Charles E.	McCoole, Dennis.
Abbott, Orin S.	Hall, Charles F.	McDade, Patrick.
Burley, Charles H.	Hall, Stacy W.	Otis, Sylvester.
Bunce, Eli.	Heath, Alonzo.	Quimby, Joseph C.
Brewster, William A.	Ham, John.	Quimby, James M.
Daney, Hiel P.	Jenness, George.	Roberts, William.
Donovan, John.	Judge, John.	Simpkins, Luke.
Emery, George W.	Knott, Edward.	Staples, John W.
Frye, Charles A.	Lyons, John, Jr.	Towle, Patrick.
	McDonald, Patrick.	Vallely, John.
	McCooley, Patrick.	Whyte, Andrew.

TENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

(For three years. Left Manchester Sept. 22, 1862.)

Colonel, Michael T. Donohoe.

COMPANY I.

Richard Cody, 1st lieut., re-signed.	Follett, James W.	McCoy, Henry.
James Knott, 2d lieut.	Foy, William.	Murphy, Frank.
Agnew, Henry.	Gleason, Andrew.	Pinkham, John S.
Agnew, Michael.	Grimes, Robert.	Printy, Edward.
Bodge, Stephen.	Hughes, John.	Pinkham, William.
Berry, Alonzo F. W.	Hughes, Michael.	Pinkham, John F.
Caton, James.	Kemball, Charles W.	Renshaw, James B.
Cox, Henry.	Littlefield, George W.	Rogers, Owen.
Card, Joseph.	Lord, Charles A., Co. A.	Sullivan, Thomas.
Coin, Patrick.	McNally, Dennis.	Starlin, John.
Dobbins, James.	Moor, George.	Sullivan, John.
Davis, Samuel C.	Morgan, John.	Scully, Dennis.
Emerson, Henry H.	Morrison, Matthew.	Sheeham, Michael.
Fisher, Erastus E.	Marky, Thomas.	Tolmy, Nicholas.
	McDonald, James.	

ELEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

(For three years. Left Concord Sept. 11, 1862.)

Col. Walter Harriman, Warner.

COMPANY K.

Nathaniel Low, Jr., capt.	Foot, George E.	Meador, Jasper Y.
B. Frank Rackley, 1st lieut., res. Dec. 24, 1862.	French, Joseph H.	Norton, William H.
Henry W. Twombly, 2d lieut., pro. Dec. 24, 1862.	Foxon, George K.	Nason, Reuben, wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, discharged.
Charles E. Everett, 2d lieut., pro. Dec. 24, 1862.	Franklin, James W.	Pray, John C., paroled prisoner at Annapolis.
Amazeen, Abraham.	Flanders, Charles H.	Palmer, John G.
Blaisdell, David L.	Ford, William H.	Robinson, Edward H.
Boardman, Thomas.	Fernald, John S. P.	Seavey, Henry.
Boardman, Thomas W.	Ford, Noah P.	Scates, Charles E.
Brown, Nathaniel.	Goodrich, Charles A.	Smith, Charles H.
Berry, George G.	Gray, Joshua B.	Sawyer, Levi N.
Babb, John A.	Gove, Hiram.	Snell, William H.
Boston, James.	Gould, Arthur J.	Spurlin, Charles F.
Chamberlain, Joseph.	Glidden, Benjamin F., died at Falmouth, Dec. 9, 1862.	Swain, Truman.
Cook, Charles H.	Glidden, Henry S.	Trickey, Nathaniel.
Caswell, George A.	Hill, Charles W.	Tompkins, Charles R.
Dame, Joseph.	Hartford, Joseph L.	Tolmy, James.
Demeritt, James H.	Hanson, Enoch T.	Waterhouse, Charles H.
Davis, William H.	Howard, William T.	Whidden, Alfred S.
Delaney, John W.	Hill, Albert A.	Whyte, Andrew, Jr.
Dame, Albert W.	Jones, Charles M.	Whitehouse, Joseph.
Everett, Clarendon.	Jenness, Franklin H.	Webster, Benjamin K.
Everett, L. Theodore.	Kingsbury, Calvin P.	Warren, Charles W.
Foss, Joshua B.	Lord, Charles E.	Young, Louis A.
	Moore, Moses H.	Young, Jacob N.
	McGuinness, Patrick.	

TWELFTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Rust, Charles A., Co. K.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Hussey, Albert F., q.m.-sergt.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For nine months. Left Concord December, 1862.)

Colonel, John W. Kingman, Quartermaster, Ira A. Quartermaster's clerk, W. Delmore Place.
 Durham. Moody.
 Chaplain, Edwin M. Weelock. Quartermaster - sergeant, George W. Hobbs.

COMPANY K.

John O. Wallingford, 1st lieut. Bunce, Charles. Smith, John.
 Gowen, John.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Brown, Enoch.	Gale, Albert.	Sanborn, Austin.
Bennett, Charles W.	McCabe, Francis.	Wentworth, George N.
Clark, William B.	McCabe, John.	Walker, John.
Davis, Augustus A.	Paul, George W.	Watson, Isaac.
Drew, Joseph.	Pinkham, Nathaniel.	Wentworth, Clark.
Drew, John S.	Sherry, John H.	York, Gilman J.
Giles, Charles P.		

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Conner, Isaiah C.	Goodwin, James F.	Tebbetts, George B.
Fuller, Henry F.	Hodgdon, Joseph H.	Woods, J. H. C.
Gowing, John.	Stackpole, Albert F.	Whitehouse, Alonzo H.

NEW ENGLAND CAVALRY.

Allen, Charles E.	Dore, Charles A.	Stockbridge, Ira.
Bean, John.	Goodwin, Samuel H.	Smith, Charles F.
Bean, Jonathan.	Glidden, Charles A.	Torrens, James W.
Bean, Jonathan M.	Hill, Lebbeus.	Tuttle, John L.
Cochran, Adam.	Heath, George W.	Wentworth, Hiram S.
Coleman, David.	Kimball, Edward L.	Pray, Andrew.
Colomy, Daniel, Jr.	Littlefield, Cyrus.	Rothwell, Eleazer.
Carnes, Edward.	Pinkham, Thomas B.	
Corson, Benjamin F.	Philbrick, Ivory E.	

FOURTH COMPANY HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Billings, James H.	Hughes, James.	Rowe, James.
Brownell, William B.	Hanson, James W.	Smith, Wesley M.
Cole, John W.	Kingsbury, James A.	Smith, Newton C.
Colman, Charles.	Libbey, J. T. S., lieut.	Smith, William P.
Demeritt, Charles A.	Merrill, Isaac K.	Tebbetts, Samuel H.
Davis, Grandville.	Meserve, John C.	Thayer, W. F., lieut.
Davis, Edgar W.	Otis, John H.	Towle, Jeremy B.
Edgerly, Charles R.	Quinn, Peter.	
Greenhalgh, Timothy.	Rollins, George W.	

- Berden Sharpshooters*.—George H. Chase, Moses P. Moulton.
Andrew Sharpshooters.—Jacob K. Mudgett, Isaac N. Mudgett, Henry Moulton.
1st Mass. Regiment.—John F. Meader, George H. Hanscom.
12th Mass. Regiment.—John S. Grant.
13th Mass. Regiment.—John H. Place, Charles C. Guppy, S. Frank Hartford.
17th Mass. Regiment.—John Tucker.
22d Mass. Regiment.—Edward M. Tucker.
25th Mass. Regiment.—Andrew J. Hughes.
28th Mass. Regiment.—James McCarty.
35th Mass. Regiment.—William H. Hackett.
6th Mass. Battery.—Daniel L. Perkins (died Oct. 16, 1862).
1st Maine Regiment.—John B. Franklin.
3d Maine Regiment.—Henry Judkins.
7th Maine Regiment.—Patrick Hughes, William A. Robinson.
12th Maine Regiment.—Edward Bearer.
16th Maine Regiment.—John F. Harding.
17th Maine Regiment.—Joseph Hughes.
Vermont Regiment.—Alvin Morse.
16th New York Regiment.—Sylvester Abbott.
52d New York Regiment.—Patrick Hefferman.
99th Pennsylvania Regiment.—James McDonald.
N. Y. Battery Light Artillery.—Benjamin F. Holt.
6th Ohio Regiment.—John W. Hussey.
5th Regiment Excelsior Brigade.—Isaac K. Merrill.
Regular Army—4th Regiment.—John Mullen, George Corson.
Invalid Corps.—W. J. Butterfield, Charles Church.
Substitute, 1863, M. McDermott. *Substitute*, 1864, Patrick Ryan.
Veteran Reserve Corps.—Thomas B. Pinkham, George Shackley.
5th Regiment.—Charles H. Gerrish (drafted), Benjamin Hanson (drafted), Charles Lovejoy.
— Regiment.—Oscar A. Mill.
2d U. S. Artillery.—Brearton David.
115th U. S. Colored Infantry.—John R. Ham, surgeon.
Maj. George P. Folsom, paymaster.
Maj. Charles W. Woodman, paymaster.
Capt. Daniel Hall.
Capt. Andrew H. Young, quartermaster.
Lieut. John J. Devin, U. S. army.
Cadet William A. Garland, Military Academy, West Point.

U. S. NAVY.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Thomas G. Salter, chaplain. | Drew, Charles W. | Newhall, Eben. W. |
| George H. Wadleigh, Naval School, Newport, R. I. | Drew, William. | Oates, Barnard. |
| Edward Woodman, Naval School, Newport, R. I. | Dunn, Samuel A. | O'Neal, Owen. |
| Adams, Charles W. | Ferguson, Albert. | Paul, Charles F. |
| Agnew, Henry. | Finnegan, Peter. | Peaslee, Joseph E. |
| Agnew, Peter. | Finnegan, Joseph. | Pierce, Henry M. |
| Ashton, James H. | Frost, John G. | Place, James H. K. |
| Barker, Joshua. | Glines, Bradbury. | Place, Alonzo R. |
| Blaisdell, John. | Grimes, Francis. | Rahill, Michael. |
| Brown, Robert D. | Guppy, George N. | Renshaw, James. |
| Burley, Charles. | Hemenway, Benjamin. | Renshaw, William H. |
| Burley, Josiah. | Hughes, James. | Rhines, William H. |
| Cassily, Patrick. | Hughes, Peter. | Roberts, James A. |
| Caton, Patrick. | Hurd, Stephen N. | Rogers, William. |
| Chamberlain, C. E. | Jordan, Oscar F. | Rollins, Charles L. |
| Chandler, Elisha M. | Keay, Charles M. | Rothwell, Eleazer. |
| Chandler, William. | Kimball, Samuel H. | Rowe, Jesse. |
| Cody, John. | Lock, Jeremiah. | Sampson, Charles A. |
| Cotter, Patrick. | McCabe, Patrick. | Sanborn, Andrew J. |
| Davis, Alonzo L. | McQuade, James. | Smith, Newton C. |
| Davis, Franklin F. | McQuade, John. | Snell, George C. |
| | Merrill, William. | Staples, John M. |
| | Mitchell, Josiah. | |

Starlin, James.
Steele, Thomas M.
Thompson, Edward.
Tompkins, Charles R.

Webster, William G., Jr.
Welsh, Rodman.
Wilson, Edward A.
York, George.

York, Simeon D.
Young, John A.
Young, Joseph.
Young, Thomas F.

CHAPTER XVIII

HISTORY OF DOVER (XIV)

NOTABLE CITIZENS OF DOVER IN FORMER GENERATIONS

In this closing chapter of this outline history of Dover is given brief mention of some of the notable men of former generations of Dover citizens. Many others might be included in this list, but the following must suffice for this work.

Judge Edward Hilton. Founder of Dover, at Dover Point, May, 1623. A wealthy Englishman. Member of the very exclusive and aristocratic Fish Mongers' Guild in London. Later he was one of the founders of Exeter, having his residence at Newfields, then a part of Exeter. He was one of the magistrates, under Massachusetts, for holding courts at Dover and Portsmouth. His burial place is in the cemetery near Rockingham Junction on the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Captain Thomas Wiggin, founder of the settlement at Dover Neck in October, 1633. Noted for his great business ability as organizer and leader. Chief magistrate at Dover a number of years. Later he settled on the east shore of Great Bay, where he had a large estate and lived in great style as the gentry in England lived at that time.

Major Richard Walderne, one of the great historical characters of New England. A man of great business capacity. He built saw mills and grist mills. He cut huge pine trees for masts and transported them to England for the king's navy. His mill was at the falls east of Central avenue bridge. One of his logging swamps was in what is now called Knox's Marsh. His house (garrison) stood where Melnick's store, in National block, now is, which is famous in history as being destroyed by the Indians June 28, 1689. He was a great warrior. He was Representative from Dover in the Massachusetts General Court many years, and Speaker of the House several times. He was one of the chief magistrates in old Norfolk county of Massachusetts, and as such enforced the laws against the Quaker women, which Whittier's poem describes. He was unquestionably one of the foremost and ablest men

in the first century of Dover's history, and the peer of the greatest men in Massachusetts.

Captain John Underhill, famous in Massachusetts history, was one of the Governors at Dover Neck following the retirement of Captain Wiggin. One of Whittier's very interesting poems deals with Captain Underhill's career at Dover Neck. He was a good warrior as well as ruler. His later years were passed on Long Island, where he founded a town in the neighborhood of Oyster Bay, now famous as the home of Colonel Roosevelt.

Elder William Wentworth, who came to Dover in 1650, was one of the very influential men. An elder in the First Church; preacher, teacher, magistrate; diligent and active until he was past four score years old. And noted especially as the founder of the great Wentworth family, three of his descendants being Governors of the Province of New Hampshire in succession. His home farm is just across the line in Rollinsford on the Turnpike road and has remained in possession of the family to this day, 260 years.

Hanserd Knollys. First minister of the First Church in Dover. Later returned to England and was distinguished as a minister in active service until past four score years of age. He was minister in Dover two years, 1638-1640.

Rev. John Reyner, sixth minister of the First Church and Parish, who served from 1655 to 1669, dying in office. He was a notable preacher; it was during his pastorate that the Quaker women came to Dover from Boston and caused much disturbance in Mr. Reyner's parish. They were not content to hold their meetings outside of the meeting house, but at times when he was preaching would arise in the meetings on the Lord's day and contradict his opinions expressed. Of course, he was greatly annoyed at their impertinent conduct, but held his temper and gave them stern reply. He was so popular with his townsmen that he received various grants of land, one of which is the land through which flows the much talked of Reyner Brook, advocated as a source of water supply for Willard Pond.

Rev. John Pike, minister of the First Church and Parish from 1678 to 1710, dying in office. He was graduate of Harvard College, and esteemed as an extraordinary preacher. Not only that; he was popular among his people, serving and assisting them during the most terrible period of the Indian wars in Dover. He rendered a service of greater value to succeeding generations by keeping a "Journal" in which he recorded many important events, no record of which can be found elsewhere, hence are of great historical value.

Job Clements, who came to Dover (Neck) about 1655, built the first tannery Dover had; he was an expert in the business, coming here from Salisbury. He was a man of great business capacity otherwise and one of Dover's most

worthy citizens. At the time of his death in 1684 he was one of the Council of the Province of New Hampshire.

Captain John Tuttle, 1640-1720. Farmer (at Dover Neck), mill owner, shipbuilder, lumberman, Indian fighter, town official, Representative in General Court, Judge and Councillor. A great man in every way, and staunch supporter of the First Church.

Captain Thomas Millet came to Dover from Gloucester, Mass., about the time Captain Tuttle died. For forty years he was one of the leading business men of the town. He was a famous shipbuilder and quite as noted as a sea captain. He held all of the important offices in the gift of his townsmen, as also offices of importance in the Province of New Hampshire. An apple tree that he set out is yet living at Dover Neck, near where his residence was. His shipyard was on the shore of the river nearby.

Thomas Westbrook Waldron, born 1721; died in 1785. Great grandson of Major Richard Waldron. He was a man of large property, having inherited the major's homestead on the north side of the Cochecho river and the mills at the falls. He was frequently moderator in town meetings; one of the selectmen a half dozen years; town clerk from 1771 to 1785, dying in office. Representative from 1735 to 1771. His house, which he built in 1784, yet stands on Second street, facing the courthouse. Previous to 1820 it stood directly across what is now Second street. It was swung around and moved back when the street was made.

Col. John Gage was Representative in the Provincial Assembly of New Hampshire 1745 to 1748, and 1771 to his death in May, 1773. He was colonel of the Second N. H. Regiment of Militia from 1758 till his death. He was the first Judge of Probate for Strafford county, dying in office.

Col. Stephen Evans. Merchant, leader in the First Church, prominent in town affairs, Dover's greatest and most active military officer in the Revolutionary war. He was in command of a New Hampshire regiment at the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777. His house stood on Main street, near School street.

Reverend Jonathan Cushing, tenth minister of the First Church and Parish, 1690-1769. Graduate of Harvard College. Minister in Dover from September 18, 1717, till his death, March 25, 1769. His colleague for the last two years was Rev. Jeremy Belknap. He was a great preacher and prudent and judicious pastor. His residence was on Pine Hill, near where the meeting house stood that was built in 1712. It was in that house that he conducted service until the new house was built and dedicated in 1758, where now is the brick meeting house that succeeded it in 1829.

Charles Buckner. In the March town meeting, 1657, Mr. Buckner was

chosen by vote a schoolmaster for the town. Up to that time the ministers had been the schoolmasters. Mr. Buckner remained in Dover until April, 1668, when he sold his four acres of land to Job Clements, Sr., and removed to Boston. He was grand jurymen and held other minor offices. Where he held his school is not known, but probably in private houses.

Hon. Peter Coffin was one of the big men at Cochecho; he lived on the south side of the river; his house stood on top of a hill where now is the bowling alley, on the north side of Orchard street. He was a man of wealth and was influential in town affairs. He was one of the selectmen of the town many terms, and one of its Representatives in the Massachusetts General Court several years.

Dr. Walter Barefoot was the first resident physician in Dover. He had grants of land on Dover Neck, and resided there from about 1660 to 1670. He then removed to Great Island (New Castle), and resided there until his death in 1689. He is noted as the second Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, succeeding Governor Cranfield in 1685, and his rule over the province was contemptible in the highest degree.

Thomas Canney was one of the original settlers on Dover Neck, and was one of its staunch citizens who stood by Parson Reyner in 1662, when the Quaker women were so troublesome. His house is yet standing on Dover Neck, in which the Quaker women were held prisoners for a while. He was one of the respected and honored citizens.

Rev. Jeremy Belknap. Pastor of First Church 1767-1787, twenty years; great preacher. Greatest historian of New Hampshire. His house stood where the Belknap school house stands.

Colonel John Waldron, who resided where the Page farm house is on Glenwood avenue, above Garrison Hill. A man who held many times all the important offices in the gift of his townsmen. He commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary war.

Major Caleb Hodgedon was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and a citizen distinguished in many ways.

Dr. Ezra Green, Dover's noted physician and surgeon. He not only had great fame as a physician in Dover and the region around here, but was distinguished as the surgeon on the first warship that John Paul Jones sailed from Portsmouth and won such fame in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Green was the first postmaster of Dover, appointed by George Washington, with whom he was personally acquainted. His office was in the Job Burleigh house, on Silver street, near corner of Atkinson street. He lived in the house at the corner of Silver and Belknap streets, where the Misses Richardson lived. He died there in 1847, aged 101 years.

Hon. Andrew Peirce, merchant, leading business man of Dover for half a century. Held important official position in town and state. First mayor of Dover, 1856.

Hon. John P. Hale, lawyer, orator, statesman, United States Senator, ambassador to Spain, champion anti-slavery advocate. Probably the greatest statesman Dover ever had.

Col. Amos Cogswell, who was born in 1752 and died January 28, 1826; served eight years in the army of the Revolution; enlisting as a private soldier in his brother's company, he came out a major. After the war he resided in Dover and for several years was colonel of a battalion of cavalry. For a number of years he was member of the state Legislature, both as Representative and Senator. He was one of the most popular business men of Dover for forty years. The house in which he lived now stands on the south corner of Angle street and Central avenue, and is well preserved.

John Williams was agent for the first cotton factory built in Dover. The corporation organized at a meeting of the proprietors January 19, 1813, at Mrs. Lydia Tibbett's dwelling house on Silver street, at 5 o'clock P. M. That house is now standing, directly opposite Elisha R. Brown's residence. Mr. Williams remained connected with the mills here more than a quarter of a century. He built the brick house on Central avenue, known now as the John P. Hale house, and resided there until he removed to Boston about 1840. The first cotton factory was located at the falls two miles up the river, and ever since known as "Upper Factory."

Hon. Thomas E. Sawyer was a noted man in many ways. A lawyer by profession, a politician by instinct and popular with his fellow citizens. He held various town offices. He was first elected Representative in 1832, and again at ten annual elections, the last year being in 1850. Mr. Sawyer was a Whig all those years. In 1851 the Whig party nominated him as its candidate for Governor. In his own town he received 719 votes; Samuel Dinsmoor, 472; John Atwood, 52. There was no choice by the people, the vote standing Dinsmoor, Democrat, 24,425; Sawyer, Whig, 18,458; Atwood, Free Soil, 12,049. Mr. Sawyer was again the Whig nominee for Governor in 1852, and his Democratic opponent was also a Dover man, Dr. Noah Martin. The vote in Dover this year was, Sawyer 723; Martin 491; John Atwood 126. In the state Martin had 30,807; Sawyer, 19,850; Atwood 9,479, and Martin was elected. The political contest in Dover that year was red hot. There was nothing like it until the Civil war began. Mr. Sawyer was member of the school committee more years than any other man who served on the board. The Sawyer grammar school was named for him. Mr. Sawyer was the second mayor of Dover.

Dr. Noah Martin, as above mentioned, was chosen Governor in 1851 and 1852. At that time he had been a prominent citizen and successful physician for more than a quarter of a century. He died in 1863. During his active career he held various positions of trust.

Hon. William Hale, who was born in Portsmouth in 1764, and died in Dover in 1848. At his death, in his eighty-fourth year, he was Dover's oldest, wealthiest, and most respected citizen. He was Representative in Congress, 1809-1811, and four years, 1813-1817, and at different times filled the offices of Representative, Senator and Councillor under the state government. His Father, Maj. Samuel Hale, commanded a company of Dover soldiers at the siege and capture of Louisburg.

CHAPTER XIX

HISTORY OF SOMERSWORTH (I)

ORIGIN OF THE NAME

In considering the history of the interesting and enterprising town and city of Somersworth, it seems proper to bear in mind that up to 1754 Somersworth was a locality in Dover; furthermore, up to 1849, Rollinsford was Somersworth and its history will be so considered, its individual history beginning only fifty-four years ago.

For nearly a century, when the name Dover appears in the records, it means the settlement on and around Meeting House Hill, on Dover Neck, as it is now called. All other settlements were simply localities in Dover. For a correct understanding of where land grants were made by the town to individuals, these localities had to have names. The origin of the names of some of these places was somewhat facetious. It was not long after 1637 that they began to come into use. These are samples: Cochecho in Dover; Bloody Point in Dover; Oyster River in Dover; Summersworth in Dover, etc.

Of course, the inhabitants not being numerous and the Indians not being specially friendly, the settlers advanced slowly and prudently, for their own sake, into the unbroken wilderness. The first settlements in Somersworth, for these reasons, did not begin until about 1700, and those were along the rivers Newichawannock and the Salmon Falls. And they gave it the local name "Sligo," which it retains to this day. It is said, and no doubt correctly, that some of the earliest settlers there were immigrants from Sligo in Ireland and they gave the name of their old home to the new home on the Newichawannock river.

Miss Mary P. Thompson, in her book, "Landmarks in Ancient Dover," says: "The name now given to the district in Rollinsford, below Quamphegan, appears to have been originally given to the garrison that stood above St. Alban's Cove, not far from the Newichawannock shore." It is mentioned, March 29, 1708, when Jethro Furber conveyed to Benjamin Weamouth twenty acres of land "at or near a place called *Sligoe's Garrison*, between the highway and the lots formerly David Hamilton's and Nicholas

Curren's, fronting on the Newichawannock river, being the lot originally granted to Henry Magoon, who sold it to William Laton, by whom it was sold to Edward Cowell, 'grandfather of the donor.' Richard Hussey, February 25, 1710, conveyed to Benj. Weymouth thirty acres of land 'at a garrison called *Sligoe*.' Benj. Weymouth, February 1, 1717, conveyed to Benjamin Weymouth, Jr., thirty acres of land originally granted to Richard Hussey, 'lying and being at a garrison called *Sligo*,' bounded north by Joseph Roberts' land, east by said Weymouth, south by 'a lott called Carroll's,' and west by the Commons."

The exact site of this garrison is not known, but it is mentioned, May 9, 1709, as on the east side of the highway from St. Alban's Cove to Quamphegan, between Lieut. Hatevel Nutter's house and that of Sylvanus Nock. This land is now owned by the Garvin family. The name of the *Sligo* garrison soon extended to the surrounding district. Eleazer and Sarah Wyer conveyed to Eleazer Wyer, Jr., September 25, 1738, twenty acres of land, with two dwelling houses and a barn thereon, "at a place formerly called *Sligo*, bounded N. by the land of Sylvanus Nock, E. by the Newichawannock river, and S. and W. by Benj. Weymouth's land. The town of Somersworth voted April 5, 1756, two years after it became a town, that a 'school be kept three months at *Sligo*.'"

Sligo was doubtless so called from the town of that name in Ireland, "Sligo town that lies so snug at the foot of Knocknaria." The name is said to be derived from the Irish word *silgeach*, which signifies a shelly river, or a place where shells are deposited. The *Sligo* garrison is said to have been built by a member of the Stackpole family, a descendant of James Stackpole, the immigrant. The name may have been given out of compliment to the Earl of Bellomont, who was appointed Governor of the Province of New Hampshire in 1699. He was born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1636. Orders from King William were sent to him January 19, 1701, to build such forts at Pascataqua, and elsewhere as were necessary for security [N. H. Prov. Papers, Vol. 3, page 130]. His political and religious principles naturally recommended him to the favor of our colonists, and he is said to have been very popular during his short administration. He was the grandson of Sir Charles Coote, a noted ruler in Ireland under the reign of Charles I, and he himself was one of the first to espouse the cause of William of Orange, who rewarded him with the title of earl, and appointed him Governor of New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The *St. Alban's Cove* spoken of in connection with *Sligo* garrison, is on the western shore of the Newichawannock next below Quamphegan Falls, at South Berwick. The first mention of it on record appears in a grant of the mill privilege on Fresh Creek, February 5, 1652. The name is said to have

been given by Judge John Tuttle of Dover, whose father, John Tuttle, came from Great St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, England. This is the earliest name of the Cove, and should be preserved. A later name is Style's Cove.

The first settlement back from the river was at what is now the junction of the Boston & Maine railroad and the branch road from the city of Somersworth. It began about 1700. It soon grew to a prosperous hamlet. The households were at quite a distance from the meeting house in Dover; they had to travel down the Newichawannock river in their boats to attend service on the Lord's Day. To save travel it was arranged for the minister of the First Church, or some one of his assistant elders to go there and hold meetings in a barn, in warm weather, where all could attend, old and young. As these meetings were held in the summer time, and the locality had no name, so somebody, perhaps Rev. John Pike, suggested the name *Summersworth*. According to Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose large dictionary was published in 1755, *Summer* is a Saxon word for the warm months of the year, and *worth*, in the termination of the names of places, means a "court or farm, or a street or road." And "court" is defined as "an open space before a house; a small opening enclosed with houses, distinguished from a street." The above are the meanings of the words as those settlers understood the King's English. That is to say, when the Rev. John Pike, minister of the First Church, on Meeting House Hill, Dover, came here to hold meetings in the summer time, in somebody's house or barn, or maybe out of doors, he would say he was going up to *Summersworth*, that is, to Summer-town. Mr. Pike was a graduate of Harvard College; he knew the English language thoroughly, hence it may be fairly presumed he originated the name as a matter of convenience.

However that may be, as to the authorship of the name this little hamlet of A. D. 1700 had grown into a respectable village in 1729 and the inhabitants addressed the General Court of the Province, asking that their section of the town might be established into a parish for the purpose of organizing a regular all-year-round church service. The petition is as follows, and shows that the name *Summersworth* was then the common and accepted name of the settlement. The result of this petition appears in the following copy from an old book, which has on its cover the words,

"SUMMERSWORTH RECORDS"
Anno
Regni -Regis Georgii secundi
Tertio
An
Act

for setting off the northeast end of the Town of Dover and erecting a Parish by the name of Summersworth.

Whereas the northeast end or part of the town of Dover is competently filled with Inhabitants who labor under great difficulties by their remoteness from the place of public worship, and have thereupon addressed the Court that they may be set off a distinct Parish and be vested Powers and Privileges accordingly.

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Representatives in General Assembly Convened and by the authority of the same that the Northeast part of Dover as hereafter is bounded & described be and hereby is sett off a District and Separate Parish by the name of Summersworth.

The bound of said Parish to be as follows: (viz.) Beginning at the mouth of Fresh Creek and to run as the creek runs to the way that goes over said creek, or at the head of the creek where the way goes over and from thence as the way now goes to the southerly side of Varney's Hill (Garrison Hill) to Ebenezer Varney's land, and then to an oak tree over the end of said hill, which is a white oak tree marked, standing about two or three rods from a spring, and from thence on a northwest and by north point of the compass to the head of Dover bounds, and that the inhabitants of said lands be vested with all the privileges and Powers of a Parish to chuse officers for the well regulating of the same, and raise money from time to time for defraying the charges of the minister, school & poor Provided the Inhabitants of the said Parish do within the space of one year from the date of this Act, erect and finish a credible house for the Public Worship of God, and procure and settle a learned Orthodox Minister of Good Conversation and make provision for his Comfortable and honourable Support.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that Capt. Paul Wentworth, Mr. Thomas Wallingford & Mr. John Ricker be the first Selectmen of said Parish, for the calling and assembling the said Parish in order to chuse the proper Parish officers for the year ensuing.

Dec. 19, 1729, Read three times in the House of Representatives & past to be enacted.

Theo. Atkinson Speaker pro Temp. Eod. die Read three times at the Council Board and past to be Enacted.

Richd Waldron Cler. Con. I assent to the Enacting this Bill.

J. WENTWORTH.

True Copy

Rich. Waldron Cler. Cons.

A true entry of the foregoing

Copy per

Thomas Miller, Parish Clerk.

This will suffice to show the origin of the name which is unique among all the towns in the United States. There is no other Summersworth or Somersworth, as it is now spelled. It is also peculiarly appropriate. From its magnificent Prospect Hill is presented a beautiful and diversified scenery of mountains, valley and shore.

CHAPTER XX
HISTORY OF SOMERSWORTH (II)

MINISTERS AND THE PARISH

In the preceding chapter was given an explanation of the origin of the unique name, *Summersworth*, and the act of incorporation of that parish in Dover. The record of the first parish meeting under this act is as follows:

To the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Summersworth:

Greeting:

These are to give notice of a Parish meeting to be held at the Meeting House in the Parish of Summersworth on Wednesday next, the 7th of this instant January at 10 of the clock before noon to choose Parish officers for the year ensuing as the Law directs, and all persons are desired to give their attendance at that time and place, dated at Summersworth, January Second. January 1729/30.

PAUL WENTWORTH
THOMAS WALLINGFORD
JOHN RICKER
Selectmen.

A true entry of the original
warrant per Thomas Miller, Par. Cler.

At a parish meeting held at the meeting house in Summersworth pursuant to the above warrant on Wednesday, January 7, 1729-30.

PAUL WENTWORTH, ESQ., Moderator.

Doct. Thomas Miller, Parish Clerk; Paul Wentworth, Esq., Thomas Wallingford and John Ricker, parish selectmen, and Mr. James Hobbs was chosen collector of the parish assessments.

A true entry of the parish officers as they were elected, as attests.

THOMAS MILLER, Parish Clerk.

This shows that they had their meeting house nearly completed when the act of incorporation was passed, December 19, 1729; probably it had been

in use for some time before, but how long before does not appear. The parish officers were elected January 7, and they immediately issued the following notice:

To the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Summersworth:

These are to give notice of a Parish meeting to be held at the Meeting House in Summersworth on Monday, the 12th of this instant January at ten of the clock before noon to give Mr. James Pike a call to the work of the ministry amongst us and to make him proposals for his settlement therein, and also to choose a committee to wait on him and offer the same for his acceptance, all persons concerned are desired to give their attendance at time and place before mentioned.

Summersworth January 10th 1729/30.

PAUL WENTWORTH

JOHN RICKER

Selectmen.

A true entry per Thomas Miller, Par. Cler.

At a parish meeting held at the meeting house in Summersworth in conformity to the above warrant on Monday, January 12, 1729-30.

Paul Wentworth, Esq., was chosen Moderator. Voted that Mr. James Pike be invited to be the settled minister of this parish and be called thereto and that his annual salary be one hundred and thirty pounds—and also twenty acres of land as near the meeting house as it can conveniently be got, to be his forever if he continues the parish minister till his death, and one hundred pounds for his settlement.

Also voted that Ensign Jno. Tibbetts, Mr. William Wentworth, Mr. Maurice Hobbs, Mr. Jerem. Rawlings, Mr. Ebenezer Wier, Mr. James Guppy, Mr. Samuel Jones, and Mr. Phillip Yeaton, with the present selectmen, wait on Mr. James Pike and offer the above proposals to his consideration and acceptance and that he be desired to give his answer in writing as soon as he can with conveniency.

It was also voted at the same meeting that all votes passed, or officers chosen by holding up of the hand, shall be as authentic to the full as if the same were done by writing.

A true entry of the parish votes as they were passed in the parish meeting *nemini contradicento*.

As attests:

THOMAS MILLER, Parish Clerk.

A list of the persons that voluntarily gave land towards the settlement of a minister in the Parish of Summersworth, as they gave the same on Wednesday, January 7, 1729-30, each man one acre: Paul Wentworth, Esq., Mr. Jeremiah Rawlings, Mr. Thomas Downs, Mr. Love Roberts, Mr. Thomas

Nock, Mr. Samuel Randle, Mr. Thomas Wallingford, Mr. Joseph Ricker, Mr. Zachariah Nock, Mr. Silvanus Nock, Mr. Gershom Wentworth, Mr. John Ricker, Mr. Benjamin Twombly.

Following is Mr. Pike's response to the committee that was appointed to wait on him and inform him of the action of the parish. The parish clerk's record says that at the parish meeting March 9, 1730:

Mr. James Pike, appearing personally at the meeting, desired that at the expiration of two years he may have sixteen or twenty cord of good firewood to be hauled to his door to be added to his salary.

Unanimously voted that Mr. James Pike shall have ten cord of wood to be hauled to his door for the first two years, and after his ordination twenty cord yearly to be hauled to his door, the whole time of his being the parish minister.

Mr. Pike also desired that there be an alteration of the vote passed January 12, 1729-30, whereby twenty acres of land was given him to be given him forever if he continues the parish minister till his death.

Voted that the beforementioned vote run thus—and twenty acres of land as near the meeting house as it can conveniently be got to be Mr. James Pike's forever, but if he leave the people on his own default, or without a sufficient reason, then the said land is to return to the parish.

With the additional vote of the firewood and the alteration of the vote of January 12, last, Mr. James Pike did *viva voce* in the parish meeting accept of the call from this parish.

At the same meeting a committee was appointed "to agree with a man or men to build the stairs and seats in the upper part of the meeting house and also to set a valuation on the places for pews and make report thereof to the parish for confirmation."

The record contains:

A list of the persons to whom the privilege for pews belong as they were drawn by lot on March 17, 1729-30.

Number	1 Phillip Yeaton	Number	9 Benjamin Twombly
	2 Samuel Randle		10 Thomas Downs
	3 Jeremiah Rawlings		11 Richard Wentworth
	4 Gershom Wentworth		12 John Tibbetts
	5 Thomas Wallingford		13 Joshua Roberts
	6 Love Roberts		14 Zachariah Nock
	7 Ministerial		15 Paul Wentworth, Esq.
	8 Joseph Ricker		

At a town meeting held in the meeting house on Pine Hill, Dover, May 4, 1730, it was voted to grant to the Parish of Summersworth "ten acres of land for the settlement of a minister amongst them and twenty acres for a parsonage; if it be found in common within their parish." The land was found and properly laid out by the Dover lot layers.

Mr. Pike commenced conducting services at once, but was formally ordained October 29, 1730, at which time the following clergymen officiated: Rev. Jeremiah Wise of Berwick, Rev. John Tuffts of Newbury, Rev. Jonathan Cushing of Cochecho (in Dover), Rev. Jno. Rogers of Kittery, and Rev. Joseph Adams of Newington, with two messengers from each of said churches.

Mr. Pike was not an unknown preacher in Summersworth before it was set off as a parish; this fact appears by a vote at a parish meeting December 6, 1732:

Voted that Rev. Mr. James Pike have thirty pounds paid him the ensuing year more than his stated salary to make up his former arrearages for his preaching to the people of said parish before his settlement amongst them. It is stated that he began to preach there August 27, 1727, but was not ordained until three years later. He preached his first sermon October 23, 1726; he preached his last one October 31, 1790, having been in continuous service in the ministry sixty-four years.

Rev. James Pike was born in Newbury, Mass., March 1, 1703; he died at the parsonage in Somersworth March 19, 1792, aged eighty-nine years; he was son of Joseph and Hannah (Smith) and grandson of Joseph and Susanna (Kingsbury) Pike, who was son of John Pike, the immigrant who came to Newbury in 1635. Rev. James Pike graduated from Harvard College in 1725, in the same class with Rev. Dr. Mather Byles of Boston, and Rev. Timothy Walker, first minister of Concord, N. H. Soon after he graduated he came to Berwick, now South Berwick, and taught the first grammar school ever opened in that town. The next year, 1726, he commenced preaching, as opportunity came to hand, and he began in Somersworth in August, 1727. He was a great preacher and a good manager in parish affairs. He had no quarrels with his people.

The Congregationalist Journal, published at Concord, N. H., January 10, 1850, says: "Near the junction of (Bostona) Maine and Great Falls Railroad, stands an ancient but well-preserved house with three venerable elms in front. In that house lived and died the first minister of Somersworth, and these elms were borne from the forest on his shoulder and planted where they stand by his hand."

It is of interest to note here that the house was built about 1730, and

was burned to the ground in 1903, the owner at that time being Judge Robert G. Pike, a great-great grandson of the Rev. James. Two of these elms are completely gone, but part of one still lives, after having been struck by lightning several times, and was somewhat scorched when the house was accidentally burned with valuable family heirlooms and things of historical interest.

Rev. James Pike married, August 26, 1730, Sarah, daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (Clark) Gilman of Exeter. It is a singular coincidence that they both died on the same day, March 19, 1792, having lived together in married life sixty years. They had a family of seven children. The fifth was Nicholas, born October 6, 1743; graduated from Harvard College, 1766; taught school at York, Me., and afterwards at Newburyport, Mass. In 1788 he published his arithmetic, which was in use in schools a great many years. The writer of this has one of the copies of the edition of 1788, and it is well preserved. He endowed a scholarship at Andover, Mass. Mr. Pike was a justice of the peace for more than fifty years. He was one of the great mathematicians of his age.

Amos W. Pike, Esq., a great grandson of the Reverend James, who inherited and resided at the ancestral homestead, wrote of his ancestor as follows:

"His parish was very large, extending throughout what is Somersworth and Rollinsford, and it was his custom yearly to visit every home in the whole town, of whatever denomination or belief, and to tarry all night with the one at whose doorstep evening found him. The Quakers, so generally disliked at that time, welcomed him with delight, and when the rising sun bade him journey on, the Quaker friend would say, 'Friend Pike, I thank thee for this visit, and am happier for having seen thee.'

"The interests of the people were so interwoven with his life and heart that at the time of the Revolutionary war, when want and suffering stared so many in the face, he cut his meagre salary down to the purse of his people, which amounted to the value of about eight bushels of corn a year, and during the most trying period he would receive nothing from his parishioners, living upon the income of his own farm, and ministering more, if possible, to the wants of his people. He was the common scrivener for the whole parish; when they wanted any legal papers drawn they called on him to write them. Hardly a legal document during that period was made out in any other handwriting than his own.

"When Whitefield came to this country in 1744 he was the guest of Mr. Pike for several days and preached in the meeting house one Sunday.

"A ludicrous instance of his settling a dispute is handed down. He and

a brother minister were out walking and came upon two men who were fighting. The two divines conferred as to the best way to part them and preserve the peace. It was finally agreed that each should take one of the combatants and bear him away. The Reverend James unclenched his man and carried him off on his shoulders, struggling and kicking, and his brother minister did the same with the other disturber of the peace. Thus they ended the fight. The Rev. James Pike was a very strong, athletic person, and in his full manhood venerable and imposing. Imbued with a deep piety and a truly Christian spirit, his unselfish nature spent itself in working for the welfare of others. Nor did he cease his work until age had laid its blighting force upon his brow, at four score and seven, and the stately form was laid in its final resting place at the age of eighty-nine years. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Moses Hemmingway, D. D., from the text, Rev. xi, 10: 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.'

Mr. Pike's successor was Rev. Pearson Thurston, who served as minister from February 1, 1792, till December 2, 1812. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College. His successor was Rev. Luke Spofford, who remained but a short time, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Blodgett. In 1824 Mr. Reuben Porter became pastor and served two years, and also preached at the village of Great Falls; and when the "First Congregational Society of Great Falls" was organized in January, 1827, he was called to be their minister. He accepted the call and served them one year. Mr. Porter was the last regular minister of this first parish church. In 1827 its membership had decreased to five, and in 1829 to two. Preaching in the old meeting house ceased. Business and church centered at Great Falls, in Somersworth.

As already stated, the First Congregational Church at Great Falls, consisting of eight members, was organized on January 16, 1827. Their first meetings were held in a schoolhouse. Their first minister was Reuben Porter. The next was Rev. Josiah T. Hawes, who served from January, 1828, to January, 1830. The meeting house was built in 1828, and Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher delivered the dedicatory sermon in August, that year. Mr. William Twining succeeded Mr. Hawes as preacher, serving two years, and increased the membership very much. Rev. James A. Smith became the next minister in 1832 and remained four years. Mr. Smith's successor, who remained not quite a year, was Rev. Alfred Goldsmith. The Rev. John R. Adams began his labors with the church, as acting pastor, in September, 1838, and remained two years and four months. His successor, Rev. Samuel Beane, was ordained July 7, 1841; dismissed May, 1844. The seventh pastor, Rev. James T. McCallom, was installed October, 1844; dismissed December, 1853. Rev. James B. Thurston was acting pastor during 1844. Rev. George Anthony

was ordained October 3, 1855, and served until 1860. His successor was Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield, who was installed May 23, 1861, and served four years. The Rev. Ephraim N. Hidden, the eleventh pastor, was installed January 5, 1865; dismissed December 30, 1869. Twelfth pastor, Rev. Clark Carter, was installed April 27, 1870; dismissed June, 1872. Thirteenth was Rev. Stephen W. Webb, who served eight years. During his pastorate the meeting house was remodeled and enlarged. In making these changes a pleasant and commodious vestry was furnished. Since that date the church has been supplied with very able pastors and has flourished to the present time.

THE HIGH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

The High Street Methodist Episcopal Society was organized September 22, 1827, with the following members: Alfred French, Charles Lewis, Moses Bates, David Minor, Simon Hall, Bartlett Hall, Christopher C. Walcott, John G. Chase, Thomas T. Edgerly, John Horne and George W. Edgerly.

The first Methodist sermon preached in what was known as Great Falls, was at the house of Gershom Horne in 1817, by the Rev. John Lord, then laboring on the Rochester circuit, which embraced Dover, Somersworth, Berwick and several other towns. Mr. Horne and family at this time were the chief proprietors of the territory that is now occupied by the compact part of the city. In 1825 the Rev. J. N. Moffitt, pastor at Dover, held occasional services here at an unfinished house on Bridge street. The first class was organized in 1826 and consisted of eight persons. The first settled minister was the Rev. Giles Campbell, who served the lawful Methodist terms of years and was succeeded by the Rev. Aaron D. Sargent, in the beginning of whose ministry services were first held in an unfinished room in one of the mills, but he was an enthusiastic leader and soon measures were taken for the erection of a meeting house, which was completed and dedicated in September, 1828. The dedication sermon was delivered by the Rev. Stephen Martindale of Boston. The society was then in a flourishing condition, and has since then maintained a first class standing among the churches of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of which it is a member.

Following is a list of ministers who have presided over this church during the first half century of its legal organization: The Reverends Giles Campbell, Aaron D. Sargent, Benjamin R. Hoyt, George Storrs, John F. Adams, Daniel S. Robinson, Samuel Morris, Joseph Dearborn, Eleazer Smith, Elihu Scott, James W. Mowry, Daniel S. Robinson, Silas Green, Henry W. Adams, Samuel Kelley, Elisha Adams, Moses Howe, James Pike, Charles N. Smith,

H. H. Hartwell, R. S. Rust, S. Holman, Richard Humphrey, C. S. Harrington, A. J. Church, John H. Lord, Charles Young, Daniel C. Babcock, O. H. Jasper, C. U. Dunning, J. W. Adams, H. Woodward, W. E. Bennett and R. L. Green. In this list are the names of some of the most distinguished ministers of New Hampshire during that period.

CHAPTER XXI

HISTORY OF SOMERSWORTH (III)

THE TOWN AND THE CITY

The first recorded movement toward changing from a parish in Dover to separate town was in December, 1743, when the parish "voted that Thomas Wallingford, Esq., and Mr. Benjamin Mason be agents to prosecute a petition in behalf of the Parish of Summersworth in order that said parish may obtain the benefits and privileges of a town."

Nothing came of it, however, and there is no record of any other until that of 1753, which proved to be successful. The last parish meeting was held in 1754, and the end of the record of it has the following: "An end of ye parish Parish Records, 1754." The next page of the same book contains the following words: "The Beginning of Ye Town Records, 1754." The first entry is the charter of the town; the people petitioned to have their town named Summersworth, but Theodore Atkinson, the Province Secretary, or some one in authority, in drawing up the bill spelled the name wrong—*Somersworth*—the name of the parish was never spelled that way, but always *Summersworth*. The charter is as follows:

Anno Regni Georgii Secundi Magnae Britanae Franciae et Hiberniae Vicissimo Septimo.

[L—8] An act for erecting the Parish of Somersworth in this Province into a Township.

Whereas ye Inhabitants of said Parish by their agents have petitioned by the said Parish which was made by an act of Assembly by metes and bound might be made a Town by ye same limit & Boundaries of ye Parish representing by it would be of considerable advantage to them and no Detriment to ye Town of Dover of which they are now a Part upon which ye said Town have been heard by their agents & offering no material objection—

Be it therefore Enacted by ye Governor and Council and Assembly and by ye authority of the same it is hereby Enacted & ordained by all ye Poles and Estates within ye bounds of said Parish shall be and hereby are severed & separated from ye said Town of Dover and shall not from time forward be adjudged & taken for a Part of sd. Town but shall be wholly Exonerated & Exempted of & from all taxes, Charges & Duties within ye same & as a part

of said Town and the said Poles & Estates are hereby Enacted & Incorporated into a town by ye Name of Somersworth and ye Inhabitants thereof shall be & hereby are Enabled to take, Purchase & hold any estate to them or their successors forever by that name, as also thereby to give, grant, sell and convey ye same, to sue & be sued, to Prosecute & Defend & have Perpetual Succession and continuance forever and ye said Corporation is hereby invested with all Immunities, Franchises, rights & Privileges by law granted to any Town in this Province.

Provided nevertheless yt. nothing in the Act shall be construed and Deemed to Discharge ye said Poles & Estates as part of ye Town of Dover and from their Proportion of any Damage which may hereafter happen to said Town by reason of any former grant of land, Contract or other act whatsoever done by said Town or anyway relate to or affect the right, Property or manner of Improving, Dividing, or Disposing of any Common and undivided land in said Town.

Provided also that ye said Town of Somersworth is hereby directed & enjoined always to keep & maintain a good bridge fit for carts to pass & re-pass over Newichwannock river at Salmon Falls or Quamphegon so called within this Province from ye Charge of which ye said Town of Dover shall be entirely exempted so long as said town shall keep and maintain a good bridge as aforesaid over Cochecho river & no longer—and Thomas Wallingford, Esq., Capt. John Wentworth & Mr. Moses Stevens are hereby appointed and authorized to call ye first meeting of qualified voters in ye said Town of Somersworth according to law to be held there sometime in ye month of May next as ye Persons above named shall appoint to choose all Town officers as ye Law directs—and all after meetings of said voters to be according to ye Directions of said Province in such cases Provided, the annual meeting for ye choice of Town officers forever hereafter in ye said Town to be on ye second Tuesday in March.

Province of New Hampshire

In the House of Representatives April 18, 1754, the foregoing bill having been three times read, voted yt. it Pass to be Enacted.

MESHECH WEARE, Speaker.

In Council April 22d 1754.

The foregoing Bill read a third time Passed to be Enacted.

THEODORE ATKINSON, Secry.

In Council Eadem Die Consented to

B. WENTWORTH.

Copy ex md THEODORE ATKINSON, Secry.

Thus on April 22, 1754, the Parish of Summersworth became the Town of Somersworth, by reason of a careless spelling, by Theodore Atkinson, secretary of the province. The agents who presented the petition never asked for

any change in spelling; they had petitioned for and thought they had obtained a charter for the Town of Summersworth, as appears from their notice calling the first town-meeting. That notice was as follows:

Whereas the Parish of Summersworth have sometime since Petitioned the General Assembly of this Province by their agents in order to be made a Town separate from ye Town of Dover & vested with all Town Privileges, and whereas said General Assembly has granted ye Prayer of said Petition appointing us ye subscribers to call a Town Meeting—

These are therefore to give Notice to ye Freeholders & other Inhabitants of ye Town of Summersworth by law qualified to vote in Public Town-meeting that there will be a meeting held at ye meeting-house in Summersworth aforesaid on Tuesday the fourteenth day of this Instant May at one of ye clock in ye afternoon To Choose all Town officers for ye ensuing year as ye Law Directs. All persons concerned are desired to give their attendance promptly at ye Time above mentioned.

Dated at Summersworth 1st May 1754.

Per order ye General Assembly.

THOMAS WALLINGFORD.
JOHN WENTWORTH,
MOSES STEVENS.

By order of ye Selectmen, Moses Carr, Parish Cler.

The record of the first town-meeting is here given and shows who were the men prominent in town affairs.

"At a Town-meeting held at ye meeting-house in Somersworth on Tuesday, ye 14th day of May, 1751, Pursuant to warrant by virtue of an act of General Assembly.

"Capt. John Wentworth was chosen Moderator of 2d Meeting, Doctr. Moses Carr, Town Clerk; Col. Thomas Wallingford first selectman, Capt. James Hobbs, second selectman, Capt. John Wentworth, 3d Selectman. Mr. Charles Baker & Capt. William Wentworth assessors. Mr. Richard Philpot, Mr. Francis Roberts Mr. Samuel Austin Commissioners. Mr. Amos Howard Constable. Mr. Daniel Goodwin & Ensign Benj. Twombly, Tythingmen. Capt. Archd. Smith, Mr. Eliphlet Cromwell, Mr. Moses Stevens, Mr. Samuel Jones & Ensign Icabod Rawlings, surveyor of highways. Mr. Eliphlet Cromwell, Mr. Ebenezer Wentworth & Mr. Thomas Whitehouse, Field Drivers. Thomas Whitehouse, Abraham Mimmee, Richd. Downs & Samuel Horn, Hogreeves, Moses Stevens, Pound-keeper. Lt. Benja. Wentworth & Mr. Benja. Weymouth, fence viewers. Dea. Gershom Wentworth & Mr. Philip Stackpole, overseer of Ye Poor. Mr. Elisha Andrews, Surveyor of lumber. Mr. Moses Tibbetts, Leather Sealer.

"At ye above meeting Col. Thos. Wallingford declared yt. he freely gave

to ye Town of Somersworth ye charge of mending ye meeting-house Bell, upon which ye Town voted thanks.

"A true entry By Moses Carr, Town Cler."

The complete record of the last meeting of the Parish of Summersworth is as follows:

To the Freeholders & other Inhabitants belonging to ye Parish of Summersworth. These are to give notice of a meeting to be held at ye Meeting-house in Summersworth on Monday ye fourth Day of March Next ensuing ye Date hereof at one of ye clock, afternoon. Then and there to choose all Parish officers for ye ensuing year as ye Law Directs and also to consider and do what may be thought proper Respecting ye Rev. Mr. Pike's Salary. All persons concerned are desired to give their attendance at time and place.

Dated at Summersworth ye 20th of Feby. 1754.

By order of ye Selectemen, Moses Carr, Parish Cler.

At a Parish meeting held at ye meeting-house Pursuent to ye preceding warrant on Monday ye Fourth Day of March 1754, Capt. John Wentworth was chosen moderator of sd meeting, Drctr Moses Carr Parish Clerk. The following gentlemen were chosen Selectmen for ye Present Year, viz. Capt. John Wenworth, Capt. James Hobbs & Dea. Gershom Wentworth. Voted Mr. Samuel Austin, Mr. Reichard Philpot & Mr. Francis Roberts Commissioners. Mr. Philip Stackpole choose to take an Inventory thro ye Parish & voted twenty shillings for the service.

Voted Mr. Samuel Austin Twelve Pounds ten Shillings for keeping Richard Hammock ye Present year.

Voted Dr. Thomas Nock Twelve Pounds ten shillings for keeping Hugh Connor ye Present year.

Voted Mr. Moses Stevens fifty shillings for Ringing ye Bell, sweeping & taking care of the Meeting-house the present year.

Voted ye Revd. Mr. James Pike's salary one hundred & sixty pounds this year.

A true entry MOSES CARR, Parish Cler.

Following is a list of the parish clerks. Dr. Thomas Miller was elected January 7, 1730, and served till December 6, 1732. Nathaniel Perkins, December 6, 1732, to December 15, 1735. Thomas Miller, from December 15, 1735, to December 16, 1736. Benjamin Twombly, from December 6, 1736, to March 1, 1747. Dr. Moses Carr, from March 1, 1747, to March 14, 1754, the date of the first town-meeting.

As soon as the new town got into full swing the spirit of improvements enthused the people and it manifested itself in various ways. The town needed new roads and began at once preparations for their construction. Following are samples of the most important of the highways: May 28, 1754, the selectmen laid out a road from the bridge at Salmon Falls to the road to the "upper mill." May 23, 1755, they laid out the first road constructed at Great Falls. It extended from where now is the Great Falls Bank

over Prospect Hill, down Horn's Hill by the John Roberts' place, to Forest Glade Cemetery, where it connected with the "Road yt. leads through the Pitch pine Plains to Cochecho." For more than sixty years that was the only highway to Great Falls. In 1764 they laid out the Rocky Hill road to Rochester line. In 1770 an attempt was made to have the town build a bridge between Great Falls and Berwick, but it was voted down in town meeting.

In 1772 the public institutions of Somersworth consisted of a meeting house, a schoolhouse, a grave yard, a training field and a pound, all of which were located at the center of the town, where now is Rollinsford Junction. That year the inhabitants decided to build a new meeting house. It was built and in 1773 it was "voted that the committee pull down the old meeting house the new so far finished as to be comfortable & decent to attend worship in, and that they apply such of the old house to furnishing the new one as may answer well, and sell the rest at Public Vendue for the benefit of the Town." This house stood near where the old cemetery is at Rollinsford Junction.

April 23, 1782, the town "voted to join with Berwick in building a Bridge over the Mill Pond at Quamphego," and it was built that year.

In 1783 a bridge was built between Berwick and Great Falls, Berwick to keep one-half in repair and Somersworth the other half. According to tradition, this first bridge at Great Falls was located nearly in the same place where the present bridge is; and the city of Somersworth and the town of Berwick "go halves" on keeping it in repair.

At some period before 1807 a bridge was built across the river where now is the village of Salmon Falls, and March 10, of that year, the town voted to accept it and keep it in repair. This was the third bridge across the river in that town.

In 1823 a new road was built to connect Great Falls village with Dover. It extended from the foot of Prospect street (the old road) to the old road south of the Carr place, so known. That road is the present High street of the city. The electric railway between Dover and Somersworth was located on this route in 1889, and Budgett Park was laid out which now is known as Central Park. Another new road to Dover was laid out in 1837 by way of Green street.

The first annual town meeting in Great Falls was held in the vestry under the Congregational meeting house, March 8, 1842; the annual meeting for March, 1843, was held in the old meeting house, but the contest was on between the old center of business and the village of Great Falls, which had become the more powerful. Special meetings were held, sometimes at the Falls, at other times at the old meeting house. At a special meeting January

15, 1845, it was voted to build a town house at Great Falls at a cost not exceeding \$4,000. An attempt was made at the following annual meeting in March to reconsider this vote, but this was defeated by vote of 271 in favor and 344 opposed. The town house was built, and the annual meeting was held in it March 12, 1846.

The dwellers in the neighborhood of the old parish meeting house were greatly dissatisfied and began to devise ways and means to divide the town. Salmon Falls, though a manufacturing village, was smaller than Great Falls, while the farmers in the Salmon Falls section were wealthy and occupied some of the best farms in the state. They and their ancestors had ruled the town and the parish for more than a century. It was humiliating for them to forsake the old meeting house at the center and come up to the outskirts to town meeting. They would not stand that sort of treatment. So at the annual town meeting in March, 1849, one article in the warrant was as follows:

"To see if the town will vote for a division of Somersworth by a line commencing on Salmon Falls river at or near Pray's brook, so called, and running westerly to the line of the town of Dover, near the house of Benjamin Hussy." This was defeated by a vote of 263 in favor and 364 against division.

Although the minority were beaten in town meeting, their "mad" was up and their courage powerful. They took the question to the General Court in the following June and their petition for division was granted. They gave it the name of Rollinsford for the reason that the Rollins family was quite numerous and were influential and powerful in support of the petition.

A committee appointed by the General Court, consisting of George W. Nesmith, Thomas E. Sawyer and Josiah H. Hobbs, divided the property owned by both towns in common as follows: The town house, the woodlot, the town pound, the fire engine and salamander safe should be the property of Somersworth, and the "poor farm" and stock and other personal property thereon should be the property of Rollinsford. There were seven inmates at the farm; the committee decided that Somersworth should take care of four of them, and Rollinsford three. Thus Rollinsford began its separate existence, and for sixty-four years has an honorable history of its own.

Somersworth continued to advance in improvements, and in an increase of its population. It established the Forest Glade Cemetery; it put sewers in its streets; it lighted its streets and stores and residences with gas; it put in electric light after 1889; it provided good schools and was a tidy, up-to-date town, and the citizens concluded they wanted to make it a city. They petitioned the Legislature and at the January session, 1893, an act was passed

to establish the city of Somersworth, by virtue of which the town of Somersworth became a city, February 24, 1893. The first city election was held on the second Tuesday of March, 1893; the candidates for mayor were Franklin N. Chase, Democrat, and Christopher H. Wells, Republican. The vote in the wards was as follows: Ward one, Wells 155; Chase 147. Ward two, Wells 157; Chase 112. Ward three, Wells 144; Chase 138. Ward four, Wells 58; Chase 147. Ward five, Wells 68; Chase 86. And Mr. Chase was elected by 52 majority. The first city clerk was Fred L. Shapleigh.

For seventy years the place where the compact part of the city of Somersworth is, was called and generally known as Great Falls; nobody ever said they were going to Somersworth. No, they were going to Great Falls; but when it came to changing from town to city government there was a revolt against calling it "City of Great Falls." The old historic name was restored, and we have city of Somersworth. It was astonishing how quickly the name Great Falls was dropped; it has never been used since 1893. Before that date, probably, half of the inhabitants did not know they lived in Somersworth. It was a happy change; historic names should be preserved.

CHAPTER XXII

HISTORY OF SOMERSWORTH (IV)

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS

The first provision for a school in the new parish was made by the following vote at a parish meeting, December 11, 1733:

"Voted that the Selectmen have power to raise one hundred and ninety-four pounds money, to pay Mr. Pike his salary, his firewood, the School, the Selectmen, Clerk & Collector."

This money was probably raised, for July 2, 1734, the parish "voted that Hercules Mooney be the schoolmaster here for one month (viz.) from July 4th to August 4th, 1734, next ensuing, at three pounds fifteen shillings per month. Voted that Capt. Thomas Wallingford and Mr. Philip Stackpole be the men that join with the Selectmen at the month's end, above, to agree with said Mooney, or any other suitable person to keep school in this Parish for the Residue of the summer and autumn."

This was the first school committee of Somersworth, so far as the records show.

At a parish meeting in 1735 it was "voted that Mr. Jno. Schrugham be schoolmaster for one month in this Parish at the Discretion of the Selectmen," also "voted that there be thirty pounds raised to defray the charge of a school this summer and autumn."

COLONEL HERCULES MOONEY

Nothing definite is known concerning John Schrugham, but the first schoolmaster, Hercules Mooney, has a record worth mentioning in this history. He was a citizen of Durham for many years, but the last fifteen years of his life was spent in Holderness, where he died in April, 1800, and his grave is marked by a rough slab of granite. He was colonel of a battalion of New Hampshire militia in the Revolutionary war.

Colonel Mooney was born in Ireland about 1710. He was of good family and well educated. He is said to have been tutor in a nobleman's family

in that country. He came to Dover in 1733, and the next year, July 4, 1734, he commenced teaching school in the parish of Summersworth in Dover, and was engaged there about a year. About 1737 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Evans, and resided near "Barbadoes'" pond, on the "Littleworth" road, localities familiar to Dover people. He resided there about ten years, during which time his children, Obadiah, Benjamin, Jonathan and Elizabeth, were born. During the time he also did more or less school teaching at "Cocheco" in Dover, and spent the rest of his time in various occupations which provided bread and butter. About 1750 he removed to Durham and engaged in teaching there. Previous to that date his wife died, and soon after he settled in Durham he married Mary Jones, widow of Lieut. Joseph Jones of that town, and resided on the Jones farm, which later was the residence of Gorham W. Hoitt, Sheriff of Strafford county for several years, and which remained in possession of his family until the death of his daughter, Miss Mary A. Hoitt, in 1912. The part of Durham in which this farm is located was separated from that town in 1766 and made the parish of Lee. Colonel Mooney resided on that farm until his removal to Holderness in 1785, of which town he was one of the grantees in 1761.

Hercules Mooney was not only a good schoolmaster, but also a valiant soldier. In 1757 he received a captain's commission in Colonel Meserves' regiment, and took part in the expedition to Crown Point, his son, Benjamin, serving as ensign in his company. In 1758 this son Benjamin was first lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Tash's company at Crown Point. This son has a fine record, as also other sons of Colonel Mooney.

The town records of Durham show that Col. Mooney held various town offices, besides being schoolmaster. He was assessor in 1762; selectman in 1765; and that year headed the petition with ninety-nine other inhabitants of Durham to have the town divided into two parishes. In response to this petition, and favorable action by the town of Durham, the Provincial Government set off a part of Durham and incorporated it as the parish of Lee, January 6, 1766, with town privileges. Captain Mooney's farm being mostly on the Lee side of the division line, he taught school at Lee Hill village until the Revolution, and again after the war until his removal to Holderness. His sons Obadiah and John were also school teachers. Colonel Mooney served as one of the selectmen of Lee from 1769 until he joined the Revolutionary army. He represented Lee in the Fifth Provincial Congress at Exeter December 21, 1775, and his record in that Congress shows that he was more conservative than most of the delegates. From that time until 1783 he was the Representative from Lee in the Provincial Assemblies, except one year, 1777.



EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND RECTORY, SALMON FALLS, N. H.



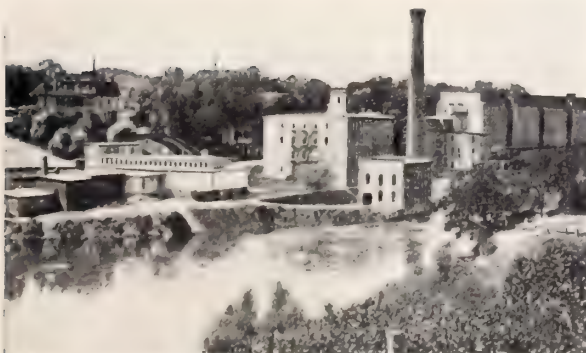
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, SALMON FALLS, N. H.



TOWN HALL AND CONGREGATIONAL PARSONAGE, SALMON FALLS, N. H.



FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL, SALMON FALLS, N. H.



SALMON FALLS MANUFACTURING CO.'S PLANT



BRIDGE AND EAST SIDE OF MILLS, SALMON FALLS, N. H.

March 14, 1776, Hercules Mooney was appointed major in the regiment of Col. David Gilman, and stationed at Newcastle and vicinity. September 25, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Continental battalion, then being raised in New Hampshire, which was placed under Pierce Long and stationed at Newcastle, until ordered by General Ward to march to Ticonderoga in February, 1777. Upon the approach of the British army under General Burgoyne, Ticonderoga was evacuated July 6, 1777, and the New Hampshire troops were ordered to help cover the retreat, during which a few were killed and about one hundred men wounded. From May 23, 1778, to August 12, 1778, he was member of the Committee of Safety; and again from December 23, 1778 to March 16, 1779. June 23, 1779, he was appointed colonel of a regiment ordered for continental service in Rhode Island. The regiment was raised in June and remained in service until January, 1780.

After the war Colonel Mooney resumed teaching at Lee Hill; served as justice of the peace for Strafford county from July, 1776, until his removal to Holderness in 1785, and was afterwards justice of the peace in Grafton county until his death. He was one of the selectmen of Holderness and was its Representative in the State Legislature, 1786-1787 and 1789-1790. This closes a brief sketch of the career of the first schoolmaster in the parish of Summersworth.

MASTER JOHN SULLIVAN

Judge Wm. D. Knapp, in his excellent but brief history of Somersworth, says: "In 1737 the parish voted sixty pounds for a schoolmaster; voted that Mr. John Sullivan be the schoolmaster for the ensuing year; vote that John Sullivan sweep and take care of ye meeting-house & to have thirty shillings."

Judge Knapp then adds: "John Sullivan came from Limerick, Ireland, in 1723; landed at York, Me.; was a teacher in Berwick; married Margery Brown in 1735, and soon after purchased 70 acres of land in Berwick, where he resided more than sixty years. He died in May, 1796, in his 105th year."

Judge Knapp's statement is erroneous in some points, viz.: John Sullivan married Margery Brown, who came over in the same ship with him and landed at York in the winter of 1723; he was a man of thirty-two years; she was a girl of nine years; he paid the captain of the ship for her passage across the Atlantic; she "served her time" as a house maid from 1723 to 1735 in one of the best families in Old York; they were married in 1735, when he was forty-four years old and she was twenty-one, just "out of her time"; they commenced housekeeping at Summersworth soon after they were mar-

ried, as we know by legal documents he drew up for others and signed his name "John Sullivan of Summersworth." And next, in 1737, the parish of Summersworth hired him as its schoolmaster; he continued such until April, 1752, a period of fifteen years, when, at a meeting of the parish April 6, "voted Mr. Joseph Tate twenty-three pounds old tenor, to keep Parish School one month." A notice of Master Tate will be given later.

In August, 1753, John Sullivan bought his farm in Berwick of Mr. Samuel Lord; he built a house on it, on the hill, and removed his family from the Summersworth village to it in 1754; he resided there until his death in June, 1796, in the 105th year of his age. So he lived in Berwick forty-two years only, instead of "more than sixty years," as Judge Knapp states. There is no record that Master Sullivan ever bought land at any other town or place. His remarkably brilliant family of children were all born in the parish of Summersworth, viz.: Benjamin, in 1736; Daniel, in 1738; (Gen.) John, in 1740; (Gov.) James, in 1744; Mary, 1752; Ebeneder, 1753. These are the facts, and yet the cyclopedias and biographical dictionaries keep right on repeating the old error, that his children were born in Berwick, Me. The error, probably, originally started by some writer who knew that he lived in Berwick many of the last years of his life and therefore took it for granted all of his married life was passed there, hence that his children were born there. It seems this is the proper time and place to correct this error of many years' endurance, and establish for the parish of Summersworth the illustrious honor which belongs to that little village, now known as Rollinsford Junction. No more illustrious family was ever born in New Hampshire; and no greater schoolmaster has ever lived in the province or state than was Master John Sullivan.

The parish of Summersworth in Dover, as has been stated, hired Master Sullivan to keep school in 1737; but that was not the first school he kept in the town. He arrived at York, Me., from Limerick, Ireland, in the winter of 1723. His first work was on the McIntire farm in that town to earn money to pay for his passage. The reader will better understand this part of his career by letting him tell his own story. In his old age, when he and his wife were calling at a neighbor's house, they got to talking about his younger days, and he told the following story, which was recorded by the person who heard it. Master Sullivan said in the presence of his wife:

"I sailed from Limerick, Ireland, for New England in 1723; owing to stress of weather the vessel was obliged to land at York, Me. (it had intended to land at Newburyport, Mass.). On the voyage my attention was called to a pretty girl of nine or ten years, Margery Brown, who afterwards became my wife. As my mother had absolutely refused to furnish me with the means

for paying transportation, and I had not means otherwise, I was obliged to enter into an agreement with the captain to earn the money for my passage.

"After I landed at York, for a while I lived on the McIntire farm in Scotland Parish. Unaccustomed to farm labor, and growing weary of manual occupation, I applied to Rev. Dr. Moody, pastor of the parish, for assistance. I made my letter written in seven languages, so that he might see I was a scholar. He became interested in my behalf, and being conversant with my ability to teach he loaned me the money with which to pay the captain the amount I owed for my passage. Thus set free from the McIntires, I was assisted to open a school and earn money to repay Dr. Moody."

You will notice he does not say where he opened his school; but there is evidence concerning this point in his career. It was in the winter of 1723 that he worked on the McIntire farm. Winter on a farm then was cutting lumber in the forest; cutting firewood in the dooryard; and feeding and caring for the stock in the barn. That was what the son of aristocratic Irish parents was set to do, and from which Dr. Moody freed him. The minister of the First Church in Dover, at Cochecho, was the Rev. Jonathan Cushing; Mr. Cushing and Dr. Moody were close friends. Mr. Cushing was influential in school affairs, as well as in many other ways in Dover; so it is not difficult to see why the following appears in the Dover town records:

At a meeting of the Selectmen in Dover the 20th of May, 1723, ordered that two schoolmasters be Procured for the Town of Dover for the year ensuing, and that their sallery exceed not £30 Payment a piece and to attend the Directions of the Selectmen for the servis of the town in eque'll Proportion.

Test.

THOMAS TEBETS, Towne Clerk.

At the same time Mr. Sullifund exseps to sarve the Town above sd as Scoolemaster three months sertin and begins his servis ye 21st Day of May 1723, and also ye sd Sullefund Promised the Selectmen that if he left them soonner he would give them a month notis to Provide themselves with another, and the Selectmen was also to give him a month notis if they Disliked him.

Test.

THOMAS TEBETS, Towne Clerk.

The above also shows where John Sullivan began keeping school. There were to be two teachers, "for the serivs of the Towne in Equ'll Proportion." That means one schoolmaster was for Dover Neck, at the meeting house; the other at Cochecho, where the Rev. Mr. Cushing lived, and the presumption is fair that Master Sullivan was located near Pine Hill where the meeting house was and Parson Cushing lived. There is no record in regard to the matter, but I have no doubt he kept on teaching here in Dover until he got married and had a call to become schoolmaster in the parish of Summers-

worth in Dover, in 1737. After he bought his farm in Berwick and settled there in 1754, he became schoolmaster there, and kept on teaching more or less until he was much passed four score years of age. He was sixty-three years old when he settled in Berwick, and he was a noted schoolmaster there for a score of years. There is not the slightest evidence that he taught school in Berwick before 1754. He taught school in Old Dover thirty years, and in Berwick twenty years. All the Dover men who took such a prominent part in the Revolution had been his pupils.

Of course Master Sullivan did not keep school every month in the year; he did many other things. He was an expert at drawing up legal papers, deeds, wills, etc. He raised his own vegetables, corn, beans, etc., for the household, and was always ready to lend a hand at whatever needed to be done in the Parish of Summersworth. He had private pupils at his house.

MASTER JOSEPH TATE

Joseph Tate, known as "Master Tate," was the immediate successor of Master John Sullivan as schoolmaster in the Parish of Summersworth. He was an Englishman, but where he was born the writer does not know. It is said that the maiden name of his mother was Bird. He did not live near the meeting house, as his predecessor did, but by the Salmon Falls river, about fifty rods below the lower mill. He married Elizabeth Saunders. She was probably a widow, as his record says, 21 Dec. 1774, "My wife's daughter, Elizabeth Todd, broke her leg in going home from my house." He lived some years previous to his death, at the house of Captain Morris Hobbs, where he died in 1782, aged about ninety years, and was buried near Captain Hobbs in the family burying ground, near the present residence of Charles Ham. He had a family of four sons and one daughter; the sons: Robert, born in 1744; Joseph, born in 1746; Benjamin, born in 1749; and Mark, born in 1751, were all soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Master Tate was noted as a schoolmaster, but he is still more noted and remembered to this day by the journal he kept, which is now in possession of the town clerk of Rollinsford. The volume is headed: "Names of Families, Children, Names and Time of Birth, in the town of Somersworth, Mar. ye 26, 1776." It is said that some of his records were lost by the burning of a dwelling house. The extant volume gives dates prior to 1767, of births of children in the families then resident in that town, and continues until 1778; his other records come down to 1786. The volume contains, also, "Memorandums of Sundry Things, viz., Deaths, Marriages, Disasters, etc." There

are interspersed extracts from periodicals, statistics, recipes, notices of current events, etc.; and the book is very curious and valuable.

Up to 1793 the town had been one school district; in that year a committee was chosen to divide the town into school districts, and locate a schoolhouse in each district. The committee divided the town into four districts. In 1794 the town voted that the selectmen may not furnish the districts with schoolmasters; that each district furnish themselves with schoolmasters, and that they will save the selectmen harmless from all costs that arise from a fine on that account.

Somersworth has always been up-to-date in its schools, and sometimes in the advance of other towns. By an act of the Legislature passed in 1848, known as the "Somersworth Act," school district No. 3 in Somersworth (the Great Falls district) was permitted to have a system of graded schools, and maintain a high school, to purchase land for schoolhouse lots, not exceeding three acres in one lot, and to erect such schoolhouses thereon as may be determined on by vote of the district; also to hire money to meet the cost of lot and building, in excess of \$2,000. Under this act a lot was procured on Prospect Hill in 1849, and the present high school was erected upon it at a cost of ten thousand dollars. This was the first high school established in New Hampshire. Dover did not take this step until 1852. The graded system was adopted.

The principals and instructors in the high school have held high rank in the profession, and some of them have won distinction in other fields of work. As an adjunct of good schools the citizens have maintained a good circulating library, which was established in 1842. In the articles of agreement adopted December 31, 1841, they gave it the name "Manufacturers' and Village Library." The organization continued under this business agreement seven years. On the 30th of April, 1849, a voluntary association was organized under the statutes, a constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers chosen, whereby the partnership gave way to a kind of corporation. A charter was obtained from the Legislature in June, 1855, which provided that John A. Burleigh, Mark Noble, Royal Eastman, Isaac Chandler, Henry Y. Hayes, George W. Wendell and their associates, successors and assigns, be and hereby are constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the "Manufacturers and Village Library" and that "they may establish a library in Somersworth, may lease or erect and maintain suitable buildings therefor, and may take and hold by gift, grant, purchase, devise, or otherwise real and personal estate to the amount of \$20,000," which later was enlarged to \$100,000. A reorganization was established and the library commenced to grow and flourish and has continued doing excellent work to the present time.

In August, 1888, one of the original incorporators gave the library a lease for ninety-nine years of the second story of his block on Orange street, to be used as library rooms. Henry J. Furber, Esq., of Chicago, a former resident of Somersworth, supplemented Mr. Chandler's generous gift by giving money sufficient to finish and furnish the rooms so as to afford excellent accommodations for the library. The library now has about thirty thousand volumes, and any person can have the privilege of reading these books by paymeet of one dollar a year.

CHAPTER XXIII

HISTORY OF SOMERSWORTH (V)

VARIOUS BUSINESS INTERESTS

When the Parish of Somersworth began to be settled it was not a condition such as the modern vaudeville song has it, "Everybody works but father." The fact was "father" took the lead and all the boys and girls followed in helping keep on hand a good supply of pork and beans, bread and butter, and homespun clothing for all sorts of weather, and they had plenty of "all sorts" in the beginning of things here. As the ground was covered with forests, untouched since the ice age in New England, the men and boys first of all had to use their axes in chopping, and their broad axes in hewing to build houses for all sorts of purposes. They had to use the broad axe until they could build saw mills, and as soon as they could get to it the town granted water falls to enterprising citizens for the construction and running of the mills; more than that, the mill owners received grants of timber for use in the mills. The early town records of Old Dover contain reports of many such grants. For example:

5, 17 Mo; 1652. "Whereas Captain Thomas Wiggins and Mr. Lyman Bradstreet have sett upp sawmill works at Quamphegon ffall" they are granted trees on land a couple of miles long and one mile broad; £10 rent per annum.

5, 10 Mo; 1652, at Fresh Creek a mill privilege, on the west side of the old road, was granted to "William Ffurber, William Wentworth, Henry Langster and Thomas Canney;" £6 rent per annum, "for the wood beside ten shillings for every such mast as they make use of."

So it is manifest what the chief business was at the beginning of things and this business held good for more than a century and a half. About 1700 Judge John Tuttle, one of the big men of Old Dover, came into possession of the Quamphegan mills and did great lumber business for a score of years. His residence was on Dover Neck, a short distance below the Meeting House. But not all the lumber business was done in sawmills. The manufacture of pipe-staves, clapboard, shingles, etc., by hand, was extensively engaged in. You know in the old arithmetics one of the tables the boys had to commit to

memory was this: Four gills make one pint; 2 pints make one quart; 4 quarts make one gallon; 63 gallons make one hogshead; 2 hogsheads make one pipe, 4 pipes make one ton. Well, the "pipe-staves" that the Dover men made were made into casks that held two hogsheads, as stated in the table. Dover had coopers who manufactured the "pipes," a very profitable business; after the heads and hoops were all fitted, the casks were taken apart and placed compactly together, and shipped to the West Indies for the use of the molasses and rum trade.

Time went on; one thing opened the way for another. Up to 1750 no record of more than one farmer is found at Great Falls, on either side of the river. Andrew Horn was resident on the Somersworth side. A sawmill and a gristmill were built at the lower level about 1755. There was no dam across the river, but power was obtained by drawing the water through a sluice way, at the side, from the upper to the lower level. The business had become so thriving that in 1763 the mill proprietors petitioned for a road to be built that would give them connection with Dover. The proprietors of these mills were Ebenezer Wentworth, Isaac Hanson and several others. Up to 1820 there was no dam across the river, the power being obtained by the sluice way. Soon after that something happened. A quiet, but energetic Quaker, Isaac Wendell, came up there from Dover and viewed the "Great Falls" and saw what a mighty power was running to waste. Mr. Wendell had been engaged in the purchase of the Cochecho Falls at Dover, and in the establishment of a manufactory of cotton at that place. He, with Mr. John Williams, had obtained a charter and formed a company, chiefly of Boston men, called the Cohecho Manufacturing Company. That was in 1821. It is stated by those who had personal recollections of conditions at the Falls in 1822, that the only houses there, in what was soon to become the village of Great Falls, were the Joseph Wentworth house, then occupied by Andrew Horn, Jr., now (1913) the residence of Mrs. Edgerly, widow of the late James A. Edgerly, Esq., and standing where it then stood, and Gershom Horn's house, which stood where the familiar J. W. Bates' blue store stood in very recent period.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company was chartered June 11, 1823, with an authorized capital of \$500,000. An increase of the capital stock to \$1,000,000 was authorized in 1826, and in 1827 it was increased to \$1,500,000.

In 1823 the highway, now High street, was laid out, three rods wide, and became the way to Dover, instead of the Prospect street route, which Mr. Wendell described as "very narrow, rough and steep."

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company owned all the land from the Great Falls hotel south to the Indigo Hill road. Main street was opened by the company for a highway, and in 1827 the town laid out a road, four rods

wide, from the meeting house to the Indigo Hill road. This gave to Great Falls the present highway to Rollinsford Junction. In 1828 that part of it which is known as Main street was laid out, three rods wide, reserving fourteen feet on the westerly side for a sidewalk. In 1827 the town voted to widen and straighten the road from Mrs. Hannah Carr's by Benjamin Hussey's to Dover line, "as said road will be much traveled and it is of vast importance that the road from manufacturing establishments should be good to touch water, or from village to village."

The editor of this History of Strafford County was editor and publisher of the *Dover Enquirer* in 1894, as before and after that date. In January of that year he received the following communication from Miss Anne E. Wendell, of Wayne, Penn., daughter of Isaac Wendell, the founder of the company that built the mills, and the village of Great Falls. It was published in the *Enquirer* of January 26, 1894, and gives a description of the village and the origin of the mills which are as unique as they are of inestimable historic value. The editor of the *Enquirer* then never dreamed he would be afforded an opportunity to use it as now given. Miss Wendell said:

After the Dover factories were well established and John Williams elected agent, father at the request of the directors remained some time actively occupied for their interests, then he turned his attention to Great Falls.

I was with him on his first visit to the Falls, on Gershom Horn's farm in 1822.

I remember the impression made by the fall descending 100 feet within less (I think) than a mile; my father, with his quick perception, at once realized its value as water power for manufacturing purposes.

He soon after purchased all the water power, the old grist mill, farmhouse, and enough land as he then thought would answer all his wants. I think he paid \$5,000, a large sum at that time.

Immediately after the purchase, father commenced building. At first, a blacksmith's shop where were made tools for further operation.

Much of the machinery was made at this blacksmith's shop, or cast at the little foundry on the Belamy river, which he then owned.

The stone was quarried at "Rocky Hill," a little above, either then belonging to the property, or purchased afterward; large scows or flat-boats were used to bring the stone down. Brick was also made on the ground.

The first factory erected was of wood, No. 1, about 150x100, and five stories high.

A canal was then opened about one-fourth mile long, thus taking the water from the dam to supply the factories, which were to be built below.

After No. 1 had been filled with machinery, and put in operation, No. 2 was built, of brick, 250 feet long, and five stories high, with basement making six stories.

After this he organized a company with a capital of one million dollars.

The stock was readily taken, mostly in Boston, some of the same gentlemen interested in Dover were among them; those of the stockholders I recall to memory were John Bumstead, of Trott & Bumstead, John Hooper, Henry Hubbard, etc., father and uncles, A. & J. Wendell retaining one-fifth of the stock.

From this time the place grew rapidly, Nos. 3 and 4 were soon built, father acting as general agent and business manager.

His residence at this time was at Dover, five miles south of Great Falls. All of his bank business was either at Dover, Boston or Portsmouth, twelve miles further south from Dover, the latter town being between Great Falls and Portsmouth, and he drove daily back and forth between these places. There were no railroads in those days, and he needed fast horses, which were tenderly cared for, but he was always known on the road, even if not seen, by the rapid step of his horse. He often caused anxiety to his family when he traveled late at night with large sums of money for pay-rolls and other expenses; sometimes he secreted it in his boots, which wore the notes enough to be observable and called forth a query from one of the bank cashiers as to why *his* notes were so tumbled.

He was an early riser, and when we resided at the Falls, four o'clock in the morning often found him going through the rooms at the mill, and the watchmen well knew no delinquency of theirs would pass unnoticed; they were always expecting the "old man," as he was called; his dress, the broad brim and broad skirted coat worn by Friends and his somewhat stooping shoulders gave him the appearance of being much older than he was, but he was really a very active man, never walked slowly, and in these days would have been called an athlete.

Houses were built early and as fast as needed; the old farm house became a boarding house for men under the control of Major Orange; the first new house was a large one, on the opposite side of the road a little further north, and occupied by John Nute and wife Elizabeth, who accommodated the clerks, father, when there, the directors of the company, etc.; in another part of the same house, girls were boarded; if I recollect aright, this house was on the upper corner of the old Dover road, which was then very narrow, rough and steep.

There were two small houses on the North side, opposite the burying ground; I do not remember whether they were new or old.

Beyond the Nute house was early erected the row of houses with the high front steps; the first was occupied by Asa Arnold, and afterward by Dr. Martin; my father moved into the second, and the others, which were double houses, were occupied in 1826 and 1827 by John G. Chase, William Hill, Abner Jones,—Gridley, J. Stanwood, and Gideon Smith.

Near the new bridge was a shop, occupied by Daniel Ham, hatter, and a store afterward used as postoffice and Tappan Wentworth's office.

I do not know when the new bridge was built, but it was there in 1826; also a row of houses beyond the river, on the eastern side of the road.

On the south corner of the old bridge was a small frame shop, I think shoemaker's; next going south, was James Stanwood's large store, then Dud-



HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
SOMERSWORTH, N. H.



FURBER MEMORIAL CHAPEL, SOMERSWORTH,
N. H.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND MARKET
STREET, SOMERSWORTH, N. H.



SOMERSWORTH NATIONAL BANK AND HIGH
STREET, SOMERSWORTH, N. H.



NORTH MILL; GREAT FALLS MFG. CO.,
SOMERSWORTH, N. H.



CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PARISH HOUSE,
SOMERSWORTH, N. H.

ley Wiggin's tailor shop, a dwelling occupied by Dr. Martin, in 1826, the factory, store and counting house; below these, running nearly to the old grist mill, which in 1826 was still in use, was a row of one-story buildings, occupied by a tin-man, barber, and Ann Dearing's millinery.

Fronting these up the hill, stood the old "Farm" boarding house, and still higher on the other side of the Dover road a large house, whether new or old, I do not remember; Oliver Walcott occupied it. The Presbyterian church nearby was erected before, or in 1827.

The two-storied frame houses on the east side of the canal were built as early as 1823 I think,—in them lived at that time Whittemore, Lamos, Moore, Lemuel Perham (for a little while) and Bibby the wife beater, who received the ladder penalty, which cured him.

On the west side of the canal, passed the road leading to Berwick; on this road in 1824 were built the row of two-storied brick houses, fronting others near the river, there being quite a distance between the two, the canal separating them.

In 1824 the street back of these was opened with two-story frame houses on each side; Moore's boarding house was the last one down.

In 1825 the company commenced the brick hotel on the corner of the Dover road; soon after Isaac Stanwood built his store, and Joseph Whittier his house, near the wood; opposite, I think, Gershom Horn's new house; these in 1827 were the last houses on the Dover road. There were others near, but I cannot recall them.

The Presbyterian church was built in 1826; the Methodist had no church building until near 1830; they met in private houses or vacant rooms. Dudley Wiggin was one of their leaders. John G. Chase joined them; he was one of the noblest of Christian men down to his old age, and one of the able men father gathered around him, among whom were Daniel Osborne, principal clerk; David Osborne (Williams & Wendell's Boston clerk), David Barker, Gideon C. Smith, Brayton Slade, James Dennis, Asa Arnold, Charles Lawton, Abel Fletcher, a mathematician of high order, Jonathan Freeman, and others.

There were also odd and peculiar people, and amusing incidents. No intoxicating drink was allowed on the place, while under my father's control, ginger-beer was substituted for those who desired it, but liquor was often secretly obtained. The laborers building the walls of the canal, left little hiding places for the bottle. Father had no control in Maine, and the men sent their shoes to be mended, he thought, rather oftener than was necessary, and one day, observing a messenger boy returning with a pair of boots, he approached the boy on the bridge, but before they met, the boots went over the railing into the river, and the story was told.

One season, in very warm weather, a death occurred at Rocky Hill; it was reported the man would have been saved, had they been allowed stimulants; but after examination, it was found that he alone among the men, had taken liquor."

The woolen mills were in full operation in 1826, weaving carpets and broadcloth. They were under the care of Oliver Walcott, but not being profitable, were abandoned after a few years."

The gristmill and sawmill, which had been at Great Falls from 1755 to 1822, when they gave place to the cotton mill, were rebuilt at the lower falls, familiarly known as "New Dam," in 1825. The gristmill was on the Somersworth side and the sawmill on the Berwick side, a "new dam" having been thrown across the river that year. The gristmill was maintained until 1863, when the Great Falls Woolen Company was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. This company took a lease of the power there and built a woolen mill in place of the gristmill. In 1864 the capital stock of the company was increased by a stock dividend to \$100,000, having made immense profits on the manufacture of army goods for use in the Civil war. The woolen mill is still in operation and is owned by Deering, Milliken & Co., of New York City, of which Seth M. Milliken is the head and chief owner. Mr. Milliken is a son-in-law of the late Dr. Levis G. Hill, of Dover. The sawmill on the Berwick side has given place to the electric plant of the Consolidated Light & Power Company; the change was made in 1888.

The manufacture of cotton cloth (the chief industry of Somersworth) was almost at a standstill during the Civil war, but the Great Falls Company, having confidence that the Union army would subdue the rebellion and restore prosperity, occupied the time while its looms were idle, in making improvements in its plant. A flouring mill was erected and put in operation, and a reservoir was constructed on Prospect Hill, and connected by a twelve-inch pipe with the river, to be filled by force pumps in one of the mills. The town was permitted to lay water pipes, connected with this main pipe, and to place hydrants through the town for protection against fire, the company to have the use of the town's pipe for such service as its needs might require. Under this verbal agreement the town has extended a system of pipes and hydrant service, so that the city is not in danger of a great conflagration through lack of water. The reservoir is 140 feet above the upper level of the river (top of the upper dam) and has a capacity of 1,700,000 gallons. In 1890, the company erected by the side of the reservoir, a water-tower, or stand-pipe, 20 feet in diameter and 70 feet high, having a capacity of 160,000 gallons, which furnishes a pressure in the hydrants on Market street of eighty pounds to the square inch, sufficient to throw streams of water over the tallest buildings in the city. Further improvements have been made since then in various ways. There are other minor industries carried on in the city, which are prosperous, but which are of comparatively recent date.

BANKS AND BANKING

The Great Falls Bank was incorporated by the Legislature in 1846 and its charter was approved July 8th of that year. Its capital stock was \$100,000,

and its original incorporators were Joseph Doe, John A. Burleigh, Daniel G. Rollins, Samuel Hale, Nathaniel Wells, Winthrop A. Marston, Benjamin Hanson, Oliver H. Lord, Thomas B. Parks, Oliver Hill and Ezra Harthan. August 30, 1849, it was voted to increase the capital to \$120,000, and August 11, 1851, it was voted to further increase it to \$150,000. The bank was reorganized as a national bank, March 27, 1865. The first president was Joseph Doe, 1846-1848; John A. Burleigh, 1848-1860; Nathaniel Wells, 1860-1878; he was succeeded by David H. Buffum, who had been the first cashier until April 20, 1863, when he was succeeded by Joseph A. Stickney, who held the office until he was murdered in 1897 by Joe Kelley. The name of the bank was changed in 1902 from Great Falls National to First National of Somersworth, and Fred M. Varney was Mr. Stickney's successor as cashier and served until 1908.

The Somersworth State Bank was incorporated in 1855, and became the Somersworth National Bank in 1865, and its charter has been renewed under that name each twenty year periods since then. The incorporators of the State Bank were: Oliver H. Lord, George W. Brasbridge, Royal Eastman, Charles F. Elliott, George McDaniel, John S. Haines, Calvin Whitten, Stephen Shorey, John H. Burleigh, David L. Rollins, George W. Wendell and Augustus Cushing, all strong men in business affairs. Oliver H. Lord was the first president and held the position until 1881.

Edward Ashton Rollins, son of Daniel G. Rollins, was the first cashier. He later achieved national fame as commissioner of internal revenue, and as president of the Centennial National Bank of Philadelphia. He is the gentleman who gave the money to build the beautiful Rollins Chapel for Dartmouth College.

George L. Dearborn was Mr. Rollins' successor as cashier of Somersworth National Bank; John A. Burleigh succeeded Mr. Dearborn; he was followed by Samuel S. Rollins, who held the office nineteen years, until his death in 1881, while he was in performance of his duties of cashier. Henry C. Gilpatrick succeeded Mr. Rollins and served until his death in 1897; Charles M. Dorr held the office 1897-1899; and in December, 1899, Edgar A. Leighton was elected cashier and has held the office to the present time. The presidents of this bank have all been able and high-minded men. Since 1896 Jesse Robinson Horne has held that position.

The Somersworth Savings Bank was incorporated July 2, 1845, and the first meeting of the incorporators was held August 16th following; they were Joseph Doe, John A. Burleigh, Daniel G. Rollins, Ichabod G. Jordan, Nathaniel Wells, Mark Noble, Oliver H. Lord, Jeremiah Goodwin, Ezra Harthan, Hiram R. Roberts, Benjamin Hanson, Moses Baker and Wm. W. Rollins.

The officers elected were: John A. Burleigh, president; Hiram R. Roberts and Daniel C. Rollins, vice presidents; Joseph Doe, Moses Baker, Wm. W. Rollins, Ichabod G. Jordan, Nathaniel Wells, Benjamin Hanson and Oliver H. Lord, trustees. The secretary and treasurer was Mark Noble.

The bank was opened for business September 18, 1845, in Central building, on Main street. The first deposit book was issued to Henry Hobbs for \$100; which book is now in possession of the bank. This bank has continued sound and prosperous to the present day, having been carefully and honestly managed for sixty-seven years. The treasurers have been: Mark Noble, 1845-1857; David H. Buffum, 1857-1867; Joseph A. Stickney, 1867-1877; Albert A. Perkins, 1877-1897; William Sewell Tibbetts, 1897 to the present time. The presidents: John A. Burleigh, 1845-1860; Micajah C. Burleigh, 1860-1881; Samuel S. Rollins, one month only, in 1881; Isaac Chandler, 1882-1890; Edward Hargraves, 1890-1905; Jesse Robinson Horne, 1905 to present time. There is one official now connected with the bank who has been in its service since 1871, Miss Angenette Stickney, who has served as clerk continuously and efficiently; no errors have been found in her work. In this connection it is but justice to state that Miss Martha T. Walker has held the office of assistant cashier of the Somersworth National Bank continuously since 1877. These two ladies are both remarkable for their efficiency, accuracy and courteousness in the performance of their duties. Probably no other banks in New Hampshire have women officials who have served that length of time.

The Great Falls Bank erected a banking house, in 1845, at the corner of Prospect and Market streets, on the site of the old blacksmith shop which Andrew Horne, Jr., occupied in 1823. The bank building consisted of one story and a basement and was used by both the Great Falls Bank and the Somersworth Savings Bank. The entrance was from Prospect street. In 1874 a second story, new entrance from Market street, and a tower were added to the building, making it the present elegant banking house of the Great Falls National Bank.

In 1876 the Somersworth Savings Bank erected the large and substantial block at the corner of High, Fore and Elm streets, and beside room for itself, provided accommodations for the Somersworth National Bank, an office for the American Express Company, several stores, business offices, a hall for the Odd Fellows, and another for the Knights of Pythias.

RAILROADS

The Boston & Maine Railroad had been built in 1842 through Somersworth from Dover to Berwick, and in 1843 a branch was built from the old

meeting-house about two miles to the village of Great Falls. The first passenger train over this branch arrived in Great Falls July 4, 1843, amid the booming of cannons, firing of crackers, barking of dogs, and a general hurrah of the people. Some persons now living, who were boys and girls then, witnessed this the grand entry of the train, and no event since then has made a stronger impression on their memory; they say they had great fun.

The railroad company built a station where the present station is located; also a stone engine house and a large freight depot on Market street. Before the railroad was built, all the freight of the Manufacturing Company had been hauled by teams over the road where the electric cars now run, between Great Falls and Dover Landing. By means of the railroad these freights were moved with less expense and the village was brought within three hours' ride of Boston. This gave a great boom to business, and more capital was invested in the village of Great Falls.

A postoffice had been established at Great Falls in 1825; it was Somersworth but did not take that name. Uncle Sam's postmaster general called it Great Falls, New Hampshire, and the postoffice retained that name until the village of Great Falls became the city of Somersworth. For more than three score and ten years the business world dealt with Great Falls, but had no dealings with Somersworth. So it came to pass that many intelligent citizens did not know that they lived in Somersworth, as it was never mentioned; they lived at Great Falls; that was the name of the postoffice and they took it for granted that was the name of the town they lived in. But when the village became a city the leading citizens made haste to have the name of the postoffice changed to Somersworth to avoid all possible chances of having the business world regard it as the "City of Great Falls."

CHAPTER XXIV

HISTORY OF SOMERSWORTH (VI)

NOTED CITIZENS OF SOMERSWORTH

The Parish of Summersworth had noted men from its beginning until the Provincial Assembly changed it to the Town of Somersworth, which orthography was not asked for by the parish, and somebody blundered when he drew up the act of incorporation, and nobody noticed the blunder until it became law. In that part of the old parish, now Rollinsford, near Salmon Falls village, stands an old mansion house, a little northwest of the Boston and Maine Railroad station, which was built about the year 1710 by Col. Paul Wentworth, a very wealthy and enterprising citizen of the parish. This is the oldest house in old Somersworth, and an interesting history is connected with it during the Revolutionary war period. It has continued in possession of the Wentworth family to the present time (1913). Within its well preserved walls are yet to be seen many of the articles of household use in the provincial period. Among the most interesting is the old clock, still running and keeping good time, the running work of which was made in England, and the case was made by some skilled mechanic of New Hampshire, whose workmanship cannot be surpassed by all the "modern improvements." A long and interesting story is connected with the history of that house and its furnishings; but that is not for this paper; following is some mention of the builder.

Col. Paul Wentworth was born in 1678. He was son of Ezekiel Wentworth, one of the older sons of Elder William Wentworth. This Ezekiel Wentworth appears on the Dover tax list of from 1672 to 1677. He was fined for not serving on the jury in 1687. He received a grant of sixty acres of land adjoining Salmon Falls river, above Indigo Hill, and ten acres of marsh near Black-Water, March 19, 1693-4. He received also a grant of thirty acres of land near Black-Water brook, April 2, 1696. He served on the jury in 1699. He received a grant June 3, 1701, of ten acres of land at the head of his home plantation, and thirty acres between Black-Water Bridge and the pitch-pine plains. He received, with Judge John Tuttle, Sr.,

October 24, 1701, a grant of all the "mill privilege" of the west side of Salmon Falls, and with the same person (who had wife Mary, and was son of the first settler, John Tuttle, in Dover, who had wife Dorothy), May 19, 1702, a grant of thirty acres of ox-pasture near their mill, at Salmon Falls. He was one of the selectmen of Dover in 1702. He, Ezekiel, Sr., had from Thomas Paine, March 21, 1704, a deed of land lying in Cochecho, between his own land on the northeast and Thomas Downs on the southwest. He was assessor in Dover in 1705. He deeded land to his son (Col.) Paul, April 7, 1705, when the son was twenty-seven years old. He and his wife Elizabeth, February 3, 1708-9, deeded to son Thomas, "mariner," as his portion, one-fourth of his right in the sixty acres above "Indigo Hill," abutting the river on its west side, all of which "were granted to me by ye Town of Dover;" November 18, 1709, he deeded one-sixteenth of the mill accommodation on the west side of Salmon Falls to son (Col.) Paul; and April 2, 1711, to son John, as a part of his portion, one-half of the land bought of Thomas Paine in Cochecho, being sixteen acres south of his (Ezekiel's) dwelling-house, thirty acres at Black-Water (in northwestern part of Dover) and one-eighth of the west side of Salmon Falls. He was Representative from Dover in 1711.

It thus appears that Ezekiel Wentworth, father of Col. Paul, lived in that part of old Dover which was incorporated as Somersworth, April 22, 1754; in that part of the Parish of Summersworth which was incorporated as Rollinsford in 1849, and now known as Salmon Falls village. His house probably stood near where his son Paul built the house in 1710, which is now standing. As regards Col. Paul's house, he gave it to his nephew, Judge John Wentworth, who gave it to his son Andrew, and Andrew gave it to his son John B., and the last named gave it to his son, James E. Wentworth, the present owner, who was born August 26, 1834.

Another interesting fact concerning this Ezekiel Wentworth, son of Elder William, is that for six successive generations, subsequent to himself, have been members of the New Hampshire Legislature. He died while a member, as also did his son Benjamin, whose son John ⁴ was a member. This John ⁴ had three sons who were members, viz., Paul,⁵ John,⁵ and Andrew.⁵ John's ⁵ son Paul,⁶ and Andrew's ⁵ son John B.⁶ were members, Paul's ⁶ son Joseph ⁷ was also a member. John ⁴ was elected to the Continental Congress, but did not attend. John ⁵ was a member of the Continental Congress, Paul's ⁶ son John ⁷ (Long John of Chicago) was a member of Congress twelve years, and two years mayor of Chicago. Thomas M.,⁵ son of John ⁴ was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Maine, before it was made a state, and his son, Thomas Millet,⁶ Jr., was a member of the Maine

Legislature. About a dozen other descendants in the name Wentworth are also on record as members of legislative bodies in different states.

The writer will now return from this digression to a further consideration of Col. Paul³ Wentworth, who built the house in 1710, at Salmon Falls, already mentioned. He was born in 1678; after he built the house he lived in it until his death in 1748. He married (by Rev. Caleb Cushing), May 24, 1704, Abra Brown, of Salisbury, Mass. She was admitted to the First Church in Dover, March 30, 1718. She was living May 9, 1740, but as she is not mentioned in his will made February 3, 1747-8, she doubtless died before him. He was one of the wealthiest men of his time, and a leading man in both church and state. He was a merchant and extensive dealer in lumber, of which his mills at Salmon Falls sawed as much as any other portion of the country. The lumber was rafted down the river to Portsmouth, N. H. and thence shipped to all parts of the world. He is called "Ensign Paul" in 1716, 1717; "Captain Paul" in 1727. Soon after that he was appointed Colonel of the New Hampshire Second Regiment, and was known as "Colonel Paul" to the end of his life, and will always be so known in history. He was one of the selectmen of Dover fourteen years, between 1716 and 1740; one of its Representatives from 1732 to 1738; Moderator in town meetings many times. He died June 24, 1748. The *Boston Weekly News Letter* of July 14, 1748, says:

"New Hampshire, 24 June, 1748. This day, after a short fit of sickness, died Col. Paul Wentworth, Esq., of Summersworth, in the 70th year of his age; he left a very handsome Inheritance, out of which he gave (as it is judged) near 1,500 pounds (old tenor) for pious and charitable uses. That is to say, the improvement of said Legacy, and the Principal not to be diminished. A very laudable example worthy of imitation."

Col. John Wentworth, often called "Judge John," was son of Captain Benjamin³ and Elizabeth (Leighton) Wentworth, and nephew of Col. Paul Wentworth already spoken of. He was born March 30, 1719, in the Parish of Summersworth; he was baptized in the First Church, Dover, December 26, 1722. His father died when the son was six years old, and his Uncle Paul rendered assistance and practically brought him up and made him chief heir to his fortune, the house being part of the bequest. He was a pupil of the famous teacher of Summersworth, Master John Sullivan, father of Gen. John Sullivan of the Revolution, who gave him as good as a Harvard College education.

He was chosen one of the selectmen of Dover in 1747, as "Captain John" and was frequently re-elected while Summersworth continued a parish of Dover. He was chosen Representative to the Legislature from Dover

in 1749 and until the parish was made a town in 1754. He was the first Representative chosen from the new town of Somersworth in 1755. From 1767 he was annually elected Representative for a long series of years. He was chosen Speaker of the House in 1771, and was continued in that office during the existence of the Provincial Government, under his cousin, Gov. John Wentworth. The Provincial House did not meet after 1775.

Upon the organization of Strafford county in 1773, he was made Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, by his relative, Gov. John Wentworth, and held that office till that government ended. His colleagues in court were George Frost, Otis Baker and John Plumer. Under the Revolutionary Government he was chosen by the Assembly one of the judges of the Superior Court, January 17, 1776. He was one of the State Councillors from December 21, 1775, until his death. He was colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment when the grand review took place on Tuttle Square, Dover, in front of the First Parish meeting-house, by Gov. John Wentworth, who came up from Portsmouth was a grand escort. It was at this grand review, the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, pastor of the First church, preached a noted sermon on military duty, which is preserved in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was lieutenant-colonel under Col. John Gage as early as 1767.

He was appointed one of the Committee of Correspondence, with the other colonies about the Revolution, May 28, 1774. He was in the Speaker's chair when Gov. John Wentworth sent in an order dissolving the Assembly June 8, 1774. Three days later he wrote, for the committee of which he was a member, to the Committee of Correspondence in Massachusetts, cordially commending and supporting the action that had been taken in Massachusetts. July 6, 1774, a chairman of the committee (which later became the historic Committee of Safety which managed affairs during the war), he issued a call to all the towns and parishes to elect delegates and send them to a convention to be held at Exeter on the 21st day of July, 1774, which convention should elect delegates to a Congress of all the Colonies.

That convention was the first Revolutionary Congress in New Hampshire; it met at the appointed time; Col. John Wentworth was chosen chairman, Gen. John Sullivan and Nathaniel Folsom were chosen delegates to the first Continental Congress; John Wentworth, as chairman, signed their credentials. That Congress met in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. This Congress recommended that another Congress be held May 10, 1775, so Colonel Wentworth issued a circular November 30, 1774, calling for the election of delegates by the towns and parishes to a Congress or Assembly to be held at Exeter, the 25th day of January, 1775, to elect delegates to the second

Continental Congress to be held in Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. The second New Hampshire Congress met in accordance with the call and Colonel Wentworth was chosen president of it. They elected Gen. John Sullivan and Gov. John Langdon delegates to the Continental Congress. They ordered the Committee of Correspondence to issue an address to the people of New Hampshire to organize for defense against any attacks by the British authorities. Colonel Wentworth wrote it and signed it as chairman. It was published in full in the (Portsmouth) *New Hampshire Gazette*, February 3, 1775. The beginning of the Revolution contains no more patriotic and well worded document than this one from the pen and brain of Col. John Wentworth.

Colonel Wentworth was president of the convention held at Exeter, April 21, 1775, two days after the battle at Bunker Hill, at which a committee was appointed to go to Concord, Mass., and consult with the Massachusetts Congress as to what course to pursue. It adjourned on the 4th of May, as the regular Provincial Assembly met at Portsmouth on that day, of which many in the convention were members, and wished to attend.

The Assembly met as above stated and Colonel Wentworth was unanimously chosen Speaker, and his name was sent to Gov. John Wentworth for confirmation, and was accordingly confirmed. No business was transacted; the Governor adjourned the Assembly to June 12, 1775; it met on that date but no work was done and Governor Wentworth adjourned it to July 11. It then reassembled and he addressed it, very prudently, from Fort William and Mary. He adjourned it again to September 28, 1775, at which date the Assembly again met and received an address from the Governor, which was his last official communication to the Assembly of New Hampshire, dated at Isles of Shoals, September, 1775, proroguing it to the next April. That was the end of British rule in New Hampshire. Presto, change! In came the Independent Government of New Hampshire, in January, 1776, and Col. John Wentworth, of Somersworth, Councillor and one of the Judges of the Superior Court, which offices he held until the day of his death. The last date at which he was present at the Council Board was March 22, 1781, and he died May 17, 1781, at 11 o'clock P. M. Thus he did not live to see acknowledged the independence of his country, for which he so indefatigably labored.

He was buried at 4 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1781, in the family burial ground at Salmon Falls. There was a large attendance at the funeral. This burial ground is on the farm now (1913) occupied by Col. John's great-grandson, Mr. James E. Wentworth, who lives in the Col. Paul Wentworth house, built in 1710. This farm was first owned by Ezekiel² Wentworth, who had

the land as a grant from the town of Dover, and gave it to his son, Col. Paul. In that ground were buried Ezekiel² and his descendants, who died in the vicinity of Salmon Falls. The grave of Col. John and his three wives are still pointed out. The maiden names of his wives were: Joanna Gilman, of Exeter; Abigail Millet, of Dover; Elizabeth Wallingford, of Somersworth.

Col. Thomas Wallingford, whose daughter was third wife of Col. John Wentworth, was one of the most noted men of the Parish of Summersworth in Dover, and of the Town of Somersworth after it was incorporated in 1754. He was born in Bradford, Mass., July 28, 1697; he died in Somersworth, July 28, 1771. He was son of John² Wallingford and grandson of Nicholas¹ Wallingford, the immigrant who came to New England from Old England in the ship *Confidence* of London in 1638. John² Wallingford married December 6, 1687, Mary, daughter of Judge John and Mary Tuttle, of Dover, N. H. They resided in Bradford, Mass., until his father-in-law, Judge Tuttle, erected his saw mill at Salmon Falls about 1702, when Mr. Wallingford joined with the judge in the lumber business, in which Col. Paul Wentworth was also engaged with Judge Tuttle. That is how it came about that the Wallingfords became citizens of Dover at the Parish of Summersworth. Thomas, probably, first worked in his Grandfather Tuttle's saw mill, and by inheritance continued in the lumber business, more or less, for many years. He lived on the old road from Dover to Salmon Falls, near the site of the old Somersworth meeting-house, at Rollinsford Junction, as known to the present generation, between the meeting-house and the Falls, being the last house on the left-hand side as one approaches the Falls. He was a merchant and had his store in the village at the meeting-house. He became one of the wealthiest, as he was one of the ablest, men in the Province of New Hampshire. He was a Representative from Dover, Parish of Summersworth, in 1739, and each year thereafter until and including 1745; he was moderator in Dover town meetings in 1739, 1745, 1746, 1748; one of the selectmen in 1733, 1739, 1741 to 1746 and 1748, and was Judge of the Superior Court of the province from 1748 until his death. For several years he was colonel of a regiment. His grave is in the cemetery at Rollinsford Junction; a large slate headstone marks the spot, and has an elaborate inscription.

Judge Ichabod Rollins was born in Dover, July 18, 1722; he died in Somersworth, January 31, 1800. He was son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Ham) Rollins, of Greenland, who removed to Dover about 1711, and settled in that part of the town which later became the Parish of Summersworth, in the neighborhood of what is now Rollinsford Junction. Jeremiah was son of Ichabod, who was son of James, the immigrant who settled in the Bloody Point parish of Dover about 1640, on the farm where now is Rollins station

on the Portsmouth & Dover Railroad. He went to school to Master John Sullivan, father of the general. He married Abigail Wentworth, cousin of Col. John Wentworth already mentioned. They lived on the farm, in the nineteenth century known as the William W. Rollins farm, a lineal descendant of the judge. Ichabod was Representative of Somersworth in the Legislature of 1775 and 1776; Judge of Probate from 1776 to 1784; councillor in 1789.

Dr. Moses Carr was born in Newbury, Mass., November, 1715. He died in Somersworth, March 30, 1800. He was son of John and Elizabeth Carr, who was son of James and grandson of George Carr, immigrant to Ipswich, Mass., in 1638. Doctor Carr came to Dover with parents when he was very young. Seven years of his boyhood were spent as member of the household of Capt. Benjamin Wentworth, of Somersworth, whose niece, Mary Gerrish, he married in 1740. He was educated in Master John Sullivan's school, and later studied medicine, commencing practice about the time he was married. He lived at Rollinsford Junction and for sixty years practiced his profession in that and neighboring towns. He was town clerk from 1748 to 1776; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1776 to 1784; Representative from Somersworth to the Legislature in 1781, 1782 and 1783.

Col. James Carr was born April 22, 1748. He married Susanna Wentworth, daughter of Col. John. He lived on a farm near Salmon Falls village on the old road to Dover. He entered the army at the beginning of the Revolution as first lieutenant in the company of Capt. Jonathan Wentworth in Col. Enoch Poor's regiment and served through the war, being promoted to major before its close for meritorious service. After the war he was colonel of a regiment of New Hampshire militia. He was sheriff of Strafford county from 1800 to 1810. He was Representative from Somersworth from 1791 to 1800, and again from 1810 to 1815.

Col. Jonathan Wentworth was born in Dover, September 8, 1741; died in Somersworth, November 16, 1790. He was son of Samuel Wentworth, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He lived at Dry Hill in that part of Somersworth called "Sligo." He was one of the selectmen of Somersworth in 1774. He was with two brothers in the Revolutionary army. He commenced service as captain of a company raised in Somersworth in 1775, and served in Col. Enoch Poor's regiment. He started with his company from Somersworth and made a rapid march of sixty-two miles just previous to the battle of Bunker Hill and arrived in Chelsea, opposite where the battle was, in the morning, but could not cross the Mystic river on account of the enemy, so went round by way of Medford to join the troops, but could not participate in the battle. He was under Washington at Cambridge, in

1776; was at Ticonderoga in September of that year, but owing to some disagreement of commanding officers he left the service for a time. He again joined the Continental army at Rhode Island, August 5, 1778, under Gen. John Sullivan. He was major in 1783, under Col. Thomas Bartlett, of Nottingham, and at one time brigade-major under Col. Stephen Evans. In March, 1779, he was Representative from Somersworth in the Legislature and held that office continuously from that date to March 13, 1782. He was colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment in 1789 and later.

Somersworth had other noted men between the close of the Revolution and 1820, when Great Falls began to be looked at for development of its power, which had been running to waste for centuries. During the half century from 1820 to 1870, the following were a few of the noted men who led in business, church and state:

Isaac Wendell was born in Portsmouth, November 1, 1786; died in Bustleton, Pa., about 1866. He was son of John ⁵ Wendell, who married, June 20, 1753, Sarah, eldest daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Frost) Wentworth, of Portsmouth. This Daniel Wentworth was son of Lieut.-Gov. John ³ Wentworth, grandson of Samuel and great-grandson of Elder William Wentworth, of Dover. Elizabeth Frost was niece of Sir William Pepperrell. John ⁵ Wendell was son of John ⁴ and Elizabeth (Quincy), of Boston. This Elizabeth was daughter of Hon. Edmund Quincy, of Boston. John ⁴ Wendell was great-grandson of Evert Janse Wendell, the immigrant from Holland who settled at Albany, N. Y., receiving his grant of land from Gov. Peter Stuyvesant in 1652; he lived to be nearly a century old and became immensely rich.

John ⁵ Wendell, father of Isaac,⁵ founder of the mills at Somersworth, was born in 1731 and graduated from Harvard College when he was nineteen years old. He studied law in Boston and soon after he was twenty-one years old opened an office in Portsmouth, N. H., and became an expert in the real estate business, as well as a good lawyer. He held professional and social relations with leading citizens of the time. Among others he was a personal friend of Gen. John Sullivan, of Durham, and contributed freely from his fortune, as well as by his pen, towards sustaining the stand taken in the province against the arbitrary exactions of the Crown. He was a ready speaker and writer. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale College in 1768 and from Dartmouth in 1773. He died in Portsmouth, April 29, 1808.

John ⁵ Wendell was twice married. His first wife died in 1772 and he married again in 1778 Dorothy Sherburne, daughter of Judge Henry and Sarah (Warner) Sherburne, of Portsmouth. He was then forty-seven years

old and she was twenty, only two years older than his eldest child then was. Their son Isaac, who was born November 1, 1786, had an older brother Abraham and a younger brother Jacob, who were associated with him in the ownership of one-fifth of the capital stock of the first Great Falls Manufacturing Company in 1823.

This Jacob Wendell was a noted and very wealthy merchant in Portsmouth, ancestor of the distinguished Prof. Barrett Wendell, of Harvard College. He became associated with his brother Isaac, in 1815, in the "*Upper Factory*" cotton mill at Dover. A letter written by Isaac's daughter, Miss Ann Elizabeth Wendell, of Wayne, Pa., about 1880, gives the following interesting account of her father and Uncle Jacob. She says:

"This undertaking was first initiated by some gentlemen of Dover, at what is known as the "*Upper Factory*," where they were at that time (1815) spinning yarn and also making nails. Isaac Wendell, my father, entered warmly into the enterprise, and enlisted in its interests, and in those of the new mills established at Dover (Cochecho Falls), and subsequently at Great Falls (Somersworth), his brother, Jacob Wendell, and others, with his partner, John Williams, of Dover. The location and rise of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company dates from 1823, the legislative act granting its incorporation bearing date June 11, that year. The inspection of mechanical details in the factory at Dover was intrusted to William Blackburne, an experienced weaver from the city of Manchester, in England, while Isaac Wendell occupied the position of agent, and exercised a general supervision over the interests of the mills."

"Of the working capacity of these factories some idea may be gained when we state that the first year (1821) three thousand spindles were put in operation in the wooden mill at Dover, since removed, while the total number operated at both places exceeded 30,000. The bricks necessary for these buildings were made on the ground (from the excellent clay banks), while much of the ironwork needed was furnished by a small furnace erected on the Bellamy river (at lower falls). The mills made shirtings, print cloths and sheetings, and the annual production was very large. Twelve to fifteen hundred operators were employed on the corporation, while the amount of money disbursed, monthly, exclusive of the cost of cotton, amounted to a large sum. In 1825 the company attempted the manufacture of woolen cloth and carpets, erecting a mill for that purpose, but it soon relinquished this project, and put the new factory also upon the manufacture of cotton.

"The industry of weaving textile fabrics was then in its infancy on this side of the Atlantic, very little being known here at that period of improved machinery patented in Great Britain, which was prohibited by the Govern-

ment from exportation abroad. Isaac and Jacob Wendell, the embryo manufacturers, purchased through Daniel Webster, then resident in Portsmouth, several fine water privileges, the first acquisition being the estate in Dover, known as the (Daniel) Waldron farm, upon which they erected successively several structures. In the fall of 1821, the first mill was ready to commence operations, and its machinery was started in control of a skilful superintendent, under such favorable auspices, and with such satisfactory results, that two years later another mill was built upon the Salmon Falls river (Great Falls) purchased of Mr. Gershom Horn, which was the pioneer factory of the Great Falls corporation.

"For some time everything went prosperously. The mills earned a handsome profit upon the capital invested; the stock advanced to a premium, and all seemed to augur well for the future, until the notable commercial panic of 1827-28 swept the country, and one mercantile crash succeeded another. The destruction of all confidence in business credit and financial strength was rapid and widespread, involving on all sides extended commercial ruin, among which was the failure of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, and the consequent precipitation of heavy losses upon the Wendell Brothers, Isaac and Jacob. The shock of this calamity, though it very seriously crippled them financially, did not cause utter discouragement. Accepting the unwelcome and unexpected circumstances, they devoted their energies, in the long years to come, in successfully getting into comfortable circumstances, and passed their old age on Easy street."

Jacob Wendell died at the homestead on Pleasant street, Portsmouth, N. H., August 27, 1865. Isaac Wendell married Ann Austin Whittier, of Dover, N. H., in 1708, who was cousin to the father of John G. Whittier, the poet. "Whitcher's Falls" on the Cochecho river took its name from her father or grandfather. Isaac Wendell removed from Dover to Bustleton, Pa., in 1830, and was engaged in manufacturing business there more than thirty years. He died about 1866.

Nathaniel Wells was born at Wells, Me., February 28, 1805; he died at Somersworth, August 16, 1878. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1826. He then went to Brunswick, Me., where he engaged in trade for a time and edited a weekly newspaper. He came to Great Falls in 1830 and studied law in the office of Winthrop A. Marston, and after his admission to the bar became a partner of Mr. Marston, and soon became one of the leading lawyers in Strafford and York counties. When Mr. Marston removed to Dover in 1842, Mr. Wells became law partner with Hon. Charles H. Bell, who later became Governor of New Hampshire. After the death

of Mr. Marston in 1851, Mr. Wells formed a partnership with Royal R. Eastman and the partnership of Wells & Eastman continued until 1873.

Mr. Wells was acknowledged as a leading lawyer in Strafford county, and his reputation extended throughout the state. He was offered a position on the bench of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, but declined. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, but he was not a politician nor a seeker after office. He was one of the five organizers and first directors of the Great Falls Woolen Co., at "New Dam." He was one of the organizers of the Great Falls State Bank, and first president of Great Falls National Bank, now the First National Bank, of which his son Christopher H. Wells is now president; the senior Mr. Wells was president eighteen years until his death. He was an incorporator of the Somersworth Savings Bank and for many years was its vice-president, which position his son, above mentioned, holds.

Mr. Wells lent a helping hand in the construction of the Great Falls & Conway Railroad, and was one of the incorporators and first president of the Great Falls Gas Company. In 1870 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Dartmouth College. With a broad and deep knowledge of the law, excelling in drawing up legal instruments, and safe and honest as an adviser, he built up a large practice and gained a wide reputation as a lawyer.

On the 20th of February, 1844, Mr. Wells was united in marriage with Eliza Lane Thom of Derry. To them were born six children, four of whom are now living: William T. of Malden, Mass.; Harriet C. of St. Louis, Mo.; Christopher H. of Somersworth, and Mrs. H. W. L. Thatcher of St. Louis.

Charles Francis Elliot, M. D., was born at Mt. Vernon, N. H., November 3, 1803. When he was but a child his parents removed to Amherst, N. H. He obtained his preparatory education for college at Amherst and at Pembroke Academy. He entered Dartmouth in 1825 and graduated in 1829 with honor. He at once commenced the study of medicine at Amherst in the office of Doctor Spaulding; he completed his studies at Dartmouth and at Bowdoin Medical Schools, and received his degree of M. D. in 1832.

In December, 1833, he took up his residence here and for forty-two years practiced medicine in this place. He died at his home here June 23, 1876. Dr. Elliot was a large, fine looking man and a physician of great skill and ability. He was one of the leaders of his profession in this section of New Hampshire, one of the best type of doctors of his time. He had a large practice, was universally esteemed as a man of high character and

worth. He was president of the Strafford District Medical Society, 1847-8. He was deeply interested in educational work and at one time was school commissioner, being called upon to visit all the schools in the county.

He married Harriet Adelia Thom of Derry, August 4, 1834. Of their four children one is living, Miss Mary P. Elliot, who resides in the old homestead on Beacon street.

Hon. Daniel G. Rollins was born in Lebanon, Me., October 3, 1796; he died February 22, 1875; he was a son of John and Betsey (Shapleigh) Rollins; her immigrant ancestors and his lived on the banks of the Pascataqua river; the one in Old Kittery, now Eliot, the other at Bloody Point in Dover, now Newington, their original grants of land were nearly opposite, and before 1650. Mr. Burleigh was a thoroughbred Englishman in both paternal and maternal ancestors, James Rollins being the paternal and Alexander Shapleigh the maternal immigrant. His father was a farmer and brought his son up to do all kinds of farm work, from hunting hens' nests in the barn when a kid to driving the oxen with the goad, and holding the plow among stumps and rocks in the "breaking up" for spring planting; while his father took good care in his bringing up, outdoors on the farm and in attending the winter schools, the good mother in the house saw to it that he received good moral and religious training; so in early manhood, in muscle and mind he was thoroughly trained to do well whatever his hands found to do, and there was a lot of it during the nearly four score years of his life.

Mr. Rollins left the farm and started out in the world when he was twenty-five years old. That year was spent in Boston, at work in a store. The next year, 1823, and for two years following he was located in Portsmouth as agent of a sugar refining company; his chums at that time were men who later became known as Hon. Ichabod Bartlett and Hon. W. H. Y. Hackett, two very distinguished New Hampshire lawyers.

He was married February 3, 1825, at Watertown, Mass., to Miss Susan Binney Jackson, by the Rev. Dr. Borie of that town. She was attending a boarding school in Portsmouth when Mr. Rollins made her acquaintance, resulting in a mutual falling in love. They celebrated their golden wedding February 3, 1875, only twenty days before his death.

Judge Rollins, as he came to be known later in life, was a man of unusual enterprise. He made the acquaintance of the Wendells, Isaac and Jacob, while in Portsmouth, and by them was induced to remove to Great Falls, but he did not at first settle on the Somersworth side of the river; he lived on the Berwick side, where he had a sawmill and did a good deal in the lumber business; quite a lot of his lumber he used in building houses

in the Great Falls village (Somersworth) for the accommodation of the men and women who worked in the cotton mills. Later he removed his family across the river and spent the rest of his years in the village, and his spacious old homestead is still held in the family. He was largely instrumental in the projection, construction and management of the branch railroad from the village to Rollinsford Junction, two miles, to connect with the Boston & Maine road, in 1843. The first passenger train over this branch arrived in Great Falls July 4, 1843, amid great rejoicing by the people. Judge Rollins was one of the passengers and received hearty cheers when the public saw him. Later Judge Rollins was leader in the construction of the Great Falls & Conway Railroad, which was completed to Rochester in 1850 and to Conway in 1870. He also helped extend the Conway road in the other direction to South Berwick and connect it with the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland road at Conway Junction. He was an incorporator of the Great Falls Bank and of the Somersworth Savings Bank, and had much influence in getting the town to vote to establish Forest Glade Cemetery; he gave it the name.

He was appointed Judge of Probate for Strafford county in 1857 and held the office until 1866. He was not a lawyer; he never studied law, but his heart was warm, his sympathies quick, his judgment was logical, always making a careful decision according to the law as laid down in the books and according to common sense and justice when common law demanded a decision. Judge Rollins rarely made a mistake in his decisions of probate cases. His integrity was never challenged or suspected; he was a man of personal purity; his speech was never unclean, profane or irreverent; he was subject to no evil habit. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and one of its liberal supporters.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rollins were born eleven children. Two died young and nine survived him. His sons were: Franklin J. of Portland, for many years United States collector of internal revenue for the district of Maine; Edward A., Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1850, 1852; U. S. commissioner of internal revenue and president of the Centennial National Bank in Philadelphia; and donor to Dartmouth College of the beautiful Rollins Chapel. He was graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1851; he died at Hanover, N. H., September 7, 1885, aged fifty-seven years. Daniel Gustavus, district attorney for the city of New York several years, and surrogate, New York, 1882-1888. He died at Somersworth in August, 1897, aged fifty-five years. George F. served many years in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Micajah Currier Burleigh was born in South Berwick, Me., June 15,

1818; died in Somersworth, March 7, 1881. He was a son of Hon. William Burleigh, M. C., and Deborah Currier, his wife; his father served three terms in Congress from the first district in Maine, and died when his son Micajah was nine years old. The son was educated in the common schools and at Strafford Academy and New London Academy, at which institution he was converted and joined the Baptist Church, of which he always remained a member. In the fullness of his years he gave this institution \$2,000. For a few months he studied law with his uncle, Hon. John A. Burleigh. Fourteen years he was a seafaring man, entering the service as a common sailor and rising to be captain in the last years. In that service of command of the ship and all in it Mr. Burleigh acquired a habit of "command" which lasted through life; he did not forget the bluff, hearty sailor ways in dealing with men in other callings of business, but he did not often displease by these characteristics.

On leaving the seafaring life he engaged in business in South Berwick in the store of Parks & Hains, general assortment of goods such as were in demand in a village store; he was all-round clerk for a while, then, having mastered the business, he became a partner in the firm for a year or two, then gave it up and became partner in the firm of W. & E. Griffin, iron founders, then running two small foundries on the Salmon Falls river, one at Salmon Falls, the other at Great Falls. In about three years Mr. Burleigh obtained control of the whole business, the partners withdrawing. It was in 1848, when thirty years old, that he started in business for himself as an iron founder. In 1849 he procured an act of incorporation under the name of the Somersworth Machine Company and Mr. Oliver H. Lord became partner with him in the business. Mr. Burleigh was agent and Mr. Lord treasurer of the corporation. They met with great success and gathered in the shekels hand over fist. This partnership continued until 1864, Burleigh and Lord holding their respective offices. In that year Mr. Lord purchased the Dover Iron Foundry and turned his attention more especially to it, and Mr. Burleigh alone was the executive head of the Somersworth concern, and he kept on doing big business just the same, devoting the best and most active years of his life to it; with it his name was inseparably connected, and from it he acquired a large property.

When Mr. Burleigh had got himself well established in business in Somersworth he began to take an interest in public affairs; having been a successful sea captain, he knew how to rule men in other ranks in life, and his fellow citizens placed confidence in him and he never betrayed them. In 1854 and 1855 they made him their Representative in the State Legislature. They made him State Senator in 1858 and 1859. In 1876 they made him a

member of the Constitutional Convention. In all these he did good service on important committees; he was not a public speaker or debater. Up to 1860, when the Civil war began, he was known as Captain Burleigh. Governor Gilmore made him one of his staff officers with the rank of colonel, after that he was known as Colonel Burleigh and his fame was mighty among the men of Somersworth and Strafford county, New Hampshire, and York county, Maine. Colonel Burleigh had a commanding personal appearance; he was above the medium height, broad shouldered and deep chested, weighing when in health considerably over 200 pounds, but there was nothing slow about him; always erect, and usually agile in his carriage. He was one of the most efficient members of Gilmore's staff and was a tower of strength to the Governor in that distressing time of war. He had a large, massive head, features strong and regular, a clear blue eye, and a mass of dark, wavy hair in the prime of life, which in his old age had turned white and made him a marked man in all places where men assembled.

On December 9, 1847, he married Mary Francis Russell of Somersworth. They had a large family of children. Two sons graduated from Dartmouth College: William Russell, who was born in 1851, and graduated in 1872. His father was present at commencement and received the honorary degree of A. M. at the same time the son received the degree of A. B. The son studied law and commenced practice in Somersworth. He is now and has been for a number of years a lawyer in Manchester. The other son, Edward Stark, graduated from Dartmouth in 1878; studied law and for many years has practiced his profession in Florida, where he was obliged to go for his health.

Oliver Hubbard Lord was born in South Berwick, Me., November 19, 1811; he died in Somersworth in 1890. He was a son of Ephraim and Sally (Goodwin) Lord. He was educated in the public schools and Berwick Academy of that town and learned the trade of saddler and harness maker. Later he worked in the woolen factory there and won rapid promotion under the agent, Joshua W. Peirce. May 28, 1832, when he was twenty-one years old, he came to Great Falls (Somersworth) and entered the employ of a dry-goods store as clerk. He remained with Mr. Lawton one year, then engaged with the firm of Tarr & Bates as clerk; salary, \$100 a year. Having learned the business, he soon was engaged as manager of the store of John W. Davis; after working two years he became partner with Mr. Davis, under the firm name of Jacob Davis & Co. In 1836 he withdrew and engaged with John B. Wood, under the firm name of Wood & Lord, which continued until 1839. He then opened a store of his own and did a prosperous business up to 1850, when he retired from the dry-goods busi-

ness, and soon engaged with Hon. M. C. Burleigh, June, 1851, in the iron foundry business, of the Somersworth Machine Company, he being treasurer and Mr. Burleigh agent. Several years afterward he became proprietor of the Dover Iron Foundry, which was managed by his son-in-law, Charles E. Marston, after Mr. Lord's death. In all these concerns Mr. Lord prospered and acquired large wealth.

Mr. Lord was one of the incorporators of the Somersworth Savings Bank. He was trustee from the time of its organization until 1876, when he declined a re-election. He was one of the incorporators of the Great Falls State Bank in 1846, and one of its directors until 1852, when he resigned to take a directorship in the Salmon Falls State Bank, then being organized. He was president of the savings bank up to 1882. He was a stanch republican, having been a Free Soiler before the Republican party was organized. He was one of the Representatives from Somersworth in the Legislature in 1861 and 1862. He was a stanch supporter of the Great Falls & Conway Railroad, and saved it from going into bankruptcy in 1856. He was chairman of the board of trustees of the third bondholders, who took possession of the road.

Mr. Lord's wife was Mary W. G. Stevens, daughter of Dr. Whiting Stevens of Shapleigh, Me. They were married in August, 1838. They had two sons and two daughters, who lived to grow up: George Boardman; Mary A., wife of James Dix, for a number of years principal of Colby Academy, New London, N. H.; Annie A., wife of Charles E. Marston; and Edward Oliver. The last named graduated from Colby University in 1877. For a number of years he was editor and proprietor of the Great Falls Free Press and Journal.

David Hanson Buffum was born in North Berwick, Me., November 10, 1820. He was a son of Timothy and Ann (Austin) Buffum. His father died when the son was six years old. He was brought up by his uncle. He was educated in the common schools and Berwick Academy, and taught district schools in the winter. He began his business career as clerk in a store at Great Falls (Somersworth) in 1839, at a salary of eight dollars a month. He began when he was nineteen and worked two years as clerk. When he was twenty-one he became a partner in the concern and worked two years more. He then sold out, in 1843, and built a brick block with three stores in it, one of which he occupied himself for the sale of general merchandise. December 5, 1846, he was chosen cashier of the Great Falls State Bank and gave up storekeeping to attend to banking. He was cashier until April 20, 1863. In August, 1867, he was elected treasurer of the Somersworth Savings Bank and held the office ten years. In 1857 Mr.

Buffum and John H. Burleigh organized the Newichawannock Woolen Company, at South Berwick, Me., and in 1862 he was one of the organizers of Great Falls Woolen Company, and became its treasurer and general manager. He also owned a felt mill at Milton, and was partner in the wool-pulling establishment of L. R. Herron & Co. of Berwick, Me. He was a stockholder and director in the Great Falls Manufacturing Company from 1877 till his death.

Mr. Buffum was town clerk in 1843, 1844; moderator from 1848 to 1857, and selectman in 1846, 1871 and 1872. He was Representative in the Legislature of 1861 and 1862. State Senator in 1877 and 1878; he was president of the Senate in his second year, being the first Strafford county man to be thus honored as presiding officer. In 1880 he was delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. The reader does not need to be informed that Mr. Buffum lived a very busy life; he was not only a very busy man, but a very able and successful one.

Mr. Buffum's wife was Charlotte E. Stickney, daughter of Alexander H. Stickney of Great Falls. They were married January 26, 1853. Their three sons—Edgar S., Harry A. and David H.—all grew up and became worthy and successful business men.

Capt. Isaac Chandler was born in Windsor, Conn., September 22, 1811. He received a common school education, and commenced work in a cotton factory at Ludlow, Mass., when he was sixteen years old. When he was nineteen he left there and came to Great Falls (Somersworth) in 1830 and engaged in covering rollers for the Cotton Manufacturing Company; his pay was twenty-two cents a day, and during the first year, at that, he laid by forty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents. He was then promoted to the mule-room, receiving a few cents more a day; he soon mastered that work and they set him at work mule-spinning, and he soon by far exceeded the efficiency of the old workmen, who tried to bluff and bother him. In 1835 he was placed in charge of the belt and roller shop, which position he held for a long series of years.

A young man who could save forty-nine dollars in a year on a salary of twenty-two cents a day, as he did, was sure to succeed; that saving characteristic ruled in his financial affairs all through life. He possessed financial foresight which led him to make investments in Government land in the West as opportunity presented. He began this practice as early as 1833, and kept it up and received large returns on his investments.

Notwithstanding he was connected with the mills, he found time to do lots of other things. He commanded a militia company four years and won his title of captain. In his mature years he was a director in the Great Falls

National Bank; vice-president of the Somersworth Savings Bank; director in the Great Falls & Conway Railroad; one of the founders of the village library; Representative in the Legislature in 1851; for thirty years he was member of the school committee and was a powerful force in keeping the schools of the town a little ahead of other towns in educational methods. As school committeeman he soon made up for his own lack in boyhood education by making himself familiar with all the text-books used in all grades of the schools, so far as the English language was concerned. There was nothing stingy about Mr. Chandler's character or habits; he was a benevolent man, but he chose to be his own judge of how to spend his money on charity; he never turned the worthy poor away empty; on the contrary, he sought them out when they did not seek his aid.

Mr. Chandler's wife was Elizabeth Downing Furber, daughter of William and Alice C. Furber. They were married November 26, 1837. Their children were: Mary Eliza; Charles Furber; Arabella; and Albert F. The sons were educated in the Somersworth schools and went West when young men, where they became successful business men and useful citizens in the communities in which they lived.

CHAPTER XXV

HISTORY OF ROLLINSFORD (I)

ORIGIN OF THE NAME, THE FARMERS

Rollinsford adjoins South Berwick, Me., from which it is separated by the Salmon Falls river. Up to July 3, 1849, its territory was a part of Somersworth and its history, chiefly, to that date has been given under the head of Somersworth. Since it was incorporated as a separate town it has continued to flourish and progress in a manner very creditable to its citizens. It has always been regarded as one of the best farming towns in New Hampshire, and its early reputation in this respect has been maintained by the farmers of the present century; they are up to date in every farm improvement. The Rollinsford Grange is one of their latest institutions and it is one of the best in the state, and none better in the county. They have a fine hall in which to hold their meetings, both officially and socially; in fact, it is the social center of all interests outside of Salmon Falls village, which latter is made up largely of foreign elements that work in the mills.

The old, native Somersworth stock is as vigorous as at any time in its history. Many of the families on the farms can trace their ancestry back to the immigrant settlers of Old Dover, of which Somersworth was a parish. In their Grange meetings they discuss all the new questions of the day and keep up the old traditions of historic interest. It is a pleasure to ride on the various good roads in the farming district and look at the elegant and well kept farm buildings, and gaze over the broad, smooth fields in the growing and the harvest seasons of the year. If one wants to get a fine view of Rollinsford farms, the best place to get it is from the upper balcony of the Sawyer Memorial Observatory on Garrison Hill, the east part of which hill is in this town.

When Rollinsford was incorporated in 1849, the petitioners asked that it be so named, as the Rollins family was one of the most numerous and most prominent in the town. Of course, there were others equally prominent, but not so numerous. They owned large farms; they held important

official positions from time to time, Judges, Representatives, Senators. Hence the origin of the name of the town.

ITS VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Otherwise than farming, the chief industry of Rollinsford is the manufacture of cotton goods at Salmon Falls village. The postoffice of the town is Salmon Falls, hence a great many persons take it for granted that is the name of the town. It is a very ancient name, dating away back to 1634, or earlier; it may be so far back as the founding of Dover, and was so named because for ages before the white men came here the salmon fish used to come up this river in great "schools" from the salt water of the Pascataqua and Newichawannock rivers to get into fresh water to lay their spawn to hatch a new lot of salmon annually. It was precisely the same here as it is now in the Columbia river and other rivers of the western United States and Alaska. The salmon fish kept up this annual work in springtime until they were shut out from getting to fresh water by dams across the fresh water rivers at Quamphegan Falls and Cochecho Falls after 1640. When the fish could not get to the fresh water they ceased coming up the salt water rivers and became extinct in the waters along the New Hampshire and Maine coasts. They could not continue existence without the annual migration to fresh water. An abundant supply was kept up for Dover fishermen until about 1640. So, of old, these falls in Rollinsford were called Salmon Falls, and the Indians had their spring fishing there for ages before the Englishmen built a log house on the bank of the river.

There was a saw mill at the falls at an early period, but the water power was not used to any extent until the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company was incorporated, June 17, 1822. The incorporators and pioneers in this work were James Rundlett, Jeremiah Mason, John Haven and others; the General Court of New Hampshire empowered them to carry on the manufacture of cotton, woolen and other goods at Salmon Falls in the town of Somersworth. They began work by erecting a mill where No. 1 now stands, for the manufacture of woolen cloth, and ran it with varying success until August 7, 1834, when it was totally destroyed by fire. This stroke of bad luck was very discouraging to the owners, and the political situation at Washington rendered it uncertain what prospect of success there might be if they rebuilt the burned walls, but two years later, August 26, 1836, the stockholders held a meeting and voted to rebuild; after the building was erected there was a difference of opinion among the managers as to what they should manufacture, woolen cloth, as formerly, or cotton cloth; this

disagreement blocked all progress until 1844, when a number of Boston capitalists got hold of a controlling interest in the property of the corporation; among these enterprising men were Abbott Lawrence, Amos Lawrence, William Appleton and others who had become interested in the manufacture of cotton goods in other sections of New England. They put in the best machinery that could be bought in England and in due time had the mill manufacturing heavy cotton drillings and sheetings. The venture proved a success, to such a degree that four years later, in 1848, they built another mill of sixteen thousand spindles, and they increased their capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. This No. 2 mill was 360 feet long, 60 feet wide and five stories high. The business prospered up to the beginning of the Civil war. A large village had grown up in Rollinsford, which changed the conditions of the town, socially and financially. A new class of people had come in. Of course, during the war, when cotton was scarce and high priced, the mills could not do much.

July 8, 1864, the company sustained a heavy loss by the total destruction by fire, of No. 1 mill, agent's house, machine shop, cloth room and other property. In the spring of 1865, when the managers saw the end of the war was near, and they could be assured of a good supply of cotton, they commenced to rebuild No. 1 mill in larger proportions, and put up brick wall three hundred and sixty-three feet long, fifty feet wide and five stories high, in which they installed 15,000 spindles, and business began to boom, and has been kept generally good ever since. They had been so prosperous that in 1876, by judicious alterations and improvements, the number of spindles was increased from 31,000 to 54,304. In connection with the mills they have a large picker house, a machine shop and a cloth room and a cotton house. Various improvements have been made since 1876, old machinery being displaced for that which is up to date in doing rapid and economical as well as first class work in cotton manufacture.

The company not only built the mills, but they practically built the village around it. They put up good houses for their help to live in; they laid out streets, and lent a helping hand to the town in various ways. All this was in the line of progress, but it reduced the prosperous village of Old Somersworth, at Rollinsford Junction, to a hamlet of prosperous farmers, and brought to an end the Parish of Summersworth, that was full of good works of worthy, high-minded, industrious men and women. The old church at the junction gave place to the new Congregational Church, which was organized May 1, 1846, with Mr. Samuel J. Spalding as pastor, which has done good work ever since. Mr. Spalding served as minister to June 9, 1851; among his successors are E. E. Atwater, 1852-1857; D. B. Bradford,

1858-1862; S. F. Robie, 1866-1870; Selah Merrill, 1870-1874; George W. Christie, 1878-1880; R. G. Woodbridge, 1880-1890.

The Protestant Episcopal Church started in holding services in the village in 1830 under the supervision of the Rev. Henry Blackaller, who was then preaching at Great Falls. Services continued to be held in halls there, from time to time, until "Christ Church" was organized in February, 1831; their church edifice was dedicated July 24. Services were held quite regularly up to 1846, since when there have been very few services, at irregular intervals, owing to a change in the class of population.

A Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in the village in August, 1849, with twenty-four members and the following board of stewards: Thomas Foye, J. W. Worster, Foster Wilson, Orange Page, Amasa Fitch, N. G. Clary and R. C. Fernald. The society never erected a meeting house, but held services in halls, and the Episcopal Church when not in use until 1862, when the war had so prostrated business that the supply of the pulpit could not be maintained. Since then a union was established with the Congregational Church. Among those who served as pastors were Reverends Henry Drew, James Thurston, Samuel Budle, Byron Mark, Silas Green, Eliazer Smith, Simeon P. Heath and J. B. Holman.

The Roman Catholics erected an edifice for worship in 1857, near the present passenger station in the Salmon Falls village. The cost of the large brick building was about ten thousand dollars; the membership then was about six hundred. The first priest was the Rev. Michael Lucy, who served until 1865. He had under his charge also the Catholics at Great Falls, holding services at both places each Sunday. He was succeeded by the Rev. Patrick Canovan, who was the priest over the church until 1870. His successor was the Rev. John Sullivan; next was Rev. William Herbert, whose successor was the Rev. Francis X. Bouvier, who was followed by able priests to the present day.

The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company has had very able men for agents to manage its mills. Their names are as follows: James Rundlett from November 21, 1822, to July 14, 1823; Ebenezer Ball from August 21, 1823, to January 1, 1825; Joshua W. Pierce from January 1, 1825, to May 14, 1844; Pliny Lawton from May 14, 1844, to July 14, 1854; Varnum A. Shedd from July 14, 1854, to April 2, 1859; Joshua Converse from April 20, 1859, to July 15, 1875; O. S. Brown from July 31, 1875, until his death in 1904. His successors were Charles H. Plumer, one year; J. P. Lewis, eight years; present agent, L. W. Omaley. The results of the management by these men were highly creditable to them and satisfactory to the stockholders.

who have received good dividends during the larger part of the years the company has been in existence.

SOMERSWORTH MACHINE COMPANY

The Somersworth Machine Company has a foundry and machine shop about one-third of a mile down the river from the factory mills. This was established at an early period after the mills were in running order and supplied a long felt want, not only for the mills but also for all the business interests of Strafford county, as also of York county, Maine. For many years past it has been under the very efficient management of Edwin A. Stevens, Esq. About seventy-five men are employed and all sorts of castings are made, as business of the community may demand. For many years the manufacture of stoves was a specialty.

BANKS AND BANKING

There are two banks in the village, the Salmon Falls State Bank, and the Rollinsford Savings Bank. The former was incorporated as a state bank July 3, 1851, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. The first meeting was held September 15, 1851. William H. Morton was chosen cashier and held the office continuously, until his death in 1898. His successor, who had been assistant cashier for a number of years, was John Q. A. Wentworth, who has held the office continuously to the present time. The bank commenced operation on the first day of January, 1852, and it has always been conducted in a sound and successful manner. The directors first chosen were: Hiram R. Roberts, Augustus Rollins Pliney Lawton Samuel Hiedden, John Tyler, Humphrey S. Watson and Oliver Lord. Mr. Roberts was elected president and held the office until his death in 1876. He was succeeded by his son, Joseph Doe Roberts, who holds the office at the present time.

The Rollinsford Savings Bank was incorporated by the New Hampshire Legislature in 1850, one year after the town was incorporated, and it commenced operations soon after it was incorporated. The officers chosen by the incorporators were: President, Hiram R. Roberts; vice-presidents, Joseph Doe and Pliney Lawton; trustees, Francis Plumer, William H. Morton, John Woodman, Horace Barber, Robert C. Fernald and Charles T. Stewart; secretary and treasurer, Justus D. Watson. In 1855 William H. Morton was chosen secretary and treasurer, which offices he held until his death in 1903. His successor was John Q. A. Wentworth, who has held

the offices to the present time. On the death of President Hiram R. Roberts in 1876, Mr. Edwin A. Stevens was elected his successor, which office he holds at the present time.

On July 1, 1855, the deposits were \$70,463; in July, 1877, the amount had increased to above \$800,000. In the winter of 1877-78 there occurred a large depreciation of the resources of savings banks in general throughout New England, owing to the failure of western securities; Rollinsford bank suffered with the rest, hence the bank commissioners ordered the deposits of the bank to be cut down 25 per cent, which was done. But in a few years the affairs of the bank were managed so well that the cut down was restored to the depositors. Since then the bank has continued to prosper; the amount of its deposits at the present time is more than \$734,539.04.

RAILROADS

The Boston & Maine Railroad has about four miles of road in Rollinsford, from the Dover line at Garrison Hill to the east shore of the Salmon Falls river. It is double tracked and in every way in first class condition. There are two stations, one at Salmon Falls village, the other at Rollinsford Junction, where for a great many years was the center of business in Old Somersworth. At Rollinsford station is a branch track of about two miles and a half to Great Falls, the center of the city of Somersworth, where it connects with the Great Falls & Conway Railway for all northern points in New Hampshire. This latter road has about one mile of track in Rollinsford, connecting with the eastern branch of the Boston & Maine at Conway Junction in Eliot, Maine. This road connects with the Portland & Ogdensburg road at North Conway. In the touring season of each year there is an immense amount of travel through this town to the White Mountain region. The branch road from Somersworth gives the citizens of that city ample connection with all points south and west.

CHAPTER XXVI

HISTORY OF ROLLINSFORD (II)

MILITARY RECORD

Although Rollinsford is a small town, and at the beginning of the Civil war in 1861 its total population was a little over 2,000 inhabitants, of whom 752 were males, men and boys, it did valiant service for the Union cause, as the following list of soldiers it furnished clearly shows. The following is a list of the men mustered into the United States service under the call of July 2, 1862, and subsequent calls, and assigned to the quota of Rollinsford, and to whom the town paid bounties, and was reimbursed in part by the amount affixed to each name, as awarded by the commissioners for the reimbursement of municipal war expenditures, appointed by the Legislature under the act of July, 1870 and 1871.

The commissioners took no cognizance of men who enlisted and were mustered in previous to the said call of July 2, 1862.¹

John D. Mahony, Co. A, 4th Regt.; Feb. 10, 1864; re-enlisted.

Charles E. Colcord, Co. C, 4th Regt.; Feb. 17, 1864; re-enlisted.

Daniel Murray, Co. K, 5th Regt.; Dec. 7, 1863.

August L. Litchfield, Co. F, 7th Regt.; Feb. 28, 1864; re-enlisted.

Patrick H. Maguire, Co. F, 7th Regt.; Feb. 29, 1864; re-enlisted.

Peter W. Morandy, Co. F, 7th Regt.; Feb. 29, 1864; re-enlisted.

Webster Miller, Co. F, 7th Regt.; Feb. 29, 1864; re-enlisted.

Thomas Ford, Co. F, 7th Regt.; Feb. 29, 1864; re-enlisted.

James Murphy, Co. I, 7th Regt.; Feb. 28, 1864; re-enlisted.

Enoch Tebbets, Co. C, 9th Regt.; Dec. 7, 1863.

Albert H. Perkins, Co. C, 9th Regt.; Dec. 8, 1863.

Albanois Worster, Co. C, 9th Regt.; Dec. 8, 1863.

Michael Hogan, Co. F, 10th Regt.; Sept. 16, 1862.

James O'Brien, Co. F, 10th Regt.; Sept. 16, 1862.

John Liddon, Co. F, 10th Regt.; Sept. 16, 1862.

John Handlin, Co. F, 10th Regt.; Sept. 16, 1862.

Patrick Croger, Co. I, 10th Regt.; Aug. 20, 1862.

Henry Downing, Co. I, 10th Regt.; Aug. 4, 1862.
Charles W. Abbott, Co. E, 10th Regt.; Sept. 1, 1862.
James Coulter, Co. I, 10th Regt.; Aug. 23, 1862.
Henry Redan, Co. B, 11th Regt.; Dec. 18, 1863.
Frank Davis, Co. B, 11th Regt.; July 29, 1864.
James McCluney, Co. D, 12th Regt.; Dec. 11, 1863.
Thomas O'Brien, Co. D, 12th Regt.; Dec. 11, 1863.
Thomas Kingley, Co. D, 12th Regt.; Dec. 11, 1863.
Benjamin Williams, Co. D, 12th Regt.; Dec. 11, 1863.
Thomas Douley, Co. D, 12th Regt.; Dec. 11, 1863.
William Davis, Co. D, 12th Regt.; Dec. 11, 1863.
Alonzo E. Curtis, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 30, 1864.
James Dorrity, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 30, 1864.
Edward Flannigan, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 30, 1864.
James Thompson, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 30, 1864.
George B. Brown, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 26, 1864.
Joseph Wentworth, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 26, 1864.
Michael McLaughlin, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 28, 1864.
James M. Thompson, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
George F. Shedd, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
James M. Pierce, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Levi J. Bradley, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
John M. Dore, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
N. B. Chapman, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
William H. Sythes, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Albion K. B. Shaw, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
William H. Aspinwall, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Charles B. Averill, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Ira A. Bedell, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
David W. Bodge, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Richard Doherty, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
John Drew, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
John A. Dawson, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Franklin Grant, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Charles E. Hartford, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
James O. Hanscom, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
John Hanscom, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
James F. Hayes, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
David Hodgdon, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Albion A. Lord, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.

William E. Lord, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
John McKinsey, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
David McGroty, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
Charles H. C. Otis, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
William C. Powers, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
John Pendham, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
Smith C. Page, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
William H. Peckham, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
Orrin Rollins, Co. B, 11th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
Orenzo Rollins, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
Reuben Randall, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
William F. Staples, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
Charles B. Saunders, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
Albert C. Thompson, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
Henry C. Willard, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
Horatio H. Warren, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
Joseph Wiggin, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
Thomas Wentworth, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 18, 1862.
Elisha E. Dodge, capt. Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sépt. 27, 1862
Frank J. Courson, Co. B, 1st Cav.; March 28, 1864.
Joseph H. Currier, Co. B, 1st Cav.; March 25, 1864.
James McGregor, Co. B, 1st Cav.; March 26, 1864.
Nelson C. Eastman, Co. B, 1st Cav.; March 26, 1864.
John S. Powers, Co. B, 1st Cav.; March 28, 1864.
George A. Webster, Co. I, 1st Cav.; March 23, 1864.
George H. Steele, Co. K, 1st Cav.; March 18, 1864.
Luke R. Russell, Co. G, H. Art.; Sépt. 4, 1864.
Gilman Knight, Co. G, H. Art.; Sépt. 4, 1864.
John H. Sanbern, V. R. C.; Dec. 17, 1863.
Charles N. Adams, U. S. A.; Feb. 9, 1864.
Frank Stanley, Aug. 9, 1864.
Richard Stanley, Aug. 9, 1864.
William Dorman, Aug. 21, 1864.
Charles Kermin, Aug. 2, 1864.
George Williams, Aug. 2, 1864.
William L. Lane, Aug. 2, 1864.
Amos W. Pike, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute.
John O'Neil, Aug. 17, 1864.
James Sharracks, Sépt. 8, 1864.
Henry Hemp, Sépt. 8, 1864.

Frank S. Mildraw, Sept. 6, 1864.
 Pierce B. Buckley, Sept. 6, 1864.
 Lewis Gerold, Sept. 6, 1864.
 Thomas Morrity, Sept. 7, 1864.
 Michael Medden, Sept. 7, 1864.
 Robert Carr, Sept. 7, 1864.
 William Williams, Sept. 17, 1863.
 Charles Smith, July 3, 1863.
 Henry B. Philpot, Aug. 15, 1864.
 John Drury, Aug. 10, 1864.
 Thomas Kearns, Aug. 12, 1864.
 George W. Brooks, September, 1863.
 Patrick O'Grady, September, 1863.
 C. J. Collager, September, 1863.
 Richard Proctor, September, 1863.
 Alexander G. Anderson, September, 1863.
 John Shepard, September, 1863.
 Samuel H. Rollins, May 5, 1863; substitute.

Men who served four years.....	I	\$ 133.34
Men who served three years.....	108	10,800.00
Men who served one year.....	6	200.00
Men who served two months.....	I	5.55
Total.....		<hr/> \$11,138.89

FIRST REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS—*Three Months*

George Guppey, 1st sergt. Co. A.	George R. Shapleigh, Co. A.
Minot R. Bedell, Co. A.	Josiah Whitehouse, Co. A.
George Boncher, Co. A.	George H. Jenkins, corp. Co. B.
Charles E. Colcord, Co. A.	George R. Downing, Co. B.
James Daniels, Co. A.	Jones Reynolds, Co. B.
Webster Miller, Co. A.	Jacob W. Yeaton, Co. B.
Henry Nichols, Co. A.	Lewis K. Litchfield, corp. Co. B.
Ivory Pray, Co. A.	William Yeaton, Co. B.
George H. Robinson, Co. A.	

CHAPTER XXVII

HISTORY OF ROLLINSFORD (III)

NOTABLE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN

In the Rollinsford part of Old Somersworth lived a good number of notable persons whose record is given under the head of that city, but Rollinsford, since it became a separate town, has kept up the reputation that was established in former years. Among the number are the following:

Bartholomew Wentworth, born January 7, 1788, lived and died on an estate which was granted to his great-great-grandfather, Elder William Wentworth, December, 1652, and on which he lived and where he died and was buried, when past four-score years of age, March 16, 1696-7, the eighty-first anniversary of the day of his baptism. Bartholomew was the twelfth child and seventh son of a family of fourteen children, ten of whom arrived to maturity. He was a son of Bartholomew and Ruth (Hall) Wentworth; grandson of Lieut. Benjamin and Deborah (Stimpson) Wentworth; great-grandson of Benjamin and Sarah (Allen) Wentworth, who was the youngest son of Elder William Wentworth, and all of these, in succession, lived on the elder's homestead of 1652, and which yet remains in possession of Bartholomew's grandson, John Wentworth.

Bartholomew Wentworth, Sr., died May 25, 1813, and his wife died in January, 1840. She was a descendant of Deacon John Hall of Dover, who came from England about 1639. He was a man of prominence in the settlement on Dover Neck, and for forty years was deacon of the First Church in Dover.

Bartholomew Wentworth, Jr., on July 28, 1811, was united in marriage with Nancy Hall, daughter of Capt. William and Sarah (Roberts) Hall. Their children: Arioch, born June 13, 1813; Catherine, born April 28, 1815; Ruth, born April 25, 1818; Sally, born December 12, 1822; William Hall, born March 30, 1824; Rebecca Ann, born March 2, 1826; Seleucus, born March 3, 1831. All these are dead; the last survivor was Rebecca Ann, who died in 1910. One of this group of children has a remarkable record. Arioch Wentworth, born in 1813; died in Boston, 1904, a multi-millionaire.

He was educated in the schools of Dover and Franklin Academy; learned the trade of marble cutter; commenced work at his trade in Boston when a young man; saved his earnings and became boss of the marble establishment in which he commenced as a day laborer; enlarged the works, doing an immense business; invested his surplus earnings in real estate in Boston; by shrewd, careful and honest business management he had become possessed of several million dollars' worth of property when he was past four score years of age. He lived to be past ninety-one years. He founded the Wentworth Home for the Aged, near Garrison Hill, Dover, and endowed it with \$200,000. He founded the Wentworth Hospital, in Dover, close by the Wentworth Home, giving the city of Dover, for that purpose, \$100,000. All this in his life time; and by will he founded a workingmen's college in Boston, endowing it with several million dollars, which is now in fine working order and is doing a vast amount of good in training experts in all departments of mechanics.

Bartholomew Wentworth, Jr., was a man tall of stature, powerfully muscular, keen of mind, a great worker. Being a giant in strength, he was never weary until old age bade him cease from active labor. He was a good father, worthy citizen and esteemed by all who knew him.

Judge Hiram R. Roberts, born May 16, 1806, in Somersworth, now Rollinsford; son of Stephen and Deborah (Wentworth) Roberts, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Hodgdon) Roberts, who was a great-grandson of Gov. Thomas Roberts of the Dover Combination of 1640, at Dover Neck. Judge Roberts was educated in the public schools of Somersworth and at South Berwick Academy; when a young man he taught district schools in the winter. His father died when the son was fifteen years old. He inherited the Roberts homestead in Somersworth, now Rollinsford, which was first settled on by his great-grandfather, Roberts, in 1743, and has now been in the Roberts family 170 years, the present owner being his youngest son, Hon. Joseph D. Roberts, of whom a sketch is given elsewhere in this book.

Judge Roberts was an Andrew Jackson democrat, but he never let politics interfere with business. He was not a lawyer by profession, yet he was a wise and esteemed judge for many years. He was above all a first class, progressive farmer and a Christian gentleman, in every way a credit to his town and a helpful neighbor.

Judge Roberts was an excellent farmer, but he was more noted as a leader of the Democratic party in Strafford county; he led, others followed. He was one of the first selectmen of Rollinsford; he was its Representative in the Legislature several times, first in 1837; in 1839, when he was thirty-three years old, Governor Page appointed him Associate Judge of the Court

of Common Pleas for Strafford county, which then included Belknap and Carroll counties. He held this office thirteen years, performing the duties in a manner satisfactory to those who had anything to do with the courts. He resigned in 1852 and Gov. Noah Martin of Dover appointed him Judge of Probate for Strafford county, which position he filled with credit to himself and the satisfaction of all who transacted probate business. He served in this capacity five years, and then resigned. The great political battle of his life was in 1875, when he was the Democratic candidate for Governor. He conducted a red hot campaign and gave the Republican leaders a race they found it difficult to keep up with. His opponent was P. C. Cheney, who received less than two hundred more votes than Mr. Roberts. There was no election by the people, so the question was decided in favor of Mr. Cheney by the Legislature, which was controlled by the Republican party.

Judge Roberts was one of the incorporators of the Salmon Falls Bank and the Rollinsford Savings Bank and was their president from the date of organization until his death, May 30, 1876. He was a good financier and his judgment in matters of business was an important factor in the success of those institutions while he was in office.

For more than forty years he was a member of the Baptist Church at South Berwick, and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday school. For several years he was superintendent committee for the public schools of the town and always took a keen interest in promoting popular education among all classes.

His wife was Ruth Ham, daughter of John and Mercy (Wentworth) Ham of Dover; they were married in November, 1831; they were cousins. Their children were: Stephen; Elizabeth; Edward H.; Walter S. H. and Frank W., who settled in Iowa when young men; Susan J., who married Samuel H. Rollins; and Joseph Doe, who inherited the homestead, a biographical sketch of whom appears in another part of this book.

Augustus Rollins was born August 29, 1797; he was son of Capt. Hiram and Joanna (Wentworth) Rollins. He lived on the farm north of Garrison Hill, opposite the Senator Rollins farm. He held various town offices and represented Rollinsford in the Legislature, but he was not a politician; on the other hand, he was one of the best farmers in the town and kept his farm and buildings in first class condition. He believed in higher education for his children and gave all the best advantages for obtaining it that the times afforded. His eldest son, Samuel Winkley Rollins, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1846 and was one of New Hampshire's noted lawyers and jurists, who resided at Meredith village. For many years he was Judge of Probate for Belknap county. Mr. Rollins' youngest son, Augustus W.

Rollins, entered the service of the Union army, in the Civil war, November 7, 1861, as captain of Company F, Seventh New Hampshire Regiment; he was promoted to major July 23, 1863; to lieutenant-colonel September 30, 1864; and for his skill and bravery as a commander at the storming of Fort Fisher was breveted colonel March 13, 1865; and later was appointed colonel of the New Hampshire Second Regiment, which office he held at the time of his death, February 16, 1870. The father of these two worthy sons, Augustus Rollins, did not go to the war himself, but he was a Republican in politics and contributed liberally of his time and money in support of "the boys at the front." He was one of the most active and influential citizens of Rollinsford.

Mr. Rollins married, 24th of May, 1824, Miss Abiah Winkley, of Barrington; their children were: Samuel Winkley; Oliver E.; Augustus W.; Mary Ellen and Lydia Hale.

William H. Morton was born at Portsmouth, February 14, 1814; died June 4, 1903; he was son of William and Sarah (Griffith) Morton; his parents removed to Salmon Falls in 1823, when the son was nine years old, and that became his home until his death in 1898. He was educated in South Berwick Academy, in which he had the record of being a good student, and he was amply fitted for success in his future career.

When he was sixteen years old he entered the employ of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company to learn the business; he began as a wool sorter at which he worked four years and became master of that department of the work. In 1834 the mills were destroyed by fire and he went to Grafton, Mass., and worked in a woolen mill there for two years. He then engaged in mercantile business in the same town. When he was twenty-eight years old, 1842, he went to Blackstone, Mass., and continued in trade as at Grafton. In 1845 he returned to Salmon Falls and opened a store for general trade, in which he continued until elected cashier of the Salmon Falls Bank in 1851; he then disposed of his store and devoted all his time to banking. When the savings bank was organized he was elected secretary and treasurer; all of these offices he held up to the time of his death, June 4, 1903. He proved to be one of the best banking officials in New Hampshire, as the records of the bank show, and was vigorous up to his eighty-ninth year.

Mr. Morton was not only a good banker, but a good citizen in every way. He was town treasurer for Rollinsford from organization in 1849; town clerk from 1853; both of which offices he held for life; his townsmen had such confidence in him they did not want any one else as long as Mr. Morton could serve them. Before the towns were separated he was one of the selectmen of Somersworth two years; and for Rollinsford he was selectman three

years. He was a republican in politics after that party displaced the old whig party. He was a Congregationalist and was a liberal supporter of that church in the Salmon Falls village. Rollinsford had no better or more highly esteemed citizen.

Mr. Morton was thrice married; (1) in 1841 to Sarah P. Merriam, of Grafton, Mass.; they had three children, only one of whom survives, Etta, widow of John Merriam. Mrs. Merriam died in 1849. (2) He married Armine Leavitt, of York, Me., in 1851; children: Frederick H., deceased; William A., a merchant in Portland, Me.; and Sara J., a highly educated and most competent woman for all good, patriotic work that may fall to her lot to do. She is one of the leaders in Margery Sullivan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and has been one of the managers of the Wentworth Home for the Aged, since its organization in 1898. Her mother died in 1866 and Mr. Morton took for his third wife Miss Mary Shackford, of Portsmouth, in 1867.

Joshua Converse was born June 15, 1813, in Ringe, N. H.; died in Rollinsford, April 4, 1891. He was son of Joshua and Polly (Piper) Converse. He was given a good common school education by his parents and then set to work in one of the cotton mills of Lowell, Mass. He was an apt pupil in the business and worked his way up quite rapidly and for several years before he was forty he became superintendent for the Suffolk Manufacturing Corporation in that city. In 1859 he was appointed agent for the management of the mills at Salmon Falls and removed from Lowell to that village; in this position Mr. Converse was eminently successful.

While a resident of Lowell, he took a hand in public affairs as well as in the manufacture of cotton goods. He began as member of the common council, of the city government; he served the customary two years and then was promoted to alderman and served two years. His record as a city official was clean-handed, high-minded and efficient. There was no "graft" permitted in any department he controlled. Next he served two years as Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was director and subsequent president of the Travelers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company; a director of the Prescott Bank, and a trustee of the Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank, from the organization of these institutions until he removed to Salmon Falls. While he was agent of the mills in that village he was director in the Salmon Falls Bank, and vice president of the Rollinsford Savings Bank. In his management of the mills and in the performance of his official duties in connection with the banks, Mr. Converse manifested great ability and integrity and held the unqualified respect of his associates.

In 1875 Mr. Converse purchased a tract of land on the eastern slope of

Garrison Hill, in Rollinsford, on which he built a beautiful and commodious dwelling from the windows of which can be seen a very fine view of the city of Dover and the surrounding country. He removed from Salmon Falls village to this elegant residence. He purchased a wharf on the Cochecho river at Dover Landing, and put it in good shape to engage in the lumber business, shipping his lumber from Maine and the British Provinces. At first he conducted the business alone; the business venture prospered and he took in company Charles C. Hobbs; the firm name for a number of years was Converse & Hobbs. Later Mr. Hobbs retired and Mr. Converse took as his partner Mr. Marshall B. Hammond in 1883, and the firm name became Converse & Hammond. This partnership continued until severed by the death of Mr. Converse, April 4, 1891. He left the business in a flourishing condition, and at the age of seventy-eight years ended a long, active and honorable career. After he engaged in the lumber business he was elected Representative from Rollinsford in the State Legislature in 1877 and 1878. He was a staunch Republican.

October 18, 1835, Mr. Converse was united in marriage with Jane B. Damon, daughter of Galen and Jane (Barker) Damon. Children: William Henry, Josephine and Mary Jane; the son and oldest daughter died young; the other daughter became the wife of James A. Place, of South Berwick, Me. Mrs. Converse died March 4, 1868, and August 30, 1870, he married H. Jennie Dearborn, daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Drew) Dearborn. They had no children.

William Roberts Garvin was born March 15, 1830, in what is now Rollinsford; died May 16, 1910; son of Samuel and Susan (Roberts) Garvin, a great-grandson of the immigrant ancestor, James Garvin, who settled in the "Sligo" section of the town about 1700. Mr. Garvin was educated in the common schools of Somersworth and Berwick Academy. When he had completed his academy education he engaged in school teaching several winters and was successful in the work, keeping the big boys under control and thoroughly instructing in the use of the "three R's." But Mr. Garvin's chief ambition was to be equal if not a little ahead of the best farmer in town or county. For this reason he soon became an active member of the first agricultural society that was organized in the county of Strafford and gave it his earnest support. From discussions in the meetings of the society he became the leader in improving the stock of his farm and the whole town; later he won fame and many premiums at cattle fairs by his successful breeding of the celebrated Ayreshire cattle. Mr. Garvin was systematic, energetic and progressive in the management of his excellent farm and splendid stock.

He stood in the front rank of good farmers in that best of farming towns in the state.

Being a Democrat in politics he was not always successful in his political ventures, but his townsmen honored themselves by electing him to local offices, selectman, school committee, road surveyor, etc., and he was once the Democratic candidate for county commissioner, but failed of election after making a very strong canvass.

Mr. Garvin was a member of the Baptist Church of South Berwick, and was an active worker in its Sabbath school, holding official positions and lending a helping hand in the church work in every way.

Mr. Garvin was united in marriage with Frances H. Yeaton, of Rollinsford, April 2, 1862; they had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Annie Bertha; Clara W.; William Roberts; Susie Homer; Gertrude and Samuel R.

John E. Tyler, M. D., was born in Boston, December 9, 1819; died in April, 1878; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1841; then engaged in teaching in Rhode Island a few years; studied medicine at Dartmouth Medical School and medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his diploma in 1846. He then came to Salmon Falls and began practice of his profession, in which he was very successful; he remained here until his appointment, October 5, 1852, superintendent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. He held this office successfully until 1858, when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the McLean Asylum for Insane, which important position he held until he resigned on account of ill health in 1871. He then travelled in Europe for quite a while. He died in 1878.

Doctor Tyler was a gentleman of marked ability; he not only stood high in the ranks of his profession, but he possessed good business capacity in other ways. When Rollinsford was separated from Somersworth in 1849, and held its first state election in March, 1850, Doctor Tyler was elected its first Representative in the Legislature. He was one of the directors of Salmon Falls State Bank.

John G. Pike, M. D., was born in Somersworth, August 17, 1817; died in Dover, 1907, aged ninety years. He was son of Nathaniel G. Pike, grandson of John and great-grandson of the Rev. John Pike, first minister of the Parish of Summersworth. He was fitted for college at Berwick Academy, from which he entered Bowdoin College and was graduated from that institution in 1843. He studied medicine with Dr. Theodore Jewett of South Berwick and was graduated from Bowdoin Medical College in 1847. He commenced practice of medicine that year in Durham village. In 1848 he

removed his office to Salmon Falls village, where he continued in practice of his profession twenty years. Dr. Pike then sought a wider field of work and opened an office in Boston in 1868, where he continued in successful practice until 1871, when he removed to Dover, N. H., where he resided until his death in 1907, at ninety years of age. Doctor Pike was a large man, physically, and had a commanding presence, and ranked well up in his profession. He remained in practice until past four score years. During the last decade of his life he was blind, but his mind was as keen and active as in his younger years.

Jonathan S. Ross, M. D., was born in Lisbon, N. H., April 12, 1822; died in Concord, 1877. He fitted for college at Holmes Academy, Plymouth, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1843. He studied medicine in Dartmouth Medical School, and in the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1846. He commenced practice in Boston, but went to Bath, N. H., and opened an office in November, 1846, where he remained until the fall of 1852, when he came to Rollinsford and opened an office in Salmon Falls village and practiced his profession three years. He then opened an office in Somersworth at Great Falls village and was in practice there twenty-two years. He died November 22, 1877. He was Representative from Rollinsford in 1855, in the State Legislature. August 14, 1862, he was appointed surgeon for the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. He served in the army continuously until the fall of 1864, when his health failed, and he was discharged December 7, 1864. While in the army he was promoted to surgeon of Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, Gen. S. G. Griffin. In 1865 he was appointed post-surgeon and stationed at Concord, and served to the close of the war, when he returned to his home in Somersworth. Doctor Ross was an excellent surgeon and a highly esteemed gentleman.

Edwin D. Jaques, M. D., was born in Machias, Me., March 9, 1841; he graduated from Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me., and studied medicine in Bowdoin Medical College, from which he received his degree of M. D. in June, 1869. After one year in practice at Norway, Me., he came to Rollinsford and opened an office in Salmon Falls village and continued in successful practice until June, 1872. The next two years he was engaged in hospital work in Boston, and the experience he obtained was of great value to him in his later career. In the fall of 1874 he opened an office in South Berwick, Me., and has practiced his profession continuously to the present time. Besides being a good physician and surgeon, he is one of the honored citizens of that town.

CHAPTER XXVIII

HISTORY OF DURHAM (I)

THE PARISH OF OYSTER RIVER

From 1633 to 1732, May 15, when it was incorporated as the town of Durham, the territory was a part of Dover, and was known and called "Oyster River in Dover." An act of the Provincial Assembly made it the "Parish of Oyster River in Dover," May 4, 1716. Up to that time there had been separate ministerial services in that section from 1655. The first settlements in the Oyster River parish had been commenced before 1640. As soon as the settlement on Dover Neck got well started the enterprising pioneers searched for good spots to locate along the banks of all the rivers; one of these was Durham Point; from there the settlements gradually crept up the river, on both banks, to the falls, "Oyster River freshet." Hill, Smith, Mathes, Meader, Bunker, Burnham, Williams, Bickford, Edgerly, Woodman, Jones, Davis, Chesley, Pitman, Tasker, Jenkins, Durgin, Cretchett, Doe, Willy, Demerett, Jackson, are among the names of the earliest settlers, and descendants of these are dwellers in that good old town today.

It was the common law of the town that all grown persons must attend church on the Lord's Day. They did not call it Sunday or Sabbath. The meeting-house was on Meeting-house Hill, Dover Neck. It was quite a distance for the Oyster River farmers to travel in their boats to the Cove on Back river and climb the hill, going by "Deacon Hall's Spring," to the meeting-house and get there before Richard Pinkham finished "beating the drum," as a warning for all to attend. Being a tedious morning journey, soon after 1650 they began to petition for the town to provide a special service to be held at Durham Point, for the convenience of all. So 16, 2 mo., 1655, in town meeting the following is the record: "It is agreed upon concerning setting comfortable maintenance of the ministry of Dover and Oyster River, all the rent of the saw mills shall be set apart into a Towne stocke, with two pence upon ye pound to be rated upon the estates of all the inhabitants, and all such estates so appointed are to be put into the hands of any that shall be chosen Treasurer by ye sd. Towne to receive the same, which sum hath

respect to the Rate is to be paid in Money, Beaver, Bief, Poarke, Wheat, Pease, Mault, Butter, Cheeise, in one or any of these. This order to take place 25th of June next and continue one whole yeare."

June 30, 1656, the town voted to build a house at Oyster River "near the meeting-house, for the use of the minister, of the following dimensions, viz.: thirty-six feet long, ten feet wide, twelve feet in the wall, with two chimnies to be suitably finished." This was done and indicates that the Oyster River inhabitants had built a meeting-house at their own expense, ready for service. The first minister there was the Rev. Edward Fletcher, who served "one whole year" and then returned to England, from whence he had come. Following this they had no minister of their own, but they paid their ministerial tax to Dover and had the service of the regular minister at the First Church on Meeting-house Hill, who came over to Oyster River as often as his time would permit.

The town records say: "Mr. Fletcher and the town having had some discourse whether he will leave them, he willingly manifested that he was not minded to stay any longer, but to prepare himself for Old England and could not justly lay any blame upon the town." After Mr. Fletcher left it was arranged that the Rev. John Ruyster, minister of the First Church, should have fifty pounds extra for services rendered at the Oyster River meeting-house. November 10, 1658, in town meeting, it was voted that the charges for "fitting the two meeting-houses of Dover and Oyster River" should be borne by each place respectively, each place taking care of its own house.

In 1662 the tax list shows that twenty-eight taxpayers lived on Dover Neck, twenty-nine lived at Cochecho, twelve at Bloody Point, forty-two at Oyster River and one William Ffollett at Belle-Man's Bank. This shows that Oyster River settlement was a lively place and they employed the Rev. Joseph Hull to be their minister. Mr. Hull was born in England in 1594; graduated from St. Mary's, Oxford University, in 1614; began preaching, as a Puritan minister, in 1621; he came to New England about 1650; he came to Oyster River in 1662 and was the minister for that community about three years, then removed to the Isles of Shoals, where he died November 19, 1665. During his ministry the Quaker women missionaries came over from Dover Neck and gave him considerable trouble in his Sunday meetings. They would stand up when he was delivering his sermon and contradict what he said and persist in arguing the question. On one occasion one was so discourteous, not to say abusive, that the deacons interfered and removed her from the meeting-house.

In 1668 the minister's house at Oyster River needed repairs and in town

meeting Captain Walderne and Robert Burnum were chosen to oversee the work, and Left Coffin and William Ffollett were instructed not to "act anything" without their consent and "what they shall consent unto shall be the act of the town for finishing the house."

In 1669 the church difficulties between Dover Neck and Oyster River broke out afresh and a petition to the General Court in Boston asking that the Oyster River section of Dover be made a separate township, in which they say: "We groan under intolerable grievances, our ministry being greatly weakened, yea, and hazarded thereby, having neither head nor hand, to move in order to calling (a minister) when without, or selling and maintaining (one) when obtained, and it being so difficult for us to attend civil (town) meetings there (at Dover Neck meeting-house) that often most of us cannot be there, hence we are in danger to be neglected or not taken care of, nor our affairs so well provided as if we were a township of ourselves, we being in all two hundred and twenty souls, near fifty families and seventy-odd soldiers, a convenient number of farmers, humbly request this honored court to grant us that so beneficial a privilege of becoming a township," etc.

The petition was duly considered by the General Court; Capt. John Woodman was the chief spokesman for the petitioners, but Capt. Richard Walderne overruled him in strength of argument. So instead of granting the petition, the committee of the court reported: "We have grounds to hope there may be an agreement and settlement of things betwixt you (Dover Neck and Oyster River); we commend to your considering it best that you should jointly agree upon terms which may be most advantageous for each other and for public good; and for that end we judge it mete to respite ye case till next session of this court," etc. That was the end of the case for the time being, and no further effort was made in this direction until 1695.

In 1675 it was agreed that two of the five selectmen should be chosen from Oyster River. Under this arrangement the people for many years had their own minister, who was paid by the town of Dover, but with taxes imposed upon the Oyster River taxpayers. Just who officiated as minister up to 1684 is not quite clear, but during that year the Rev. John Buss was duly installed in that official capacity. Mr. Buss was both physician and minister, and an able man in both capacities. He was born in England about 1640, and as layman did some Puritan preaching before he came over to New England. He first appears at Wells, Me., in 1672, and served that settlement as minister and physician until 1684, when he settled at Oyster River, and was a leader among that people for many years. He lost his house and valuable library in the awful Indian and French massacre in the

summer of 1694, when nearly a hundred of his parishioners were killed and others were carried away captives. He died in 1736. An ancient landmark, "Parson Buss' Pulpit," on the south side of Oyster River, will ever recall the memories of this fine old gentleman, who was for many years the guardian of the health and the souls of his people there.

In 1695, what the Indians had left of the Oyster River people presented a petition to the Provincial Assembly of New Hampshire, asking to be made a township. There is no record that any action was taken in regard to this petition. It may be of interest to the reader to see the names of the petitioners of this date. They are: John Woodman, Stephen Jones, Paul Davis, Sampson Doe, James Bunker, Sr., Jeremiah Crommett, James Durgin, William Williams, Elias Critchett, Nathaniel Meader, John Cromell, Jeremiah Burnum, John Smith, Thomas Bickford, John Pinder, Ffrancis Mathes, Henry Nock, John Willey, Thomas Edgerly, Edward Leathers, Henry Marsh, Joseph Meader, Edward Wakeham, Philip Chesley, Sr., Thomas Chesley, Jr., George Chesley, William Jackson, Joseph Bunker, John Smith, Joseph Jones, John Doe, John Williams, Thomas Williams, William Durgin, Henry Vines, Philip Cromell, John Meader, Jr., William Tasker, Philip Duly, Eli Demeritt, Joseph Jenkins, James Bunker, James Thomas, John Edgerly, William Durgin, Joseph Smith, Thomas Willey, Thomas Chesley and Ffrancis Pitman.

The next record in regard to this question appears in the Provincial Records, May 4, 1716, as follows: "In Answer to ye Petition of Capt. Nathaniel Hill and ye People of Oyster River.

"That ye agreement of ye town of Dover with yt Part of ye town called Oyster River, abt maintaining a Minister among them at their own cost & charges be confirmed & yt ye new meeting house built there be the place of ye publick worship of God in that District an establish a Distinct parish with all rights & privileges belonging to a Parish with full power to call & settle a Minister there and make Assessments for ye payment of his Salary & all other Parish charges equally on ye several inhabitants within yt District & annually to chose five persons, freeholders in said Parish to make ye tax & manage all affairs of ye Parish," etc.

The first parish meeting was held May 14th, following the granting of the petition, at the new meeting house. John Thompson, constable of the district, was authorized to call the meeting and notify the inhabitants. The new meeting house had been erected in 1715 upon the spot where the one afterwards built in 1792 was located; that is where the General Sullivan monument now stands.

The first minister of the new parish was the Rev. Hugh Adams. He was

born May 7, 1676; graduated from Harvard College in 1697; studied for the ministry and preached at Braintree, Mass., where he was ordained and settled September 7, 1707; later he was minister at Chatham, Cape Cod, and was dismissed in 1715. He came to the Oyster River parish in 1716, and August 7, 1717, purchased the residence now known as the "General Sullivan house."

"At Oyster River Parish, in Dover, March 26th (1718). This day (through the smiles of Heaven upon us) we had a Church gathered here, in Decency and Order of the Gospel, and our Teacher, the Rev. Hugh Adams, was then consecrated and Established the Pastor thereof, who then preached from the Text in Cant. 3-11; we being then favored with the Presence and Approbation of some Reverend Pastors of the next Neighboring Churches with the Honoured Messengers thereof, at the said Solemnity, in our New Meeting-House, wherein they gave the Right Hand of Fellowship.

"As witness our Hands.

"NATHANIEL HILL,
"STEPHEN JONES."

Mr. Adams was a man of great power and influence in the new town; he was minister in this place until he asked to be dismissed, and his request was granted January 23, 1739. He died in 1750, aged seventy-four. From the records it appears that more than a hundred persons, besides the ten who organized the church, became members during his ministry; and a still larger number of persons of various ages were baptized.

The Rev. Nicholas Gilman, a native of Exeter, was Mr. Adams' successor in the ministry at Durham; born January 18, 1707; graduated from Harvard College in 1724; was ordained at Durham March 3, 1742. He continued as minister until his death, April 13, 1748. "He was buried at Exeter, the home of his ancestors, whither his remains were carried by the young men of the town. He was greatly beloved for excellencies of character and disposition."

Mr. Gilman's successor was the Rev. John Adams, son of Matthew Adams of Boston and nephew of the Rev. Hugh Adams, above mentioned. His father was one of the noted men of Boston and a leading citizen when Benjamin Franklin was a boy, to whom he lent books which, no doubt, had much to do in shaping the career of the great philosopher and statesman. Dr. Franklin mentions this fact in his memoirs and gratefully acknowledges the favors received in his boyhood. Mr. Adams was born June 19, 1725; graduated from Harvard College in 1745; and three years later came to

Durham, as its minister, it being his first pastorate. He was ordained March 25, 1749. He was a man of fine literary ability; he possessed musical talents of a high order and saw to it that all the best musical talent in the parish was brought into use; he was skilful as a mechanic and would have been a first class master builder had he turned his attention in that direction instead of the ministry. He was a patriot and during the Revolution made the old meeting house ring with soul-stirring sermons in aid of the cause of American independence. He was not only a strong minister, but also a good physician for the community at large. At his request he was dismissed June 16, 1778. Soon after he removed to Newfields, Me., where he was one of the leaders in founding the town. He continued his ministry there and practiced medicine until his death, June 9, 1792.

Mr. Adams' successor was the Rev. Curtis Coe; born in Middletown, Conn., July 21, 1750; graduated from Brown University in 1776, and began his ministry at Durham about three years later, being ordained and installed November 1, 1780. He was minister here more than a quarter of a century. He resigned May 1, 1806, and became a home missionary in the frontier towns of New Hampshire and Maine, where no ministers were settled. He was a good man, a great preacher, and successful pastor. He died at Newmarket, June 7, 1829, leaving many worthy descendants.

The meeting house erected in 1715, and under which the powder taken from Fort William and Mary was stored by General Sullivan in December, 1774, was taken down in 1792, and a larger one erected upon the same site, where now the Sullivan monument stands. That meeting house was built by the town, just as the ministers had been supported by the town; this town support of the minister continued up to 1806, when Mr. Coe resigned. After that the town, as such, declined to vote money for the minister's salary in town meetings. In changing over from the old to the new order of ministry there was some little delay in getting the church machinery in working order. They had preaching occasionally, but no regular pastor until 1814, when the Rev. Federal Burt commenced to preach in the meeting house on the hill. He was born March 4, 1789, at South Hampton, Mass. That being the day on which the Federal Government of the United States was put in operation, is the reason why the paternal Burt named his son "Federal" Burt. He graduated from Williams College in 1812; he was formally settled as minister for the Durham church June 18, 1817. He was then a young man of twenty-eight years, and possessed of an interesting personality, as well as a thorough knowledge of and skill in using the English language. He had preached quite a while before he was ordained and had created a great revival in 1816, which led to his ordination the following

year. He was a man of commanding presence and exercised a wonderful power over the people of the town, outside of the church organization. He died February 9, 1828.

The old meeting house on "Broth Hill" was given up in 1848, when the present house of worship was erected. A former resident of the town, who could remember seeing Mr. Burt in the last years of his ministry, wrote as follows: "What a spacious affair it was, with its high galleries all around; its square pews; seats on hinges; high pulpit up a long flight of stairs; the sounding board over the pulpit, slightly back of the preacher; and printed in gilt letters on a green ground the fourth verse of the one hundredth psalm, 'Enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise; be thankful unto him and bless his name.' And then it was an awe inspiring sight as Mr. Burt, robed in his elegant black silk surplice, ascended those stairs, opened the Bible and read the morning lesson."

The Rev. Robert Page was Mr. Burt's successor; born April 25, 1790; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1810; from Andover Theological Seminary in 1815; he was installed as pastor at Durham, December 3, 1828; dismissed March 31, 1831, and died January 12, 1876.

His successor was the Rev. Alvan Tobey, D. D.; born at Wilmington, Vt., April 1, 1808; graduated from Amherst College in 1828; Andover Theological Seminary in 1831, and began preaching in Durham the first Sabbath in October of that year, and remained the minister of the church until the first week in January, 1871, a period of a little more than thirty-nine years. It was the wish that he remain pastor for life, but he declined. He was a discrete manager among the people and kept the membership of the church well up, leaving it in fine and harmonious condition. Dr. Tobey received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College in 1867. He was the author of several religious works during his pastorate. Soon after he retired he removed to Somersworth, where he resided until his death, September 30, 1874.

CHAPTER XXIX

HISTORY OF DURHAM (II)

THE OYSTER RIVER MASSACRE, JULY 18, 1694

The greatest event in the history of the Oyster River parish was the massacre perpetrated by the Indians and French on July 18, 1694. At that time the settlement had grown to such an extent that houses were along the banks on both sides of the river, from Durham Point to the falls, where Oyster River freshet connects with the tide water, and all these were attacked soon after midnight, July 17-18. There were twelve garrisoned houses, and several others which were not protected with palisade logs. The dwellers in the latter houses went to the garrisoned houses whenever they supposed there was any danger of attack by the Indians. As they had recovered from the fright given them by the massacre at Cochecho in June, 1689, they were resting quietly in their respective homes on this eventful night, not apprehending any danger, as the Indians had been quiet for some time past, since they had murdered the great and brave Maj. Richard Walderne in his garrison, which stood where the courthouse stands in Dover. Everything was quiet in July, 1694, and the people of Oyster River had no occasion to entertain fear, as they had not done anything to incur the special enmity of the Indians, as Major Walderne and the people at Cochecho had.

It is said that the design of surprising the Oyster River settlement was publicly talked of at Quebec two months before it was put into execution. *Sieur de Villieu*, who had distinguished himself in the defense of Quebec in 1692, when Sir William Phips attempted to capture it, was leader of this raid. During the first week in July there were rumors of Indians seen lurking around in the woods hereabout, but no mischief being attempted, the dwellers here imagined they were merely hunting parties, so thought no more of it. But, at length, the necessary preparations having been made, Villieu, with a body of 250 Indians, collected from the tribes of St. John, Penobscot and Norridgewog, attended by a French priest, had gathered in the forest around, early in the night, without being discovered.

At the falls they formed two divisions, one of which was to go on each

side of the river and plant themselves in ambush in small parties that would cover all the houses, so as to be ready for a simultaneous attack on all at the rising of the sun, which, you know, at that time in July is about 4 o'clock. The plot was well laid, but it miscarried to a certain extent.

You saw just before you crossed over the river to the Sullivan monument, a mill dam and the ruins of an old mill. Well, in 1694, John Dean's house stood near that old mill. I presume he was a miller. As it happened, that morning he arose before daybreak, probably about 2 o'clock, to go off on a journey, perhaps to Portsmouth. It had been agreed among the Indians to commence the attack at all points when the first gun was fired, at sunrise. But when John Dean stepped out of his door to take his boat to go down the river, an Indian shot him dead. This firing disconcerted the plans of the Indians, in part, as several parties who had some distance to go had not then arrived at their stations; the people in general were attacked immediately, where the Indians were ready to begin their bloody work; some of the people at the lower part of the river, here, had time to make their escape across Little Bay, to Fox Point, while others prepared for defense. The fight raged for two or three hours.

Of the twelve garrisoned houses, five were destroyed, viz.: Adams', Drew's, Edgerly's, Meader's and Beard's. They entered the Adams garrison without resistance, where they killed fourteen persons. The grave is still to be seen in which they were all buried; it is just across the river from where you saw the site of the Davis garrison, near the mouth of the river. It was built by Charles Adams. Mr. Adams and his wife and son, Samuel, were among the number killed. The huge mound of the grave has always been respected by the owners of the soil, by never stirring the sod by plow for planting. The ancient Mathes burying ground is near it.

Thomas Drew's garrison was just above that of Adams'; he surrendered his garrison on the promise of security, but they murdered him; also his brother, Francis, was killed, and several of the family were carried away captives to Canada. Among the number was Thomas Drew, Jr., and his wife, Tamsen; they had been recently married and were living in the old garrison in 1694, when the Indians captured them and burned the house. A boy, nine years old, one of the family, was made to run the gauntlet, the lane of Indians throwing their hatchets at him until he was finally killed. Thomas Drew and his wife were separated by the Indians on their retreat, and he was carried to Canada, but she was carried to Norridgewog. He was redeemed after remaining in Canada two years; she was not redeemed until 1698, and during her bondage of four years she suffered great cruelties. After four years she returned and she and her husband commenced house-

keeping on the shore of Great Bay, where they lived until he was ninety-three and she was eighty-nine years of age, and they raised a family of fourteen children. Their descendants are numerous and most worthy citizens.

The Edgerly garrison was built by Thomas Edgerly about 1680, on the shore of Little Bay, south of the mouth of Oyster river; on account of the alarm being given ahead of schedule time, by the shooting of John Dean, Mr. Edgerly and his family had time to get out of the house and into boats, by which they crossed over the bay to Fox Point, but they were shot at by the pursuing Indians, and his son, Zachariah, was killed by one shot. The rest escaped. The Indians burned his garrison and all the contents. This Thomas Edgerly was appointed a justice of the peace in 1674 and in February, 1684-5, was one of the judges appointed by Governor Cranfield to try the Rev. Joshua Moody, pastor of the church in Portsmouth, for violation of the law in refusing to administer the Lord's supper to Cranfield and two of his council, according to the forms of the Church of England, "as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, and no other." Justice Edgerly held that Mr. Moody was not guilty. Whereupon Cranfield revoked Edgerly's commission as justice, but it was restored to him by Cranfield's successor. He was living as late as 1715.

Beard's garrison, whose location you saw a short distance this side of the falls, was built by William Beard in 1675, when the Indians first began to be real ugly, and in September of that year a party of Indians under the lead of the Chief Squando made their first onset at Oyster River; they burned two houses belonging to persons named Chesley; killed two men in a canoe and carried away two captains, both of whom soon after made their escape. They came up to Beard's garrison and, meeting him outside the garrison, killed him, and in a barbarous manner cut off his head and set it on a pole in derision; then they went on to Exeter and Hampton, where they committed more murders. That was the first serious trouble that Oyster River settlement had with the Indians. In 1694 the Beard garrison was occupied by his son-in-law, Edward Leathers, who with his family made their escape before the Indians attacked and burned the garrison. By the way, this Edward Leathers, who seems to have been a very respectable and worthy citizen, as were many of his descendants, was the ancestor of the noted dwellers in the famous Leathers City of Barrington, whose fame was great both far and near, but the city in Barrington is now but a quiet neighborhood.

The Meader garrison, which stood in the neighborhood of where Mr. Elisha R. Brown's summer residence is, up there opposite Fox Point, was

built by John Meader as soon as the wars began in 1675. In 1694 Mr. Meader was about sixty-four years old. When he heard the firing of guns about daybreak on the morning of the massacre, he was not properly and sufficiently prepared to defend his house, because ammunition was lacking, so he took his family across the river to Fox Point before the Indians had a chance to begin their attack on his garrison. When they reached there, finding it vacant, they burned it to the ground, but Mr. Meader immediately rebuilt it after the massacre and called on the Government to station soldiers there, which was done, according to the provincial papers, and they remained until December, 1694.

There were other farm houses about the settlement which were not garrisoned; that is, did not have a large yard around them enclosed by a high stockade of posts in the ground which no man could climb over, the entrance to which was by a gate of strong timbers which was fastened at night by a strong bar across it. On that horrible night in 1694 nearly all of these defenseless houses were set on fire, the inhabitants being either killed or taken prisoners; some of them escaped to the garrisoned houses, or hid in the bushes, or other secret places. Dear friends, just imagine yourself under such circumstances; you can then appreciate this story.

I have told you of the garrisons that were burned. The other seven garrisons, viz.: Jones', Bunker's, Smith's, Davis', Burnham's, Bickford's and Woodman's, were resolutely and successfully defended. Taking them in the order as you saw the localities in coming down here I will first mention—

The Jones garrison, which stood on the upper side of Jones creek, a pleasant location, with the river in full sight. It was built by Stephen Jones, who settled there in 1663, and the farm has been in possession of the Jones family to the present day, 246 years ago. He is called Ensign Jones in 1692, being one of the three officers appointed for the defense of the settlement, the others being Capt. John Woodman and Lieut. James Davis. That was three years after the massacre at Cochecho, so it is more than probable that they supplied their garrison well with ammunition and other means of defense, which made them thoroughly prepared to fight the Indians when they made the attack two years later. The Jones garrison was beset before daybreak. Ensign Jones hearing his dogs bark, and imagining that wolves might be near, went out to secure some swine, which done, he returned unmolested; but being suspicious that all was not right, he then went up into the flankout and sat on the wall. Discerning the flash of a gun, he dropped backward; soon a ball entered the place where he had withdrawn his legs. Of course there was something doing at once; he aroused his household and

prepared for defense, which was successfully made, although his fort was beset on all sides.

The Bunker garrison you saw the ruins of, as you came here. It is on the upper side of Bunker's creek. It was built by James Bunker, who was settled at Oyster River as early as 1652; it was built about 1675. It was successfully defended in 1694, and a part of the original estate, including the old garrison, has remained in possession of the Bunker family to the present time, 257 years.

The Smith garrison stood on a hill, near where you saw the Smith burying ground. It was built by Joseph Smith, who on July 31, 1660, had a grant from the town of Dover of that lot of land, which has remained in possession of the Smith family to the present time, 253 years, the present owner being Forest S. Smith, Esq., a prominent merchant in Boston. This Joseph Smith was a son of George Smith, who was one of Capt. Thomas Wiggins' company that settled at Dover Neck in 1633, 281 years ago, and was a prominent citizen of Dover, being town clerk several years; he sometimes spelled his name "Smyth." He is named among those who were the first freemen of Dover. Joseph Smith resided on that land until his death; his remains were interred in the burial ground nearly where the garrison stood, and on his gravestone you read this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Joseph Smith, who died December 15, 1728, aged eighty-nine years. He was the first European who cultivated the soil in which his remains are deposited." The adjoining tombstone bears this inscription: *"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Smith, wife of Joseph Smith, who died May 25, 1727."* In that burial ground you saw the grave-stones of six generations of the Smith family, who in turn had been owners of that land; it is a condition which probably no burial ground in New Hampshire can duplicate. In the Woodman burial ground, up near the college, there are the graves of Capt. John Woodman and six generations of his descendants, who in turn owned the Woodman garrison and the land around it, but not all of the graves have separate headstones to designate the exact spot where each was buried. The Smith garrison was successfully defended, "being seasonably apprised of the danger," as the report says, other families taking refuge there. The Indians made furious and continued attacks, but the brave men within "held the fort." The Smith family in every generation descended from Joseph has had men distinguished for ability, energy and faithful service in public trusts.

The Davis garrison, the location of which you saw near the mouth of Oyster river, was built by John Davis of Haverhill, Mass., who came here as early as 1653 and settled on that land in 1654; he is the present writer's

ancestor. He is called Ensign John Davis as early as 1663, and died before 1686. He built the garrison about 1675, and in it resided his son, James, and family at the time of the massacre in 1694. This James was then Lieut. James Davis; later in life, in the next century, he became colonel of his regiment and was one of the great men of his generation, valiant in wars with the French and Indians, wise and energetic in peace; judge, councillor, and incorruptible in all official positions; he accumulated great wealth and left a family of nine children, whose ages, at their death, averaged eighty-seven years each. He died in 1748, aged eighty-eight years. You saw the headstone at his grave, where it has withstood the storms of 160 years. Around it are the unmarked graves of his descendants for several generations.

When the Indians made their attack on the garrison on the morning of July 18th, Lieutenant Davis and his neighbors who had gathered there were ready for them, being forewarned by the guns up the river, and they successfully repulsed every attack that was made, without the loss of a man. But what a horrible night it was as he looked across the river and saw the burning houses and heard the cries of his neighbors, whom he was unable to assist. It is the tradition of the neighborhood that Col. James Davis, the veteran officer and able magistrate, used on occasion to lay aside his carnal weapons, and convene religious meetings at his capacious garrison, in which he took the lead in prayer and exhortation. (Some time after the affair of 1694, it is the tradition that six or seven persons from Oyster River Point, on their way to the boat from one of these meetings, were waylaid and slain by the Indians on the Meader land just below Davis creek. Their bodies, discovered some days later, were covered with earth where they lay. This place was pointed out to you by Mr. Chesley.)

The Bickford garrison stood at Durham Point, across the river from Colonel Davis' but lower down. It was built by Thomas Bickford, ancestor of the present writer; that point of land has Little Bay on one side and Oyster river on the other. On the occasion of the attack, Captain Bickford being forewarned by the noise and fire up river, sent his family across the bay to Fox Point, and remained to defend his garrison, when the attack should be made, which he knew was sure to come. He did the work in a very ingenious and successful way; it was surrounded by a strong palisade. Despising alike the promises and threats by which the Indians would have persuaded him to surrender, he kept up a constant fire at them, changing his dress as often as he could, showing himself with a different cap, hat or coat, and sometimes without either, and giving orders of command in a loud voice, as if he had a company of soldiers with him, and continually shooting

at the enemy, he completely deceived them and they finally gave up the attempt to capture the garrison, thinking it was too strongly manned for them.

The first meeting house at Oyster River was just across the river from the Smith garrison; the Indians did not disturb it, and it is the tradition that while the massacre and burning of houses was going on, a French priest, who accompanied the party, remained in the meeting house, and employed himself in writing on the pulpit with chalk, and would not permit the house to be damaged. At that time the pastor was Rev. John Buss; he happened to be away from home, but the Indians destroyed his house, nearby the church, with a valuable library, whose books and manuscripts would be of inestimable value if our historical society could possess them now. His wife and family escaped to the woods and thus saved their lives.

The Burnham garrison, above the meeting house, also made a successful defense. After the fight on both sides of the river was over, Dr. Belknap says: "Both divisions then met at the falls, where they had passed the evening before, and proceeded together to Captain Woodman's garrison. The ground being uneven, they approached without danger, and from behind a hill kept up a long and severe fire at the hats and caps which the people within held up on sticks above the walls, but did no damage except battering the roof of the house. At length, apprehending it was time for the people in the neighboring settlements to collect in pursuit of them, they finally withdrew, having killed and captivated between ninety and a hundred persons, and burned about twenty houses, of which five were garrisons."

Just a few words about that Woodman garrison, which was standing in a fine state of preservation until it was burned to the ground in November, 1896. You saw what a beautiful location it stood on, the hill at the head of Beard's creek, with brooks and deep ravines on every side of the acclivity, except the west. It has a fine outlook for an approaching enemy, as well as a charming view in every direction, except in the rear, where the rise of land intercepts the prospect. Durham village, which did not exist in 1694, lies at the south in full view; at the east may be traced the windings of Oyster river. At the north, through an opening between the hills, can be seen the spot where stood the Huckin's garrison; and nearer at hand, but separated by a deep ravine, is the field where occurred the massacre of 1689, when the garrison was destroyed and eighteen persons were killed in a field by the Indians. The mound where they were buried can still be pointed out, never having been disturbed by the plow.

The Woodman garrison was built by Capt. John Woodman, a direct ancestor of the present writer; he was a son of Edward Woodman of New-

bury, Mass., one of the founders of that town. Captain Woodman came to Oyster River as early as 1657, and in 1659 had a grant of twenty acres of land, the same on which he built the garrison. Captain Woodman was one of the leading men of the town and the province. The garrison and the valuable farm remained in possession of his descendants, in the Woodman name, for more than two hundred years, the last of the name to own it being the distinguished Prof. John S. Woodman of Dartmouth College, who died in the old garrison May 9, 1871, and was buried in the ancient burial ground, which you saw on that beautiful spot on the hill by Beard's creek, where five generations of his ancestors had been laid before him. After his death it was sold by his widow, together with the farm. By carelessness on the part of the owner, it was burned in November, 1896, an event that never ought to have occurred; such carelessness in connection with historic places is inexcusable.

The Woodman burial ground is on a beautiful ridge between Beard's cove and the broad, green field at the south of it. This was an ancient burial ground for the Indians in the ages before the white man came up Oyster river. In 1862 Prof. John Smith Woodman of Dartmouth College erected a fine monument in the center of the ground on which are the following inscriptions:

"Here lie the remains of the Woodman family, who have occupied these grounds since 1659. Here are the graves of seven generations; August, 1862.

"John Woodman, Esq., came from Newbury, Me.; born 1630, died 1706; his son Jonathan, born 1665, died 1729; his son John born 1701, died 1777; his son Captain Jonathan, born 1743, died 1811; his son Nathan born December 29, 1789, died March 2, 1869; his son Prof. John Smith, born September 6, 1819, died May 9, 1871. Professor Woodman's wife born May 1, 1833, died December 15, 1884. Their daughter Fanny born September 5, 1861, died February 26, 1862."

CHAPTER XXX

HISTORY OF DURHAM (III)

DURHAM IN THE REVOLUTION—CAPTURE OF THE POWDER AT FORT WILLIAM AND MARY, DECEMBER, 1774

The third great event in the history of Durham was the Revolutionary war, in which its citizens took an active and important part, beginning with the first overt act of the war, in December, 1774. The parish was incorporated as a town by the Provincial assembly, May 15, 1732. It received the name of Durham, apparently at the request of the Rev. Hugh Adams, who had been minister of the parish a number of years. In his address to the General Court in 1738, he says this parish "was chartered into the township of Durham" in answer to his petition "for its privileges and *said name*, as therein pleaded for." For some reason not explained, Mr. Adams had a love for Durham in Old England and wanted it given to this new town in New England, and the Assembly so named it.

The men of the new town took an active part in the French and Indian wars preceding the opening of the Revolutionary struggle. The most conspicuous man among Durham citizens in the Revolution was John Sullivan, born in the parish of Summersworth, in Dover, February 17, 1740; son of the famous schoolmaster, John Sullivan, and his wife, Margery Brown. He was given a good education by his father, and completed his study of law, with Samuel Livermore of Portsmouth, when he was twenty years old, and was married that same year, commencing housekeeping at Berwick, Me., where his father lived (not South Berwick). Later he settled as a lawyer in Durham, and on December 19, 1764, purchased from the heirs of Dr. Samuel Adams the well known Sullivan house, near the Sullivan monument on "Broth Hill," where the old meeting house stood. That house Parson Hugh Adams, father of Samuel, had purchased of Joseph Burnham, August 7, 1717. It was then a new house, but now (1913) must be near, or quite, two hundred years old. That house was General Sullivan's home until his death, January 23, 1795, and the home of his family for many years after that.

The young lawyer soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice of his profession and for ten years was one of the leading lawyers in New Hampshire and in York county, Maine. He was brilliant, energetic and eloquent as an attorney and he carried on considerable mill business, outside of his law practice, so that in ten years he had accumulated quite a handsome fortune, for that period. It would have been nothing unusual for him to oppose war to save his property, but the oppressive measures of the British ministry found him a bold opponent. Perhaps he inherited this feeling of opposition from the way his ancestors had been despoiled of their possessions in Ireland. He was of the O'Sullivans of the southwestern part of that island, near Bantry bay, to whom the name of England was justly a synonym of merciless tyranny and bloody despotism. He could trace his ancestry to holders of castles leveled by the English invader. His grandfather, Major Philip O'Sullivan, had been a soldier in the defense of Limerick, the last place in Ireland to yield to King William III, and on its fall had chosen liberty in exile in France, where he died, rather than to submit to forswear himself at home.

This young lawyer of Durham, at thirty-four years of age, had the spirit and courage of such ancestors, and when the call came for him to show his colors in 1774 he was ready for the fray. In December of that year Paul Revere took his first patriotic horseback ride and came to Portsmouth and informed the leading patriots there that a British warship was coming to that town to take the powder and other war materials from Fort William and Mary, where Fort Constitution now is, and he advised them to get busy and remove the war material before the British sailors could get a chance to do it. It was a very important and timely journey, though not much has been said about it since then.

Well, a party at Portsmouth acted promptly on Paul Revere's advice. On the afternoon of December 14, 1774, they went down river to the fort in Newcastle; surprised everybody in it, and took away ninety-seven barrels of powder and brought it all up river to Portsmouth. Then the question was what to do with it. If they kept it there in Portsmouth the British warship could come there and capture it; and the ship did arrive a day or two after the powder and other stuff had been taken safely inland and stored where no British army could find it.

The Portsmouth Sons of Liberty very speedily and wisely sent a message to Major John Sullivan in Durham to come down with a crew of men and help them. They received a prompt and hearty response, and Sullivan and his party arrived early the next day and began to make plans of what to do and how to proceed in doing it, as will be shown a little further along.

The Pascataqua river empties into Ipswich bay in the space between Fort Constitution and Kittery Point; its mouth is wide and deep. From there it goes almost straight up to Dover Point; at this point it curves to the south and west and extends up about two miles, where it has its head, at Fox Point, around which the tide flows into Little bay, two miles west of which is Great bay, and beyond that Exeter. Oyster river flows into Little bay a short distance south of the head of the Pascataqua river, and it is about three miles from the mouth to the head of tide water at the falls at Durham village, where stood the meeting house under which the powder was first stored, December 17, 1774, as it took two days to cut the ice in Oyster river, from Little bay to the falls, the weather being very cold. The rough sketch enclosed shows the route by which the powder was carried in gondolas and other boats. Why they did this I will explain later.

In 1774 no powder was manufactured in America; all was brought from England. In the fall of 1774 King George ordered that no more powder should be exported to the American colonies; orders also were given for the British commanders over here to collect and get complete control of all the powder that was over here already; that meant that the colonists, deprived of powder, could not fight the King's armies, if war should come; no powder, no fight. The king would have complete control. Now, then.

News of this order by the King reached Boston early in December. The King had two warships in Boston, which Paul Revere learned were preparing to come to Portsmouth and get the powder at Fort William and Mary, now Constitution. December 13, 1774, Paul Revere rode to Portsmouth and informed the patriots there that the British warships were coming to get the powder, and urged them to organize a party and capture and remove it at once from the fort to places where the warships could not reach it. This Paul Revere is the same man who four months later made that historic horseback ride from Charlestown to Lexington and Concord and informed the people that the British soldiers were coming to capture the powder at Concord, which resulted in that "firing of the shot that was heard around the world." His ride to Portsmouth on December 13, 1774, was just as important and beneficial in its results as was his ride to Lexington and Concord in the darkness of April 19, 1775, but as no blood was shed at Portsmouth, and cutting ice is not so poetic as shooting men in battle array, General Sullivan's ice cutting in Oyster river has never been lauded in poetry and song as has been the fighting by the farmers at Concord, and their fighting from behind every stone wall along the road over which the British soldiers made their hasty retreat to Boston. The result was the same in both

instances. The colonists saved their powder at Fort William and Mary, and at Concord; the one by cutting ice, the other by shedding blood.

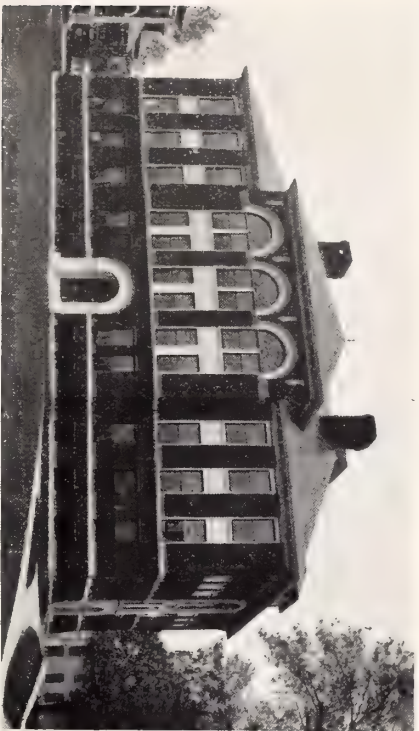
Well, Paul Revere arrived in Portsmouth on the afternoon of December 13th. On the 14th, John Langdon and other patriot leaders organized a party, properly armed, and on the afternoon went to the fort and captured the powder. There were no bridges then; the journey to Great Island had to be made in boats, and in boats it had to be taken away; no easy job on a cold day, but they got out nearly a hundred barrels and brought it up here to Portsmouth. The next day, December 15th, Gen. John Sullivan (he wasn't a general then) and a party came down from Durham, and with Portsmouth men went to the fort at night and took out the rest of the powder, the cannon and the guns, and brought it all up to Portsmouth.

So far, well done; but it never would be safe to leave it there. The frigate Scarborough was on the way from Boston, and could take it just as well at Portsmouth as at the fort, so the work began at once of removing the powder and guns to places where the British soldiers and marines could not get hold of it.

As is well known, it is deep water all the way from Fort Constitution to the head of the Piscataqua river. The frigate Scarborough could easily have gone up there had the powder been left along the way, hence the powder was taken to Durham, the nearest point of safety. So, as fast as possible, with favoring tide, the loaded gondolas were taken up the Piscataqua as far as Little Bay, the water being free of ice. At Fox Point they could go no farther, as the Oyster river had frozen over, the ice being a few inches thick. This had to be cut by Sullivan and his men, but in a day or two the powder was all floated up the river and the barrels were rolled ashore and taken up the hill to the old meeting house, which stood where the Sullivan mounment stands. The cannon and guns were also taken care of; but the powder was the most precious of all.

After they had the powder safely hidden under the meeting house floor the news came that the frigate Scarborough had arrived at Portsmouth harbor to get the powder. The officers examined the fort and found all the war material was missing. So it appears that Langdon and Sullivan and their compatriots were just in time; a few days' delay would have made it impossible to save the powder from British hands, except by a hard fight with the British frigate, in which it would have been difficult for the patriots to have saved the powder.

The powder did not remain long under the meeting house; for greater security it was carted to the towns around Durham. Maj. John Demerritt, who resided in Madbury, about three miles from the meeting house, had



HIGH SCHOOL, DOVER, N. H.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, DOVER, N. H.



WENTWORTH HOME FOR THE AGED, DOVER, N. H.



STRAFFORD COUNTY COURT HOUSE, DOVER, N. H.

his men dig a special cellar under his barn, in which he deposited a number of barrels of the precious explosive. He had a passageway dug from his house cellar to the powder cellar, by which the barrels were rolled in, and in midwinter he rolled out some of them and hauled them to Medford, Mass., with his ox team; some of that powder was used at the battle of Bunker Hill, and more of it in the siege of Boston.

The capture of the powder and arms was the first overt act of the Revolutionary war, ante-dating the encounter at Lexington and Concord by four months.

As regards the way the assaults were made upon the fort, the story given in Brewster's "Rambles about Portsmouth" is not correct, although it is dramatic and interesting. Mr. Brewster says the attack was made by the Portsmouth party on a bright moonlight night (December 14, 1774), about midnight; that Capt. Thomas Pickering was the first man who scaled the western ramparts of the fort and surprised the sentinel and disarmed him, and then some other men arrived and held the sentinel while Capt. Pickering went to the quarters where Captain Cochran, the commandant of the fort, was asleep, and arrested him before he was fairly awake and informed him the fort had been captured and he was a prisoner. "Whereupon Captain Cochran tendered his sword to Captain Pickering, who politely handed it back to him, observing he was a gentleman and should retain his side arms, and turned to leave him. As he turned, Cochran thought he had the gallant Pickering at his advantage and aimed a blow at him with his sword, which Pickering parried with his arm, and then, without deigning to draw his trusty sword, he felled the miscreant to the ground with his clinched hand." Just then others came to Pickering's assistance and Cochran was placed under guard. I need not quote more; the facts of the case are, however, quite different, as I will show.

Paul Revere brought his message on Tuesday, December 13, 1774, from the Committee of Safety in Boston to the committee in Portsmouth, of which Mr. Samuel Cutts was chairman, announcing that troops were to be sent to re-enforce the fort, and bringing information also of the King's order in council prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder and military stores to America; and he urged the committee to at once get the powder and arms at the fort. Mr. Cutts immediately called the committee together and they formulated plans for the capture of the powder upon the following day. Governor Wentworth seems to have had some intimation of what might happen from Paul Revere's visit, for he sent word to Captain Cochran to be upon his guard. In Wentworth's report on the affair, however, he states that "before any suspicion could be had of their (the committee's)

intentions, about four hundred men were gathered together." The result of the committee's conference and plans was that at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, December 14, they had secretly and quietly come upon the square, and with a drum and fife corps commenced parading the streets to call the citizens together. Of course Governor Wentworth heard the music and soon learned what were the intentions of the committee, and by his order the Chief Justice of the province made proclamation that what they proposed, to go and take the powder, would be open rebellin against the King. The Sons of Liberty were not terrified in the least. They kept the drum and fife going and the whole town came out to see what was the matter. About 2 o'clock 200 men got on board all kinds of boats and started down the river for the fort at Newcastle. On the way others joined them, so that about four hundred men arrived at the fort about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and beset it on all sides. Captain Cochran says he had been informed about 1 o'clock that they were coming "to take possession of the fort, upon which, having only five effective men with me, I prepared to make the best defense I could, and pointed some guns to those places where I expected they would enter." When the men had landed from their boats Captain Cochran told them, on their peril, not to enter. They replied they would. The captain then says: "I immediately ordered three four-pounders to be fired on them, and then the small arms; and before we could be ready to fire again we were stormed on all quarters, and they immediately secured both me and my men and kept us prisoners about one hour and a half, during which time they broke open the powder-house, and took all the powder away, except one barrel; and having put it into boats and sent it off, they released me from confinement. To which I can only add, that I did all in my power to defend the fort, but all my efforts could not avail against so great a number."

That is the way the powder was taken from the fort, according to Capt. John Cochran, who was in command of it. Quite different from Mr. Brewster's pretty story in his "Rambles." It does not appear that any one was killed or wounded by the discharge of the cannon and small arms; if there had been three or four killed the great historians would have made as much of a story of it as they have of the Lexington and Concord fight. The powder was taken up to Portsmouth and kept a day or two, in the gondolas in which it had been loaded, in all ninety-seven barrels. Probably as the tide favored the boats were taken farther up the river. Just who led in this capture of the powder is not stated in any of the letters and documents relating to it, but Capt. John Langon has always been mentioned as one of the number. The four hundred Sons of Liberty were all of one mind and did not

need any commander. Langdon and Pickering and Cutts were all in it with the rest. Governor Wentworth says "after they entered the fort they seized the captain, gave three huzzas, and hauled down the King's colors;" let this suffice for December 14.

On the following day, Thursday, December 15, 1774, Maj. John Sullivan (later general), of Durham, appeared on the scene and took a hand in the affair of completing the work of dismantling the fort; he had no connection with the first day's work. Of course those drumbeats on Market Square could not be heard at Durham, but expresses were sent out in all directions to alarm the county people, and one of these came to Durham. General Sullivan in one of his letters says: "A messenger came to my house (on the night of December 14) from the Hon. Colonel Long (of Portsmouth) and I think also signed by President Langdon, informing me that one hundred barrels of powder were sent to my care; that they had been to the fort and secured as much of the powder as they could; and desired me to come down with a party to secure the remainder, with the cannon and munitions of war, as they were in danger of being seized by the British ships."

The result was that by the next forenoon Major Sullivan had mustered a large company of Durham men and they arrived in Portsmouth about noon of Thursday, December 15. He says that among the number were Rev. Mr. Adams, Deacon Norton, Lieutenant Durgin, Capt. Jonathan Woodman, Mr. Aaron Davis, a Mr. Footman of Dover, and Alexander Scammell, his law student, later colonel of the First New Hampshire regiment at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, where he was killed. When they arrived at Portsmouth they were drawn up on parade, on Market Square. They chose a committee consisting of those persons who had been the most active in the affair of the preceding day, with Major Sullivan and some others, to wait on the Governor and ascertain whether he expected any of the King's troops or ships to come to the fort. They called on him and the Governor, after expressing great concern for the taking of the powder from the fort, which they pretended to disapprove and to be ignorant that it had been taken, assured them that he knew of neither troops or ships coming into the Province, and ordered Major Sullivan, as a magistrate, to go and disperse the people. The committee returned and reported to the assembled patriots what the Governor had told them. They voted it was satisfactory, but they also voted approval of the taking the powder from the fort. Matters then appeared to subside and the authorities thought the people had left quietly for their homes. They did leave the parade quietly, but Major Sullivan, with about seventy of his men, concealed themselves until the evening and then went to the fort, arriving before midnight, and took out the remainder of the

powder, with fifteen four-pounders and one nine-pounder, and a quantity of twelve and four and twenty pound shot, with a lot of small arms, and having loaded it in gondolas, with favoring tide went up the river as far as they could, towards Durham. It does not appear in any reports that they met with any resistance at the fort, but the men said it was very cold work wading in the water to load the material in the boats on that December night.

They got all of this and the powder up as far as Oyster river all right; then they had to cut ice with saws, and General Sullivan says it took two days to get it all up to his house at Oyster river falls. The ice was not strong enough to haul the powder and heavy guns on sleds by unloading it from the gondolas. This ends the first part of the story of Durham men in the Revolution.

CHAPTER XXXI

HISTORY OF DURHAM (IV)

DURHAM IN THE REVOLUTION—ON THE BATTLEFIELDS AND IN THE COUNCILS OF STATE

Durham men did valuable service on the battlefields and in the councils of state during the eight years of the Revolutionary war. Their careers and services are finely set forth in the valuable history of Durham by the Rev. E. S. Stackpole and Col. Leucien Thompson, recently published, so only a brief of what was done can be given here; those who want to know more in this regard are respectfully referred to the first volume of Stackpole and Thompson's history.

The Durham men who held high positions in the army were Gen. John Sullivan, Col. Alexander Scammell and Col. Winborn Adams. The two last named lost their lives in the service; Colonel Adams in 1777 at the battle of Stillwater, New York, and Colonel Scammell in 1781, Sept. 30th, at the siege of Yorktown, Va. At the Fort William and Mary overt act of war against the Crown, Sullivan was a young man of 34 years; Scammell was 28. He had graduated from Harvard College when he was 23 years old; then taught school a year; then came to Portsmouth, N. H., and was in the employ of Governor Wentworth, making surveys of his Wolfeborough land estate where he established his summer residence and planned great things for that section of New Hampshire around Lake Winnepesaukee which he would have carried out if the war had not changed the course of events in his life. The Governor had Scammell make data for a map of his province and mark the broad arrow on the best pine trees he found in the forests, for future use in the King's Navy. In 1772 he concluded he had had enough of forest survey work with Governor Wentworth and came up to Durham and commenced studying law with Maj. John Sullivan, that being the military title then of the future general, as he was an officer in a militia regiment; and being a law student he went down to Portsmouth with the Major and helped bring the powder and guns up to Durham. He had nearly completed his law studies and so, when Sullivan was elected delegate to the

Continental Congress in 1775, Scammell took charge of the law business at Durham and carried it on until there was more call for war than for law. When his preceptor was appointed Major-General in the Continental Army July 29, 1776, he had Scammell appointed Brigade-Major, and the law office at Durham was closed, and remained closed three years, when the General resigned in 1779, at the close of his brilliant Indian campaign in Central New York, and came home and opened it to earn some clothing for himself and family, and provide them with the needed bread and butter. At one period in his military campaigns he said he had not money enough to buy a much needed new suit of clothes for military use. Scammell served with General Sullivan in the battle of Long Island and of Trenton and Princeton. In 1777 he took command of the Third New Hampshire Regiment of the American Army, having been appointed on the 10th of December, 1776. His regiment was ordered to re-enforce the Northern Army under Gen. Horatio Gates. In that campaign he was notably active and efficient and was wounded at Saratoga. In 1778 he was appointed adjutant-general of the army and became a member of General Washington's military family. He held that office until March, 1781, when he was given command of the First Regiment, New Hampshire Regulars, General Joseph Cilley having retired, after holding command of it from the beginning of the war. He went South with his regiment, under command of General Washington, and took an active part in the siege of Yorktown, on the 30th of September, 1781, he was reconnoitering the enemy's position and was captured by Hessian dragoons, and wounded after he surrendered. On request of General Washington, who was deeply grieved at the news, Cornwallis permitted him to be taken to Williamsburg for treatment, where he soon after died. Colonel Scammell was an accomplished scholar; an eloquent speaker; a brave officer, *sans peur et sans reproche*. Durham farmers very thoughtfully and properly have named their grange, "Scammell Grange."

John Sullivan, son of the famous school master John Sullivan of Somersworth, N. H., whose wife, Margery Brown, was equally noted, was born at what is now known as Rollinsford Junction, Feb. 17, 1740; it was then the Parish of Summersworth in Dover. The cyclopedias of American biography say he was born in Berwick, Me., which statement is incorrect. Master Sullivan gave his son an education equal to most of the graduates of Harvard College at that time. Later he studied law and opened his law offices in Durham. In 1772 he was appointed Major of the militia, receiving his commission from Gov. John Wentworth, against whom he rebelled, and committed treason against King George in December, 1774. He did not send in his resignation to Governor Wentworth, but converted his regiment in

1775, into a regiment of patriots ready to fight for American rights. Following is a brief of what he did for the glory of Durham and the success of the American cause.

Durham held a town meeting, at the call of Col. John Wentworth of Somersworth and elected Major Sullivan delegate to the provincial convention held at Exeter early in 1775; the convention elected delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia; that Congress, in June, 1775 appointed him one of the eight Brigadier-Generals for the American army; General Sullivan came to Cambridge with General Washington and was placed in command of New Hampshire regiments at Winter Hill which command he held during the siege of Boston, except that he came to Portsmouth in the fall, October, and put the troops, there gathered, in proper array to keep the British warships from coming up the river to Portsmouth, and then left the river ports in command of Colonel Wingate. When 2,000 Connecticut troops left him at Winter Hill in December, 1775 he came to New Hampshire and raised 2,000 recruits to take their place; Durham sent a good number of his neighbors. General Washington complimented Sullivan's command at Winter Hill, during the siege, as being the best drilled, and kept in the best sanitary condition of any in the army around Boston.

It was while he was in command of the forces at Winter Hill, watching the British troops on Charlestown Neck that he wrote John Adams a strong letter in favor of having Congress declare independence at once. This letter was written Dec. 21, 1775, six months before Congress actually issued its Declaration. The British troops had just been throwing shot and shell across from Charlestown into his camp; he says: "Let me ask if we have anything to hope from his Majesty or his Ministers. Have we any encouragement from the people of Great Britain? Could they exert themselves more if we had shaken off the yoke and declared ourselves independent? Why then, in God's name, is it not done? Whence arises this spirit of moderation? this want of decision? Do the members of your respectable body think that they will throw their shot and shells with more force than at present? Do they think the fate of Charlestown or Falmouth might have been worse, or the King's Proclamation more severe, if we had openly declared war? Could they have treated our prisoners worse had we been in open and avowed rebellion, than they do now?"

When the enemy had been driven from Boston, March 17, 1776, General Sullivan with Washington's approval was assigned to our army in Canada. He went there via Lake Champlain and the Sorrel River. When he reached our army there, which was on its retreat from Quebec up the St. Lawrence River, he found it in a pitiable condition with the enemy in close pursuit.

General Montgomery had been killed at Quebec, and Maj.-Gen. John Thomas had been placed in command by Congress. On the retreat General Thomas died, just previous to Sullivan's arrival, who then took command. This first move was to reenforce General St. Clair at Three Rivers, but that proved useless, as the British force in pursuit numbered ten thousand while Sullivan, with the combined American forces had but seven thousand, and half of them were sick with smallpox. The Americans were in imminent danger of being cut off from a chance to retreat. From this position, and under these conditions, with the enemy only two hours' march behind him, Sullivan extricated his little army with admirable skill. Not a sick man was left behind, and he saved all of his military impedimenta, and brought the whole force, the sick and the well, down Lake Champlain to Ticonderoga, where he relinquished the command to another. At his parting he received the hearty thanks of the men and officers for the way he had conducted the awful retreat. Among those who signed the address were John Stark, Enoch Poor, James Reid, Anthony Wayne and Arthur St. Clair.

He was next assigned to duty on Long Island, not far from New York, under General Greene and assisted in the erection of defenses. General Greene being taken sick, General Putnam was assigned to command, with Sullivan and Lord Stirling as subordinates. The battle of Long Island occurred Aug. 27. The enemy numbered four times the American forces, and the Americans could not prevent defeat.

Sullivan next was engaged in the campaign in New Jersey and by the skilful movement of his forces he enabled Washington to make that brilliant movement upon Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776. At the crossing of the Delaware Sullivan was in command of the right wing, and Greene, with Washington present, in command of the left. The march was in a storm of snow and sleet. Sullivan sent word to Washington that the ammunition was thoroughly wet and asked what should be done. "Use the bayonet" was Washington's reply. That suited Sullivan and he dashed into Trenton, with John Stark in advance, overpowering all opposition and disposing his troops in such a manner as to prevent any escape on the right; Greene's cooperation took care of the left, and the Hessians were captured. Eight days after this Sullivan with his troops captured Princeton, and nearly two hundred prisoners. He was stationed a while at Princeton, and kept close watch of the British movements. At the Brandywine, September 11, Sullivan commanded the right wing of Washington's army. Sullivan's activity and skill were everywhere visible, but he could not do the impossible. At the battle of Germantown Oct. 4, 1777, General Sullivan led two divisions, and succeeded in the

part assigned him, driving the enemy from their position; it was not his fault that Washington was compelled to order a retreat.

General Sullivan passed the winter in the sufferings of Valley Forge, but on the 17th of April, 1778, he was assigned to command of the army in Rhode Island, most of which was then held by the British, who occupied a strongly fortified position at Newport. That Rhode Island campaign was not the success it was expected, because the French fleet did not perform its part of the programme. But Sullivan ended the campaign with what Lafayette declared to be one of the most hotly contested and best commanded battles during the war. Congress passed a resolution declaring "that the retreat made by General Sullivan, with the troops under his command, from Rhode Island, was prudent, timely and well conducted, and that Congress highly approves the same, and that the thanks of Congress be given to Major-General Sullivan and to the officers and troops under his command for their fortitude and bravery displayed in the action of August 29, in which they repulsed the British forces and maintained the field."

General Sullivan's last military campaign was the work of chastising the Indians in the Susquehanna Valley, and of dealing a blow at their power which would guard the frontier settlements from such atrocities as had befallen Wyoming in the preceding year. British, Tories and Indians were in combination. The British Government was employing savages in this infamous warfare. Congress directed Washington to provide for the work of chastisement. His orders were severe; the country was to be laid waste. General Sullivan was given four brigades with artillery and riflemen. After cutting their way through the forests General Sullivan's forces came in contact with the enemy August 29, 1779. From that to the end of the campaign Sullivan carried out Washington's orders perfectly. Not a fruit-tree or a cornstock was left standing. Immense quantities of supplies were destroyed. Not a roof-tree was left from the Genesee Valley to the Susquehanna. Some writers have condemned his severity; but they forget the murders of Wyoming Valley. In speaking of Sullivan's campaign Gen. Wm. T. Sherman said: "Washington gave General Sullivan orders to go there and punish the Six Nations for their cruel massacre in the Valley of the Wyoming, and to make it so severe that it would not occur again. And he did so. General Sullivan obeyed his orders like a man and a soldier, and the result was, from that time forward, your people settled up these beautiful valleys."

Durham men were with General Sullivan nearly all the time he was in the army, captains, lieutenants and private soldiers. Congress, Oct. 14, 1779, adopted strong resolutions of thanks to General Washington for ordering, and to General Sullivan and his brave officers and soldiers for effectually

executing, the expedition. This was General Sullivan's last military service. On the 9th of November, 1779, he tendered his resignation to Congress. He gave as a reason the impairment of his health, and the advice of his physicians. He then lacked three months of being forty years old.

Col. Winborn Adams began his military service in June, 1775, when he was appointed captain to raise a company for Col. Enoch Poor's regiment, to consist of sixty able-bodied, effective men. There were eight companies in the regiment; Benjamin Tilcomb of Dover and Jonathan Wentworth of Somersworth were two of the eight captains. On the 17th of June Captain Adams was ordered by the New Hampshire Committee of Safety "to march by the middle of next week to join the army at or near Cambridge in the Massachusetts Bay, there to receive further orders." The next day Colonel Poor's whole regiment was ordered to march to Cambridge. Captain Adams remained in the service as captain during the siege of Boston, being at Winter Hill under General Sullivan. Colonel Poor's regiment was known as the Second New Hampshire. In April, 1777 it was reorganized and the following were its officers: Col. Nathan Hale of Rensselaer; Lieut.-Col. Winborn Adams, Durham; Maj. Benjamin Titcomb, Dover; Adjutant, William Elliot, Exeter. In July following Colonel Hale was taken prisoner in the battle of Long Island and died while a prisoner. Previous to the reorganization Captain Adams had been promoted to Major in Col. George Reid's regiment. The reorganized regiment went to Northern New York and were in the retreat of the army from Lake Champlain in the summer of 1777 and in September and October were in the battles that preceded the surrender of Burgoyne October 18, at Saratoga. As Colonel Hale was a prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams was in command of the regiment in the battle at Bemis' Heights, and during the engagement he was killed, 19th of September.

Captain Adams' company which he enlisted and first commanded in the Second New Hampshire Regiment was made up largely of men of Durham and the towns around. Previous to entering the army he kept a public house at Durham, opposite where the Sullivan Monument now stands. His wife was Sarah Bartlett, sister of Col. Thomas Bartlett of Nottingham, a very accomplished and excellent woman. After he entered the army Mrs. Adams continued to keep the tavern open for a few years, and it maintained a reputation for first class service. This was on the route of travel of the soldiers from Dover, Somersworth, Berwick and other towns in Maine, when they were on the march for Boston and beyond. And they always made a halt when they climbed the hill from Oyster River Falls to Madam Adams' Inn. They always regarded it as honoring Colonel Adams who had given up his life in the cause of American independence, as well as honoring and aiding

Mrs. Adams. In 1780, the General Assembly of New Hampshire, in accordance with the resolves of Congress, granted her a pension of one-half of her husband's pay.

Col. Hercules Mooney, who has already been mentioned as a schoolmaster in the Parish of Summersworth in Dover, was a resident of Durham and schoolmaster there for a number of years after 1750, and has a good war record in the Revolution. He had two sons, Benjamin and John, who were soldiers at times during the war, the former being lieutenant of a company. The record of Colonel Mooney and his sons is good from beginning to end.

Col. Thomas Tash was a prominent resident of Durham for a number of years and had a good war record in the French and Indian wars first preceding the Revolution. At a special meeting of the Council and Assembly of New Hampshire held Sept. 14, 1776, to consider the matter of raising more men to reenforce the army in New York, at which it was "voted that there be raised in this State one thousand men, officers included, to reenforce the army of the United States of America at New York, to be divided into two regiments, eight companies to a regiment, to be in the service until the first of December next unless sooner discharged."

In accordance with that, Sept. 17, Thomas Tash of Durham, an old French war officer was appointed to the command of the first regiment, the field and staff officers of which were as follows:—Colonel, Thomas Tash, Durham; lieutenant colonel, Joseph Welch, Plaistow; major, William Gregg, Londonderry; surgeon, John Cook; adjutant, Joseph Smith, Durham; quarter master, Jonathan Chesley, Barnstead. There were quite a number of Durham men private soldiers in this regiment. In this connection it seems pertinent to state that in the last half of the year 1776, New Hampshire had three regiments in the regular or Continental army under General Washington, viz., Stark's, Poor's and Reid's; a regiment in the Canada service under Col. Timothy Bedell; Col. Pierse Long's regiment, which was stationed for the defense of Pasquataque harbor until it marched to reenforce the garrison at Ticonderoga in February, 1777; and in addition furnished four regiments of militia as reenforcements, viz., Wyman and Wingate's in July and August, Tash's and Baldwin's in September and Gilman's in December.

New Hampshire troops participated in the battle at Trenton and Princeton and honored themselves and the State by their bravery and good conduct. Durham men did their share of brave work. But it was not wholly in the field service that Durham men were active and influential leaders; in the committee of safety, in the Council and in the Assembly they were among the leaders.

Judge Ebenezer Thompson, a neighbor of Gen. John Sullivan and Col.

Winborn Adams, and Col. Alexander Scammell, and Col. Thomas Tash, and Col. Hercules Mooney. He was a descendant of one of the old families of that town, son of Robert and Susanna Thompson. He was born March 5, 1737-8; he died suddenly August 14, 1802. His father gave him a good education and he studied medicine when a young man but does not appear to have practiced that profession much as his time was too much taken up in other directions. He built the house and lived where his great-great grandson, Col. Lucien Thompson, lives in Durham, not far from the State College, which house has remained in possession of his descendants ever since. Governor William Plumer in his biographical sketch of Judge Thompson says: "He was esteemed a good physician, but as his talents qualified him for office the people required his service, and he yielded prompt obedience to their will."

He was selectman of Durham in 1765; he was Representative in the General Assembly of the province in 1766, and served continuously for ten years, to 1776, when the Provincial Assembly ceased to exist, and the Colonial or State Assembly took its place. He was a prominent member of the House and took a decided stand for the rights of the people. Governor Wentworth appointed him justice of the peace to May 10, 1773, for Strafford county, when the county was organized, and he held the office continually until his death. In the Assembly records he is called "Dr. Thompson" and is called one of the principal leaders of the House. His name has the signal honor of being connected with the very last act of the Royal Government in New Hampshire. This was in June, 1775, when the House of Representatives voted not to receive three members from Grafton county, who had been "sent by virtue of the king's writ only," from towns which had not heretofore had that privilege, and without the concurrence of other branches of the Legislature. This was considered as "a breach of the spirit and design of the constitution, and pregnant with alarming consequences." Governor Wentworth entered a vigorous protest and demanded a repeal of the vote of exclusion and leave the three members free to take their seats. The same day, July 14, 1775, the House voted that Captain Langdon, Colonel Bartlett, Doctor Thompson and Mishech Weare be appointed to prepare an answer to his excellency's message. Their reply, refusing to rescind the vote and giving the reasons, was so unsatisfactory to Governor Wentworth that he immediately ordered the House to adjourn. This was July 15, 1775, and the General Assembly of the Provincial Government never met again.

Doctor Thompson was member from Durham in all of the five conventions called "Congresses," the seven held at Exeter during the year 1775, and was an active member. At the opening of the Second Provincial Con-

gress at Exeter, January 25, 1775, Ebenezer Thompson was, by vote of the delegates, chosen one of the committee of seven with power "to call a Provincial Convention of deputies when they shall judge the exigencies of public affairs shall require it." This was first called Committee of Correspondence but is known in New Hampshire history "The Committee of Safety," and they were practically the ruling power during the Revolution, acting for the Assembly when not in session.

This committee met at Thompson's house in Durham on April 20th and issued a call for a convention to be held at Exeter immediately, and the next day sixty-six members assembled there. Ebenezer Thompson was chosen clerk of the convention, and the same day appointed one of the committee to reply to the Massachusetts Congress about the needs of the country. When Theodore Atkinson, former provincial secretary of the province, tendered his resignation to the Fourth Provincial Congress in 1775, and delivered up the provincial records to a committee which was sent to receive them, Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., was appointed in his place. And after the organization of a State Government changing from a province to a state in the "United States of America" he was the first to hold the office of Secretary of State of New Hampshire and every succeeding year he was reappointed by the Legislature until June, 1786—eleven years. He was clerk of the Senate from 1776 until 1786.

As regards the Committee of Safety, sometimes called the "Little Congress," Ebenezer Thompson was a member from the beginning during the most critical period of the Revolution—that is, from 1775 till 1781, when the war was virtually over. The number first appointed on May 20, 1775, consisted of Josiah Bartlett, Matthew Thornton, Nathaniel Folsom, Ebenezer Thompson and William Whipple; but the number was afterwards increased and varied from year to year. Ebenezer Thompson was always secretary of this committee while he was a member, and frequently chairman *pro tem*. At the same time he belonged in Durham, to the town Committee of Safety, of Correspondence and of Inspection. During some part of the time Durham had another member on the Committee of Safety, Hon. John Smith, who has an honorable record as a patriot and for efficiency in managing the affairs of government in the state.

Mr. Thompson was the first Representative elected in Durham to attend the first Assembly or Legislature under the State Government, and he was one of the committee appointed "to draw up a plan for the government of the Colony of New Hampshire during the contest with Great Britain;" on the 28th of December, 1775, he was one of the five men chosen "to form the plan of constitution for the rule of the government of the colony." At

one of the preceding Congresses the name had been changed from "province" to "colony" to make it uniform with the form used by the other twelve "colonies." On Jan. 9, 1776, he was chosen one of a committee of six "to revise the system of laws lately in force in this colony, and to report what alterations, additions and amendments are necessary to be made in our present circumstances for guidance of the executive officers of the Government." This new form introduced the Council which has continued to the present time and has the power of confirming or rejecting appointments made by the Governor. The first Council consisted of twelve members and was appointed Jan. 6, 1776, and Mr. Thompson was one of the number. At first and during the Revolutionary period, the Council constituted a kind of senatorial body, which together with the House of Representatives made the laws and governed the state for several years. Up to Jan. 26, 1776, Mr. Thompson had held the commission of justice of the peace by appointment by Governor Wentworth; on that day, together with other members of the Council, he was appointed justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state.

The records show that Ebenezer Thompson served on a great many important occasions for the success of the American cause and the welfare of the State of New Hampshire. For example, Jan. 22, 1778, Ebenezer Thompson and Nathaniel Peabody were appointed commissioners to New Haven to meet delegates from other states for the purpose of deciding some questions of national economy, such as the regulation of prices, then daily rising in consequence of the rapid depreciation of the currency.

In the celebrated controversy about "New Hampshire Grants," which had been made by Gov. Benning Wentworth on both sides of the Connecticut river, Ebenezer Thompson was appointed agent of the state to confer with a committee sent to that territory by the Continental Congress. New York claimed its boundary line extended to the Connecticut river and took in all of Vermont, on the ground that it was included in a grant of Charles II to his brother, the Duke of York. The settlers themselves did not wish to belong to either New Hampshire or New York. They asked to be recognized as a separate state, and to be admitted into the Federal Union under the name of Vermont. This led to bitter controversy with New York, whose influence prevented Vermont from being admitted until 1791. Vermont wanted not only the towns along the western bank of the Connecticut which Governor Wentworth had granted, but also the towns along the eastern bank of the river which are now and were then New Hampshire towns. So this committee of which Ebenezer Thompson was a member, was instructed to draw up a remonstrance to the Congress at Philadelphia against the proceedings in

Vermont in "taking into union a certain number of towns on the New Hampshire frontier, and inviting others to revolt from the state, as an infringement on the Confederacy of the United States and the special rights of New Hampshire, and desiring Congress to grant some order thereon "to prevent effusion of blood." June 26, 1779, it was voted "that the Hon. Ebenezer Thompson be and hereby is chosen in behalf of this state to repair to the New Hampshire grants and that he be instructed to confer with the Committee of Congress, and lay before it the nature and origin of the difficulty, and the action of the General Assembly, and to answer any matters touching the dispute." Mr. Thompson performed the duties thus conferred upon him and successfully prevented civil war along the Connecticut river. The matter was finally referred to Congress, which, Aug. 20, 1781, declared to Vermont that it would be an indispensable preliminary to her admission into the Union to renounce all jurisdiction east of the Connecticut river. To this, after some opposition, consent was finally given; but the dispute with New York was not settled till 1791, when, on the 18th of February, Vermont was, with the consent of all the states, admitted into the Union.

It has been justly remarked, by one who is thoroughly acquainted with the records of New Hampshire, that Ebenezer Thompson, during the Revolutionary period, "was appointed on more legislative committees to inquire into and report on matters of disputes between towns, etc., than any of his contemporaries, especially committees which were authorized to sit when the Legislature was not in session."

At a town meeting in Durham, April 2, 1778, it was voted "that the Hon. Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., be and is hereby appointed to attend the convention at Concord—for the forming and laying a permanent plan or system of government for the future happiness and well being of the people of the state, and pass any vote or votes thereunto that may be deemed expedient." Mr. Thompson accepted the office and was the delegate from Durham in 1778 and 1779, and was chosen secretary of the convention.

Aug. 14, 1778, he was appointed one of the Representatives of New Hampshire to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia for one year; but he declined the appointment. This closes the notice of Mr. Thompson's career during the Revolution. It must not be supposed by the reader that Mr. Thompson was the only man in Durham who rendered service to the American cause of independence in the performance of duties other than in the army. No, there are several of this class, but mention of them cannot be here made to any extent. But what has been given shows that Durham was one of the important centers of influence in both departments of the Revolution.

Perhaps it may be a matter of interest to the general reader to give a brief of Judge Thompson's career in the post-revolutionary period. After the organization of the courts of law under the constitution of the state in 1783, he was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Strafford, which office he held till September, 1787, when it was given to his son Benjamin. In 1786 and 1787 he was Representative of Durham at the General Assembly. He was again chosen member of the Executive Council in 1787 for one year, and State Senator in 1787 and 1788. On the 7th of September, 1787, he was appointed justice of the peace of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Strafford county, which office he held till April, 1795, when he accepted the appointment of justice of the Superior Court of Judicature. Governor Plumer says: "This office required so much time and travel that it fatigued him, and in the spring of 1796 he resigned it." The roads were hard to travel in those days and the means of conveyance were very wearisome. But he was permitted to be idle. May 12, 1796, he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Strafford, the duties of which did not require wearisome travel, and he held that office until his death in 1802. Altogether, he was a judge for more than fifteen years.

Judge Thompson had the honor of belonging to the college of Presidential Electors of New Hampshire when George Washington was first chosen President of the United States, and was likewise appointed to that trust at the three following elections, 1792, 1796, and 1800, giving his first vote for Washington and Adams, and afterwards for Adams and Pinckney. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention held in Concord, 1791-1792, and as Governor Plumer says, "took an active and efficient part in that business."

Judge Thompson in Strafford county, in 1794 received 845 votes for Governor in opposition to John Taylor Gilman; in his own town of Durham he received 178 votes to 10 for Gilman.

Governor Plumer of Epping who was personally acquainted with Judge Thompson, wrote a biographical sketch of him which is now in possession of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In it he speaks of the judge in very complimentary terms. He says: "From a long and intimate acquaintance with him I know he was a man of much reading and general information. His manners were simple, plain and unassuming. He had a strong aversion to extravagance and parade of every kind. Usefulness was the object of all his pursuits, both in relation to himself and the public.

"As a legislator he was industrious, efficient and useful. Though he was not an eloquent or graceful speaker, his arguments were clear and logical, concise, and confined to the subject, and his influence in popular assemblies

was great. In party politics he was a steady and undeviating Federalist. As Secretary of State, he was attentive and faithful to his trust. Though he was not a lawyer, yet he appeared to advantage."

Judge Thompson died suddenly Aug. 14, 1802, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. After dining at home with a gentleman from a neighboring town, he withdrew with his client to the so-called "hall room," and soon after, while sitting there, book in hand, he fell from his chair and instantly expired.

CHAPTER XXXII

HISTORY OF DURHAM (V)

AS A BUSINESS CENTER AND A COLLEGE TOWN

Durham, as long as it was the parish of Oyster river in Dover, had a very intelligent and active class of citizens. The men were kept busy lumbering and fishing. They had to be lumbermen first of all to get ground cleared on which to plant crops on which to subsist. They were fishermen because the rivers and bays were full of fish of various kinds at different seasons of the year, and it was profitable to catch and cure them for the English and other markets. Their farming was confined to enough cleared land to raise crops for home use, and to provide grazing for their cattle and other animals. Salt marshes were esteemed of great value because no trees grew there but plenty of grass.

The river was called "Oyster river" by the English settlers because they found in the mud beds along the channel a great supply of excellent oysters, and the households had all they wanted for family use by simply going to the oyster beds and digging up the bivalves. The Indians, for ages before the white men came, had known of these oyster beds and came there in the season for them and had feasts and dancing and a general good time. Descendants of this ancient "first settlers" in the oyster beds in the river and Little Bay are still living there, although not much used in the later century.

Just when and where the first ship was built is not on record, but it was at a very early period. The first inhabitants did most of their travel by water and they built their own boats in which to make the journeys. They had plenty of good lumber for the purpose, and ship carpenters, who had learned their trade in the old country, and could build boats or ships as the market demanded. The ships were not very large, but they had sufficient capacity to carry lumber to all parts of the civilized world; and there were sailors who could and did sail them to all points. Everybody was busy, and prospered, as prosperity was then rated. The fishing business gave employment to quite a lot of men in the season for catching fish, and later carried their cargoes to foreign ports.

In 1794 the bridge was built across the Pascataqua river, and soon after the turnpike road was built from its terminus at Franklin City through Durham to Concord. This largely increased business at Durham village and all sorts of trades flourished there for half a century—lawyers, doctors, store keepers, tavern keepers, cabinet makers, clock makers, house carpenters (they called them joiners), tailors, boots and shoe makers, ship builders, school masters and school mistress. The writer of this has an eight-day clock, in a tall mahogany case, that was made at Durham in 1816, for his grandfather; the brass works were made in England and the case was made at Durham and the works fitted into it by an expert in the business. His name is not known now, but he was there for a number of years and did a thriving business. Young lawyers found Durham village a good place to “hang out their shingle” and make a good beginning record in their profession. Some of New Hampshire’s greatest lawyers made their beginning in Durham village. It was a good place for general trade; the store keepers waxed rich and some of their descendants are enjoying the benefits of the fruit of their labor. When the turnpike road was in full swing the tavern keepers were kept busy in supplying the wants of the teamsters, and in caring for their teams that had come to market from the up-country towns. Most of these teams were oxen, three or four yoke to a team—big, strong, handsome animals. No dull times then; everybody was busy, and Durham by men grew rich.

They had schools and school masters and one school mistress, at least, Mary Sullivan, sister of Gen. John Sullivan, and the only daughter of Master John Sullivan, the famous teacher who educated about all the boys of Dover, Somersworth, Durham, Berwick, who became distinguished in the Revolutionary period. In that family were five sons, all of whom were great men, and one daughter. She was born in Somersworth in 1752; she grew to be tall and handsome, like her father, and inherited his fondness for books; he gave her a first-class education at a time when girls were supposed to be well educated if they could write their names. Her brother John was twelve years older than she was. When he opened his law office in Durham, his sister Mary came there and lived with the family more or less and in due time she made the acquaintance of Theophilus Hardy, a business man, a resident of Durham, and married him. But for several years before marriage she was a school teacher in the village and won marked success. She was brilliant and attractive, mentally and socially. So far as is known she was the first woman who kept a school in Durham. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy resided in Durham village and had a fine family of children. One daughter married Edward Wells, Esq. She was like her mother and grandfather,

Master John Sullivan. Her sons won distinction, and manifested those strong traits of intellectual power of their Sullivan ancestors. One son, Samuel Wells, was governor of Maine two years, 1855-1856; another son, John Sullivan Wells, was the Democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire in 1858, and lacked only fifty votes of an election by the people, a majority being required; he was Attorney-General several years; United States Senator a short term; Speaker of the House of the New Hampshire Legislature, and also President of the Senate. He was a great lawyer and a brilliant and fascinating public speaker, and one of the most popular men of his (democratic) party. Another brother, Joseph Bartlett Wells, was a distinguished lawyer in Illinois, where he was attorney general several years, and was lieutenant governor at the time of his death; had he lived he would probably have been promoted to governor of the state. They were great grandsons of Master John and Margery (Brown) Sullivan. It is the tradition that Margery Brown, when she was coming to New England in 1723, a girl of about ten years, some one asked her what she expected to do when she got over here; her answer was "become the mother of governors!" Her prophecy turned out to be true; two of her sons were governors, John in New Hampshire and James in Massachusetts, and a great-grandson was governor of Maine, and two other great-grandsons came very near being governors of states. Edward and Mary (Sullivan) Wells resided in Durham, and that town has the credit of having been the birthplace of their four distinguished sons; Samuel was born in 1801 and John S. in 1803; the latter died in Exeter when he was fifty-seven years old; the former died in Boston when he was sixty-seven. They were born when Durham was in the height of its prosperity.

June 24, 1840, the Boston & Maine Railroad was opened to Exeter; not long after that it reached Durham, and great business changes followed, consequent upon the opening of the new avenue for transportation of merchandise. Gradually Durham village became a quiet place; delightful for residence, but not for business. The old families lived on their accumulated wealth and took life easy. The gundalows that used to convey big loads of cord wood from Oyster River landing to Portsmouth, made voyages less frequent, till finally the business ceased. It paid the farmers better to sell their wood to the railroad. So Durham led a quiet, delightful, dreamy life from 1841 to 1891, an even half century, when the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was removed from Hanover, where it had been an annex of Dartmouth College, to Durham, and planted on Benjamin Thompson's "Warner Farm," which he gave to the college in his will, with a large fund of invested money, on certain conditions, which were complied

with. The change that has followed in the score of years since then, would seem marvelous to the old teamsters who used to drive their ox teams over the turnpike road, along which now stand the beautiful and commodious college buildings, could the old fellows but return and take a look at them and the broad, green lawns, and the broad fields, under modern cultivation such as the "Warner" farmers never dreamed of. Who is the author of all this marvelous change in Durham village? Benjamin Thompson.

Benjamin Thompson was born in Durham village in 1806 and died in 1890. He was son of Benjamin and Mary (Pickering) Thompson, and grandson of Judge Ebenezer Thompson, of whom notice is given elsewhere. This grandson was educated in the common schools of Durham and the academy there, and in the business activity of the village, which was at its height during his school-boy days. He was a farmer and inherited his father's residence in Durham village with neighboring land, a part of which was the so-called "Warner Farm," on which the college buildings are now located, and which was a part of the original grant by the town of Dover, of 500 acres to Valentine Hill in 1652, at Oyster River. His father was an extensive farmer and kept a store in the village; he owned several farms which he rented. Benjamin was his youngest and favorite son. When the son was not attending school he worked on the farm, "Warner Farm," and clerked in his father's store. In this way he learned the prices and value of things and acquired a correct knowledge of keeping accounts; when he became a man of twenty-two and his father gave him the Warner Farm, he had a thorough knowledge of farming, as then conducted and of bookkeeping. His account books, now in existence, show how he did the work. During a few winters, when he was a young man, he kept district schools and was said to be a good school-master. None of the big boys ever got the better of him on occasions of discipline. When he was a young man every able-bodied man under fifty had to "train" in some militia company. Training days were great events; everybody turned out to see the soldiers. Benjamin Thompson was a first, or orderly sergeant and clerk in a Durham company company of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Second Brigade and Second Division of New Hampshire Militia. It does not appear that he attained any higher rank. Mr. Thompson did not aspire to military honors or seek to hold public office, and none of any account was given him; his mind was made up in another direction.

Benjamin Thompson commenced farming on his own account in 1828, when he was twenty-two years old. His cash book and first ledger, from 1828 to 1835, show that his farming operations were quite extensive, much help employed, at least three pairs of oxen kept, besides, cows, sheep, horses

and swine, etc. He also had an interest in a sawmill in which he not only sawed what lumber he wanted for his own use, but also used this mill for making cider and pressing hay. His ledger shows that among the sales from the farm were hay, wood, lumber, butter, cheese, apples, cider, vinegar, beef, pork, grain, etc. In fact all the farm hands he employed and there was quite a crew of them, were kept supplied with the necessities of life, from rum and tobacco, to clothing, food, etc. He paid very little if any cash.

Benjamin Thompson was the pioneer in raising fruit for the Boston market. As early as 1837 he began to set out apple trees, which he budded or grafted himself. He claimed to be and no doubt was the first farmer in Durham who commenced to raise the Baldwin apple; for many years in succession he raised at least a hundred barrels a year, and he so managed as not to have any "off years" in the product. He knew how to do it. He personally attended to setting out the trees, and did the budding, grafting and trimming of them just when it was the proper time to do it. He was an expert rider on horseback and did a great deal of traveling about his farm that way, overseeing the work; in fact he would trim apple trees sitting on his faithful horse, who knew the wishes of his master thoroughly. His tall spare form was a familiar sight in Durham village and about the farm prior to his becoming an octogenarian. Benjamin Thompson was a successful farmer, none better in Durham, which abounded in good farmers, until his health became so poor that he could not attend to the cares of active farm supervision. Being a bachelor his household expenses were not very large. Being a careful and far-seeing manager in farming and other business affairs his property constantly increased. His father, Benjamin Thompson, Sr., was a wealthy man; when he died in 1838 he made his son Benjamin residuary legatee and executor; there were nine heirs; Benjamin was careful that the "residuary" part of the estate was not impaired by the settlements with the other eight heirs. Benjamin's mother died in October, 1849, leaving an estate valued at \$8,000. There were six heirs, and some of them thought Benjamin claimed more than his share. Whether true or not considerable feeling ensued, and from remarks made at the time, the family understood that they never would receive a cent of Benjamin Thompson's property, when he had "passed on." And they did not. They did not know then what "Uncle Ben" was planning in his mind. Their judgment of him is different now.

Just when Benjamin Thompson began to plan to lay the foundation for an agricultural college on his farm is not known; he never told any one; but in 1858 he made his first will in which he provided for such a college and appointed executors. He was then fifty years old; in the providence of

God he was to live thirty-four years more; he knew it not, of course, but he set his mind at work for that one object, be his own life long, or short of old age. He made codicils at different times slightly modifying the conditions of the trust. Daniel M. Christie, Esq., drew the will as Mr. Thompson directed, but its contents were not disclosed until his death, January 30, 1890. There were many surmises as to what "Uncle Ben" was going to do with his property; but no one surmised he was to convert Durham into a college town.

Mr. Thompson kept quietly on his way; cared for his farm; raised big crops; sold at good prices, when the market was best for selling, and made good investments of his income. In this investment business he was a good judge himself, and he had an extra good helper in the person of Hon. James F. Joy of Detroit, Mich., who had been born and brought up in Durham, and had been a school fellow with Mr. Thompson. Mr. Joy made many investments for Mr. Thompson, in the West, and they all paid him good income. In fact Mr. Thompson, so far as known, made only one bad investment; that was in \$30,000 in South Carolina state bonds, which the state afterward defaulted, and declined several times since then to pay. But the State of New Hampshire has this year (1913) made a new attempt to collect the debt; the result will be known after this writing is published.

A public hearing was held at Concord, Feb. 11, 1901, before a special committee of the Legislature on the will of Benjamin. Mr. Joy, one of the executors of this will, and a cousin of the testator, addressed the meeting. He said Mr. Thompson was a careful, economical and prudent man. Some years before that he formed the idea of giving his fortune to the State of New Hampshire to establish an agricultural college. Probably he was the first New Hampshire man who conceived such a college for the state. He felt that this state needed such a college. Mr. Joy suggested to him that his money might do good in some other way, but his reply was that there was no other purpose for which he could devote his money, which was earned by hard work, so well as by establishing an agricultural school to be located on his "Warner Farm" wherein should be thoroughly taught, both in the school-room and in the field, the theory and practice of that most useful and honorable calling—farming. He asked Mr. Joy to become an executor of his will and do all he could to have it carried out. Mr. Thompson told Mr. Joy he wanted the college located in Durham because that was his birthplace. He had two objects in view in his will—one that the state should have a perpetual fund for the support of the college and the other that the state should furnish funds for construction of the college buildings. At the time Mr. Thompson

made his will he valued his property at \$64,305. When the will was probated the property was rated at about \$500,000.

Benjamin Thompson was generous in other ways than in giving money to found an agricultural college. When the college was moved from Hanover to Durham in 1891, the citizens of the town had one of the best town libraries in New Hampshire, owned by a library association. Mr. Thompson was one of the founders and from year to year gave liberally for its support. He gave liberally to the church, and showed his generosity and helpfulness where help was needed. But he did not let others decide to what and in what way he should give. Benjamin Thompson's career stands in strong contrast with that of his illustrious grandfather, Judge Ebenezer Thompson, but if greatness depends on doing things that produce beneficent and far-reaching results, then Benjamin Thompson certainly was a great man.

CHAPTER XXXIII

HISTORY OF LEE (I)

ORIGIN OF THE NAME; PARISH OF LEE IN DURHAM

Localities in what is now the town of Lee began to be settled at a very early date. First the immigrants built their village on Dover Neck; soon they branched out along the rivers and Little Bay; they went up Oyster river; soon after up "Lamperele" river, as they spelled it, and then across country between the two rivers, Dover claiming all the territory up to that river, Exeter having what was beyond. One of the chief points the enterprising men looked out to secure grants of were the water falls, for mill sites, and this section of old Dover, now Lee, had then and has now several excellent falls for use in generating power for mills. The lumber business was soon one of the most important and profitable. So Wadleigh's Falls, on Lamprey river, in that part of old Dover, now Lee, were granted by Massachusetts authorities to Samuel Symond of Ipswich, Mass., together with 640 acres of land (one square mile) of which he took possession June 3, 1657, in the presence and with the consent of Moharimet, the Indian sagamore of this region. But he did not hold it, as appears from the following in Dover Town Records.

May 3, 1669, Robert Wadleigh was received as an inhabitant in Dover "according to ye tenure of the last inhabitant received." At the same time he received this grant of what has ever since been known as Wadleigh's Falls:

At a general town meeting held at Dover March 3, 1669, Given and granted unto Robert Wadleigh as accommodations for the erection and setting of a sawmill or mills at the uppermost falls upon Lamperele river, commonly called by ye name of ye Cleland falls; with an accommodation of timber thereunto belonging, ye bounds of ye timber are as follows: Yt is to say, all ye timber on ye south side above sd falls as farr as ye towns bounds doth goe, and on ye north side all ye timber yt is within of the River above ye sd falls as far as the Town bounds doth goe, with one hundred acres of land on ye south side of ye sd River and twenty acres of land on ye north side of ye river adjacent unto the sd falls on both sides; all which falls, timber and land is granted unto ye sd Wadleigh and his heires, executors, administ. and assigns, provided it doth not intrench upon any former grant either in pt. or whole. In consideration of sd grant of falls, timber and land, the sd. Robt. Wadleigh dothe engage himself heires, executors and administ. to pay or

cause to be paid unto the Towne of Dover the summ of tenn pounds per an. in merchanta. pine bords at price currant at the ordinary landing place on Lamperele River lower falls, as long as he or they do keepe possession there of wch paymnt is to begin the last of August next insueing this instant, to be made unto ye Selectmen of Dover or their order, and further it is agreed and ordered that if any pt. thereof be taken away by any former grant then the town is to abate of the rate proportionally. And alsoe ye towne doth reserve free eagresse and Regresse for ye transportation of timber, either by land or water; and ye Inhabitance have ye same Liberty in this grant as they have in other Mill grants.

Hatevil Nutter, who had an interest in a former grant at or near the same place, entered his dissent to this grant, but Mr. Wadleigh held the title. He had a sawmill running there as early as April 21, 1668, and in 1669 his right was confirmed by Massachusetts. They are called the upper falls in Lamprey River in a survey of Dover bounds in 1701. Ezekiel Gilman of Exeter conveyed to Samuel Doe, Nov. 9, 1730, "one sixteenth part of a 640-acre grant in Dover, at a place commonly called Wadley Falls upon Lamperell river lying on both sides of the river, formerly granted by the General Court of Boston to Samuel Symonds of Ipswich, deceased, which sixteenth part said Gilman had by deed from Robert Wadley Sept. 1, 1730. Also one sixteenth part of the sawmill and dam upon Laperell river, at *Wadley's Falls*, with all privileges." These falls are in the southeast part of Lee. When a century had passed beyond this date the farm holdings had become quite numerous, and the farmers began to complain about having to travel to Durham village to attend town meetings and especially religious services on the Lord's Day; they did not call it Sunday. After discussion a year or two, the following is the record of what was done in town meeting, as a result of neighborhood discussions:

Province of Newhamp at a Publick Town meeting, (Legally Notified) held at the Meeting house at The Falls in Durham, on monday The Third day of September A. D. 1764—Joseph Atkinson Esq was Chosen Moderator, for the well Regulating Said Meeting—Voted That There Should be a Committee Chosen To Run a Line across Said Town of Durham, From Paul Chessley house, near madbury Line; to the house of John Smart upon Newmarket Line being according to The Request of Sundry of The Inhabitants of Said Town, Requesting That; all the upper or western end of Said Town, above the afores Line, may be voted, to be Sat of as a Parish—Voted That Leiu Joseph Sias, mr Miles Randel, and, mr Nicholas Duda of The Petitioners and Capt Benjamin Smith, Capt Stephen Jones, and Mr Thomas Chesley, of The Lower Part of The Town, be The persons, to be Employed as a Committee for The aforsd purpose—Voted, Likewise, That if the Said Committee, Dont Think The Line petitioned for to be Suitable to fix any other Line That They may Unanimously agree upon and make Report Thereof

accordingly to The town on The 24 Inst. The meeting adjourned To The 24 day of September Instant, to 2 of the Clock in The afternoon. Met according to adjournment, Sept 24th and The Committee made The Following Report in writing, under their hands, To the Town.

Whereas, we The Subscribers, were Chosen, at a Publick Town meeting, of The Inhabitants of Durham, the 3d Inst To Run a Line, across Said Town, agreeable to a Petition, Exhibited to Said Town, by Sundry of the Inhabitants Requesting, the western part thereof, to be Sat of into a Parish, it was Likewise voted—That if we The Subscribers, Dont Think the Line Petitioned for proper, to fix Some Other Line, that we might agree upon, and make Report to the Town accordingly. Pursuant Thereto, we have Run the Line petitioned for, and endeavored to Veiw, and Inform ourselves, into the Circumstances of Said town, and Do Unanimously agree, That a Strait Line; Beginning one hundred and Twenty four Rods, above the Dwelling house, of paul Chesley, on madbury Line, and So to Run a Strait point across to Newmarket Line, to one mile and a half, above the Dwelling house, of John Smart may be a Suitable Line.

N B it is the intent of the above Resolve, that the Line Fixed upon, Run from the house of paul Chesley, North 6 degrees East, to Madbury Line & then to Measure up 124 rods, by Said madbury Line.

Stephen Jones	Miles Randel	} Committee
Benjamin Smith	Joseph Sias	
Nicholas Dudea	Thomas Chesley	

The meeting adjourned, to the 8th day of October next, to 2 of the Clock in the afternoon. October 8th met according to adjournment, and Voted That Capt Benjamin Smith And Leiut Joseph Sias, be appointed, a Committee, to draw a Vote in writing for the western part of the Town to Be Sat of as a parish and Bring it to the Town, at Some publick townmeeting—the Town meeting Dissolved.

November 18th 1765—at a Publick Town meeting, (Legally Notified) of the Inhabitants of Durham, held this day at the falls in Durham—Joseph Atkinson Esqr Chosen moderator, for Said meeting—Capt Benjm Smith Esqr and Capt Joseph Sias Brought the following Vote to the Town in writing—That The western End of Said Town of Durham, be voted, to be Sat of as a parish, Agreeable to the Result or a Report of a Committee, (Chosen and appointed for that purpose) and Brought into Publick Town meeting, the 24th day of Sepr 1764—with this addition, thereto, that the Said parish, (when an act may be Obtained for that Purpose), Shall take Their proportionable Part of the poor now Supported by the whole town, and Likewise That the Said parish Shall not in any Respect Interfere with any Lands belonging to the proprietors in Said Town—Voted, that the above vote, Brought by Capts Smith and Sias, is agreeable to the Sense of the Town, and that it be Recorded accordingly.

The above, & within, are True Coppies, as on Durham Town Records.

attest—Ebenr Thompson T Cler

As a result of that meeting a petition for a division of the town was presented as follows:

Province of New Hamp'r To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his majesty's Province of New Hampshire to the Honourable his majestys Counsel and the House of Representatives in General assembly Convened—The Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of Durham most humbly Sheweth That in said Town of Durham there are Inhabitants Sufficient for two Parishes and to maintain and support the Charge thereof That many of the Inhabitants live more then Eight miles from the Place of Publick Worship and where all Town meetings and the Publick of Affairs are holden and Transacted which Renders it very Difficult for them to Attend there at any time but more Especially in the winter Season that the Consequence thereof it is Probable will be that many of the Youth in said Town will be brought up in great Ignorance unless the Difficulties be removed and the Petitioners are in a great measure prevented the use of their Privilidges in their present Situation—Wherefore your Petitioners most humbly pray your, Excellency and Honours, that there may be two Parishes in said Town and that the Dividing Line between the Two Parishes Beginning at Paul Chesles house at Beech Hill so (Called) then North Six Degrees East to the line Between said Durham and Medbury then running westerly on said line one hundred and twenty four rods then Beginning and Running from thence to New Market line to one mile and half above the Dwelling House of John Smart which Line was agreed upon by a Committee Chosen by the Said Town of Durham in the year one thousand Seven hundred and Sixty four and Voted in Publick Town meeting and so to Include the whole of said Durham above this line We therefore humbly pray your Excellency and your Honours to take our Case into your wise Considerations and Set said Parish off by said Line with the Powers and Privilidges of Other Towns or Parishes in this Province and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall Ever pray—

Dated at Durham November 18th 1765

Hercules Mooney	stoten tutle	Eben Randel
Gideon Mathes	Miles Randal	Micah Emerson
Wintrhop Durgin	Samuel Langley	Joseph Clark
Elijah Denbo	Moses Davis Junr	Joseph Sias
Samuel Jackson	Willm Waymoth	John Elliot
Joseph Thomson	James Davis	Josua Woodman
James Hall	Hanary tufts	Jun
Jonathan runnels	nathanel Watson	John Giles
Samuel pitman	Andrew watson	Joseph meder
John follett	Isaac Small	Thomas Huckins
Benjamin Bradly	Joseph Hicks	Nicholas Duda
Joseph Jackson	John Sanborn	Eben Lethers
Josiah Johnson	Edward Hill	William Renely
Timothy Davis	Thomas Snell	francis Eliot
thomas Yourk	Eli Clark Juner	Benjamin Bickford

mason Rendel	Moses Dam	Zaccheus Clough
Joseph Clay	joseph doe	John Davis
Nathaniel Stevens	Benja Durgin	James Giles Bunker
Jun.	Ebn Jones Juner	Robert York
Bartholomew Smart	Isarel Randel	Jonathan Stevens
Nichole Tuttel	Francis Durgin	Ebenezer Dow jun
Samuel Burley	Joshua Burnam	Nathaniel Watson Jur
Nathaniel Randal	Samuel Carter	Joseph Huckins
Reubin Hill	Thomas huckins jr	John Shaw Junr
Clement Davis	Solomon Sias	Ichabod Denbow
James Watson	frances Allen	Thomas Wille
Nathaniel frost	William Cashey	John Snell
Samuel watson	Edweard Scales	Eli Clark
Josiah Durgin	Samuel bickford	hunkin Dam
John Durgin	william Rendel	Thomas Noble
John Shaw	Job Runels	Ebenezer Jones
Benjamin Woodman	John Clark	Nathel Sias
Samuel Sias	David Davis	Nathaniel Stevens
David munsey	Gorge tutle	
Benja Clark	Jonathan Stevens	

In the above petition for a parish no mention is anywhere made of a name for it; the petitioners simply say they wish to be set off from Durham as a parish, and Durham had given its consent. How then did the parish get the name of *Lee*? Governor Benning Wentworth gave it the name, just as he did the name of many other towns that were granted under his administration. And he selected the names from places in England, where he had friends, or with which he was acquainted. He selected *Lee*, on the *River Lee*, in London. There was no particular reason for it; he simply so named the parish, which in fact was a town.

The Journal of the House (New Hampshire Provincial Assembly) Wednesday Jan. 15, 1766, A. M., has the following:

A message was sent to the Council by the Clerk of the House to Enquire what Acts had passed the Council and were consented to by the Governour.

P. M. In answer to the message to the Council by the Clerk in the forenoon, Mr. Secretary (Theodore Atkinson) came down and informed that the following Acts were consented to by the Governour (Benning Wentworth) viz:

For a new Parish in Durham.

To enable the Treasurer to recover debts.

To revive the Proprietary Act.

To enable the Selectmen to exchange Roads.

To enable inhabitants to call town-meetings.

To make void fraudulent deed.

To enable Peabody & Shepard to sell land.

To dissolve the marriage of Saml Smallcorn.

The records from Jan. 15 to Jan. 23, 1766, are missing, but on January 16th the act for a new parish of *Lee* became law, as on Friday, Jan. 10, 1766, the House had passed an "Act for incorporating a new Parish in Durham," according to the Journal for that day. In that act the parish is called "Lee." The petitioners did not ask to have it named Lee; they did not mention any name for it. So Governor Benning Wentworth gave it a name; he called it Lee, as has been previously explained.

CHAPTER XXXIV

HISTORY OF LEE (II)

BUSINESS AND OCCUPATIONS

The first business after obtaining the charter from Gov. Benning Wentworth was organizing the parish, or town machinery. The chief settlement in the new town was at *Lee Hill*, as it has been called since Governor Wentworth named the town; before that it was *The Hill*, where five roads center, since they had roads leading to different sections of the town. Quite a hamlet was gathered there before Durham became a town in 1732, and farms began to be settled around it. Who built the first house there the writer cannot say. But they had a meeting house there and a minister ready for establishing the new parish in 1766. Lee Parish was incorporated Jan. 16, 1766, which act of incorporation authorized Joseph Sias to call the first parish or town meeting; he issued the call for March 18th, and they organized by choosing Miles Randall for moderator and clerk; Robet Thompson, Ely Clark and Nicholas Dudy, selectmen. Among other business it was voted "that Zacheus Clough inspect into the affairs of Rev. Samuel Hutchins." Mr. Hutchins was the minister when the town was incorporated. Mr. Clough attended to the duty assigned him and reported Mr. Hutchins' "affairs" satisfactory, and it was voted to continue him as minister for the town. He so continued until about 1800. His successor was the Rev. John Osborne.

The town lines are straight, but at their meeting form a variety of angles; it has one pond and three rivers. Wheelwright's pond is near the center of the west side of the town and is the source of Oyster river freshet—that is, the fresh water part of Oyster river. On it is one fall where a sawmill was located at a very early period. As the county was one vast forest the first thing to do was to build a sawmill at every waterfall and begin sawing lumber. The territory about these falls near the pond was covered with very tall, white pine trees, and many of them were cut for masts for the King's navy and merchant ships. More than two hundred and twenty-five years ago (1913) it had the local name *Newtown*, which it has retained to the present time. The Dover records speak of a highway laid out in 1688 from the head of

Beard's creek, near the Woodman garrison, to *New Town*. The name itself implies settlement there at that time, and they had a sawmill at the falls called *New Town Mill*. Belknap states in his history, in 1712, this mill was burned by the Indians, and with the mill they burned a large lot of boards. But it was soon rebuilt and the frontiersmen kept on sawing boards, regardless of the Indians.

Who received the first grant of land there the writer does not know; nor why the locality was called *New Town*; probably it was some freak notion or fancy of the first lumberman, who was under the necessity of giving the locality some name in order to locate his timber grant, in a particular part of old Dover. On Oct. 17, 1663, 250 years ago (1913), Patrick Jemison received a grant of 120 acres about a mile and a half from Wheelwright's pond, down the river on both sides; that included the falls. May 31, 1721, sixty acres of this grant were laid out to Capt. Samuel Emerson, and in describing the bounds it says "beginning below *Newtown Orchard*, at a red oak on the south side of Oyster River." That shows the place had been settled a long time and had an orchard. Captain Emerson bought it of John Webster and wife Bridget, of Salisbury, Mass. Webster sold the other half (of the Jemison or Jameson grant) to Nathaniel Randall Jan. 27, 1719-20. And this was alongside of the *Mast Path* leading through Madbury to Dover at Wingate's slip, on Back river.

The *Newtown Mill* was owned by several persons who owned shares at the same time, and the owners took turns in using the mill in the flood season of the year in sawing each his quota of time there would be a good supply of water to run the saw. For example, when an inventory of the estate of Robert Huckins of Oyster River was taken April 23, 1720, it is noted that he owned "half a quarter" of the mill at Newtown. Nathaniel Lamos had forty acres of land laid out to him May 17, 1729, "beginning on Oyster's River, a little above the mill called *New Town mill*." A highway "from *New Town mill* up into the woods" is mentioned Oct. 20, 1735, when twenty-five acres were laid out for Robert Huckins on the south side of this road "at a place called *Maple Brook*." A highway was laid out from New Town sawmill on the south side of Oyster river June 9, 1738, extending from the road that leads from Little river.

William Clay conveyed to his sons Samuel and Joseph Oct. 23, 1742, "one full quarter part of a sawmill situated in Durham, upon ye stream, or river called *New Town River*, being ye uppermost mill standing upon ye sd. stream, and is next to ye pond called Wheelwright's Pond out of which sd. stream issues" with a quarter part of "ye running geer," dam, stream and all privileges thereunto belonging. "*New Town River*" is, of course,

that part of the river flowing through New Town. William Clay, "cordwainer," and Samuel Clay, husbandman, conveyed to Daniel Rogers and Benjamin Mathes, July 20, 1754, eighty acres of land at or near *New Town Saw Mill* in the town of Durham, beginning at the southeast corner of said Clay's land, next to Eli Clark's, thence running by the highway to said sawmill and over the freshet by sd highway to the end of Clay's fence, thence northerly to the land of widow Joanna Snell and John Jenkins then easterly by the highway to the first bound with all buildings, orchards, etc. Edward Leathers, Jr., of Durham, conveyed to David Munsey, Sept. 12, 1761, one sixteenth part of *New Town Sawmill*, so-called in sd Durham, also one sixteenth of the falls and privileges belonging to sd mill, and a sixteenth part of all the iron work in partnership belonging thereunto. Edward Leathers conveyed to John Leathers, March 5, 1790, forty acres of land in Lee, beginning at the southwest corner of John Snell's land and running on the road that leads to *Newtown sawmill*, until it comes to *Clark's pond*, so-called, etc., excepting, however, the land lately sold to his daughter Hannah (afterwards the wife of Lemuel Chesley). Also a sixth part of *Newtown sawmill* and *gristmill*, so-called, in said Lee, together with one sixth part of the dam and privilege of said mill. Edward Leathers, April 7, 1801, conveyed to David Monsey one sixteenth part of a sawmill in Lee known by the name of *Newtown sawmill*.

So it appears the mill was known and called *New Town sawmill* from 1688 to A. D. 1800, and perhaps later; since then it has been called *Layn's mill* the larger part of the time. The man from whom it derived this name was Capt. John Layn, who was in Durham as early as March 8, 1760, when, as a young man, he enlisted in Capt. Samuel Gerrish's company, Col. John Goff's regiment, for the Canada expedition. "John Layn of Durham, gunsmith," in a petition of May 26, 1761, states that he was employed as armorer for that regiment, and furnished his own tools, but had received no extra pay for this service, hence he petitioned for it. He was allowed £4 sterling. He was appointed captain in Col. John Waldron's regiment, March 6, 1776, for six weeks' service at Winter Hill. He acquired land at Newtown in 1763 and again in 1766, when Thomas Leathers conveyed to him ten acres of land where said Thomas then lived at the corner of the roads that led to Durham Falls, Madbury and Newtown. He established an inn in this vicinity, probably the first in Newtown. In 1790 John Layn calls himself "of Lee" but in 1804 he was living in Barrington where he had acquired several tracts of land—among others forty-two acres at *Bumfaggin*, and lots No. 41 and No. 42 in the *half mile range*, near Bow Pond, in that part of Barrington now Strafford. He had a sawmill there, but probably lived

there only during the spring season, when the sawing was done. At that time he owned the whole of the gristmill at *Newtown*, but only four days' right in the sawmill, both of which he conveyed July 17, 1804, to Paul Giles, who reconveyed them to Layn Nov. 22, 1805. These mills were then, no doubt, operated by his son Edmund, who continued to run them till his death at the age of seventy-six years, Aug. 27, 1843. There is now a saw and shingle mill owned by his descendants in the Layn family.

Newtown Plains have a unique history in Lee and Durham. They are a sandy and not very prolific region and rather monotonous for travelers who have occasion to pass through there from Lee to Barrington, and certain parts of Madbury. Frequent mention is made of the Plains in the Durham and Lee town records. Why the pioneer settlers or lumbermen came to call it *New Town* is a mystery.

As Patrick Jemison (or Jamison) received a grant of land there in 1663, six years before Robert Wadleigh received his grant at Wadleigh's Falls, the sawmill at *New Town* was probably the first mill built in Lee, about two hundred and fifty years ago, and there has been a mill in use there ever since.

Wadleigh's falls are in the southwest part of Lee at the north end of the "Hook" in Lamprey river. The river, below the falls, turns and runs south about half a mile, then strikes the foot of a high hill of gravel and hardpan; then turns almost at right angle and flows in an easterly direction a half mile, where it strikes the foot of another and is diverted almost at right angle, in a northerly direction and flows for a mile through a fertile valley until it strikes the foot of *Lee Hill*, and is diverted in a large circle and flows south out of Lee into Durham. This valley through which it flows and forms the "hook" between the hills has some of the best farms in Strafford county.

This remarkable bend or "hook" in Lamprey river has no duplicate in any other river in New Hampshire. A sawmill was built at a fall near where it bows around and runs direct into Durham. The date of the first mill is not known, but probably about 1700. The inventory of George Chesley's estate of Durham Aug. 27, 1724, mentions part of the mill "*at ye hook of Lampreel River.*" It is called "*the Hook mill*" in a deed of 1728. Ephraim Foulsham, Dec. 4, 1742, conveyed to his son John sixty acres of land in Durham, bought of Maj. Peter Gilman Dec. 8, 1739, lying next ye highway below ye *Hook mill*, beginning twenty rods above ye second brook from ye house formerly Capt. John Gilman's, towards ye *Hook mill*. Peter, John, Samuel and Noah Gilman, May 2, 1749, conveyed to Joseph Smith

190 acres at a place commonly called *the Hook*, beginning by the side of Lampereel river, in the turn below the falls where the *Hook mill* stood.

John Thompson of Durham, "one of ye proprietors of ye *Hook land*, and ye proper owner of one whole share," conveyed his share, Aug. 30, 1748, to Abner Clough of Salisbury, Mass.

The Durham grants of land at the Hook conflicting with the Gilman claims, Samuel Smith and Capt. Jonathan Thompson were appointed agents of the land proprietors in Durham Nov. 28, 1748, to agree with Col. Peter Gilman and others about "the parcel of land in Durham on the south side of Lampreel river, commonly called and known by the name of the *Hook land*. In a deed of Aug. 30, 1748, this district is called *Durham Hook*, Lee being at that time a part of Durham. The Rev. John Adams of Durham records, June 10, 1750, the baptism of "Nicholas, son of Nat Frost, in *Ye Hook*."

The "*Hook road* to Northwood" is mentioned on the state map of 1803. It runs from Newmarket through the Hook, and crosses Lamprey river at *Hill's bridge*, near the falls where now stands Dame's mill. This *Hill's bridge* obtained its name from Capt. Reuben Hill, who settled near there about 1750 and owned a sawmill and gristmill at the falls. He was one of the selectmen of Lee in 1769. His mills are mentioned in the records of the town; and the neighboring bridge across Lamprey river is frequently mentioned in the town accounts from 1771 till 1800 and later. For example, £5 1s. were paid "Ensign Reuben Hill on *his bridge*" in 1771. His name is still retained, though Reuben Hill died about 1794, and his heirs sold the water privilege here in the first decade of the nineteenth century. John Mathes owned and operated the mills for many years in the middle of that century. He had a sawmill, shingle mill and gristmill.

Little river runs into Lamprey river about a quarter of a mile above Hill's bridge, and on it, in Lee, are two falls that have been used much in the former centuries, and is frequently mentioned in the early records of Dover and Durham. It rises at Mendum's pond, in Barrington. For example, three score acres of land were granted to Jethro Furber, June 23, 1701, "adjacent to Lampereal *Little River*," laid out Feb. 2, 1726-7, "beginning on the northeast side of said *Little River* above the *old mast way*." This "*mast way*" is the road that now leads from Lee Hill to the State College at Durham, and was so called because over it were hauled the big pine trees to Durham falls, where they were put into Oyster river and floated to Portsmouth. This grant of land to Furber has remained in possession of the Furber family to the present time. The road from Lee hill by Furber's place to Wadleigh's falls was laid out July 31, 1753, but communication

with *Little River*, at a point above Furber's, was opened more than two hundred twenty-five years ago, from there to Oyster river by cutting the mast road through the forests over Lace hill, ending a short distance above the village, at the falls, where, at an early period, "*Little River sawmill*" was built; John Thompson, Sr., had a grant of land there April 2, 1694; Mr. Thompson mentions the sawmill in his will April 12, 1733. A mill was kept in running order there for more than a century and a half, being owned by several of the farmers in the neighborhood. This mill was at the foot of a high and steep hill, on the summit of which for many generations the Thompsons lived. A beautiful place. The road up over this hill is called the North River road. A short distance west of the Thompson farm is the Cartland farm, now owned by Mr. Charles S. Cartland, of Dover, cashier of the Strafford National Bank. This farm has been in possession of the Cartland family since 1737, 175 years. The land was granted to Joseph Meader soon after John Thompson received his grant above mentioned. Meader sold to Joseph Cartland, a native of Durham, in 1737, who built a house in 1740, where the present house stands. He was baptized by the Rev. Hugh Adams and was brought up in the Congregational faith, but in later years, after he settled in Lee, he became a member of the Society of Friends, and the Cartlands have remained in the Quaker faith, most of them, to the present time. The Cartland farm is beautifully located and excellent in quality of land. The Mathes family came up from Durham and settled in the same neighborhood about the same time.

A short distance below Little River Falls are what were called Thompson's falls, where Jonathan Thompson had a gristmill and fulling mill. In his will Sept. 10, 1756, he gave these and an acre of land to his son Joseph, who, May 3, 1774, sold them to Josiah Bartlett of Haverhill, Mass.; the sale included his dwelling house and one acre of adjoining land, and four acres between the fulling mill and Little River sawmill. This Josiah Bartlett was brother of Col. Thomas Bartlett of Nottingham, who has a distinguished record in the Revolution. The brother Josiah also has a patriotic record. Since the Revolution these falls have been known as Bartlett's falls. Col. Thomas Bartlett had a son Josiah who settled in Lee, in 1815, on a farm which is now owned by his son, Hon. John C. Bartlett; it is about half a mile below the *Hook sawmill*, on the road to Newmarket. Mr. Bartlett has a farm of 300 acres there, one of the best in Strafford county.

The hamlet at Lee Hill has been the center of business in the town from the beginning of its settlement by lumbermen. After 1800, when stage-coach routes began to be introduced "The Hill" was a busy place as a coach center, and two or three stores were there and did a thriving business.

When the New Hampshire turnpike was completed from Pascataqua Bridge to Concord, about 1802, they commenced to run stage coaches from Newmarket to connect with the turnpike coaches to Concord, and Lee Hill was the place where a stable of horses was kept for use. There was also another coach line that ran from Dover through Lee, Nottingham Square, Chester, Derry, Windham, to Lowell, after the cotton mills began to be built there. Gen. Bradbury Bartlett, son of Colonel Thomas, was agent for this route a number of years. He was known in his later years as Judge Bartlett. General Bartlett's brother-in-law, Hon. Edward B. Nealley, became a resident at Lee Hill about 1810 and resided there until his death in 1837. During his residence there he was a prominent citizen of the town and had a store by the side of what later was the residence of Simon Otis. He was engaged with his brother-in-law, General Bartlett, in the stage coach line from Dover to Lowell. Of course when the Boston & Maine Railroad reached Newmarket the stage coach business began to wane, and finally ceased to pay, and stopped, but not until after Mr. Nealley's death, in 1837.

Lee Hill from being a hustling village became the quiet hamlet it is today, having the meeting house, town house, postoffice and town cemetery, grange hall and a few farm residences. In connection with the postoffice is a country store. From being lumbermen and millmen the citizens devote their time to farming, with marked success. It has first class schools, no doctors or lawyers; it has too small a population to support more than one religious society; so all combine, regardless of private opinions, in support of a Congregational Church, in the altruistic sense of the word. In the interim between the stage-coach period and the present long continued period of prosperity, there was a prevalence of intemperance, but vigorous Christian heroism in a few years wrought for the better and Lee, for many years past, has held the rank, in respect to temperance and sobriety, "the banner town of Strafford county."

CHAPTER XXXV

HISTORY OF LEE (III)

MEN OF LEE IN THE WARS AND IN PEACE

The men of Lee have a patriotic record in the French and Indian wars; later in the Revolution from 1775 to 1783; and especially in the war for the suppression of the Southern Confederacy. During the Indian war period, 1675 to 1725, the inhabitants had to keep constant guard lest they be attacked by a secret Indian foe, but the only great battle with the Indians in Lee was at Wheelwright's pond in July, 1690. On March 18th, previous, the Indians had attacked and destroyed the settlement at Salmon falls (now Rollinsford). The inhabitants made a brave defense, but were outnumbered, and after thirty of their fighting men had been killed, the rest surrendered. After plundering, the enemy burned the houses, mills and barns, with the stock of cattle in them. In May following this same party of French and Indians, with some additions, attacked and destroyed Casco. The Indians then came up to Fox Point, in what is now Newington, where they burned some houses, killed about fourteen, and carried away six as prisoners. On the fourth day of July eight persons were killed as they were mowing in a field (in Lee) near Lamprey river, and a lad was carried away captive. The next day they attacked Captain Hilton's garrison at Exeter, failed to capture it, as the garrison was relieved by a company under Lieutenant Bancroft, with the loss of a few of his men. The Indians retreated up through Lee.

Two companies under Captains Floyd and Wiswall were out scouting on the sixth day of July and discovered the tracks of the Indians; they pursued and came up with the enemy at the west end of Wheelwright's pond, where they were engaged fishing. The Indians immediately changed work from fishing to fighting, and a bloody engagement ensued for several hours. Of course, there was no cleared ground around the pond, so the fighting was done in dodging from tree to tree, without hand-to-hand contests. Captain Wiswall's company suffered worst; he was killed, also his lieutenant, Flagg, and Sergeant Walker; twelve men of the companies were killed, and several were wounded. Captain Floyd kept up the fight for a while after his

companion officer was killed, but his men became so fatigued, it being an exceedingly hot day, and so many were wounded, that he drew off, and at the same time the Indians began to retreat in the opposite direction, carrying their dead and wounded with them, to a safe place where they could bury their dead warriors. It is not known how many Indians were killed, but it was a drawn battle. After the battle was over, and the Indians had started on a retreat westward, Captain Conners went to look after the wounded white men, and found seven alive, whom he brought in about sunrise the next morning. He then returned and buried the dead, among the number Captain Wiswall, Lieutenant Flagg and Sergeant Walker. Where their graves are no man knows; not even a common field stone was placed at their heads. The Indians, on their way westward, in the course of a week, killed, between Lamprey river in Lee and Amesbury, Mass., not less than forty people, according to the chronicles of the day. They did not carry away any prisoners.

Of course, when the news reached Oyster river settlement that a battle was going on at Wheelwright's pond all the fighting men made haste to get there and assist Captains Floyd and Wiswall. It is recorded that some of the men ran so fast that they were completely overcome with heat, and it was exceedingly hot that 6th of July. One man died of surfeit, but the rest got there and rendered valuable assistance.

GARRISONS IN LEE

Only three garrisons are mentioned within the present town of Lee. There was one at South Lee, on the North River road, which was built by Joseph Doe, who bought land there June 23, 1737, of John Bickford, which had been assigned Bickford as his share of the common lands in Durham in 1734. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Doe, the garrison became the property of his daughter, who had married Elijah Fox. Up to that time it had been called the "Doe garrison." From Mr. Fox it came to be called the "Fox garrison." At the death of Mr. and Mrs. Fox it passed to the ownership of their grand-daughter, wife of Daniel Cartland, but still retained the name, Fox garrison. After the death of Mrs. Cartland, Mr. Samuel French bought it and resided there until his death, about 1880. Soon after that it was taken down.

At *New Town* was the *Jones garrison*, which was probably one of the first garrisoned houses that was built in this section of Old Dover. It stood on the Nehemiah Snell farm and served as a place of resort for safety when the Indians were roaming around, hunting for scalps of white men. It was taken down many years ago.

The *Randall garrison* stood on the Mast road between Lee hill and where now is the State College. It stood on the south side of the road near the A. D. Wiggin house. It was built of logs with the upper story projecting over the lower, with loopholes in the thick walls for the discharge of guns. This was a center of safety in Indian war times for all the neighborhood around. The builder was Capt. Nathaniel Randall, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Tozer) Randall. Captain Randall's grandfather was Richard Tozer, who married Judith Smith in Boston. Gov. Richard Bellingham performed the marriage ceremony. They came to live at Salmon Falls, Berwick side, where the Indians killed him, Oct. 16, 1775. Capt. Nathaniel Randall married Mary Hodgdon of Dover. Having received several grants of land from the town of Dover, in what is now Lee, he went there and built the garrison and was one of the big men of the town; big in ability and property. He died on March 9, 1748-9, in his fifty-fourth year. His grave may be seen in the Lee cemetery, about half way from there to Lee hill. It does not appear on record or in tradition that the Indians ever attempted to play pranks with any of these garrisons, but the neighborhoods felt much safer in living in sight and hearing of safe houses of retreat in time of danger.

IN THE REVOLUTION

Lee is a small town, yet in the spring of 1776 there were 142 men who signed the *Association Test*, which reads as follows:

"We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risque of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings, of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies."

This "*Test*" was sent out by the New Hampshire Committee of Safety in April to the selectmen of every town to find out who were Tories, or supporters of the British force measures, and who were willing to fight for the rights which the United Colonies demanded should be guaranteed to them by the Crown. The signers in Lee are given below, and the names are interesting as showing who were living in the town at that time.

NAMES OF SIGNERS

Elijah Dinsmore, Samuel Jackson, Bennan Jackson, John Emerson, Samuel Emerson, Joshua Burnham, Joshua Burnham, Jr., Steven Willie, Joseph Seas, William French, Joshua Woodmarch, Eleson Watson, Philbrok Barker, Moses Runnales, Samuel Hill, Ruel Giles, Cornilus Dinsmore, Job

Runals, E. Jones, Jr., Jonathan Dow, Isaac Small, Peter Folsom, Josiah Durgien, Miles Randel, Benjamin Durgin, John Sanborn, Jonathan Runales, Zacheus Clough, Job Runels, Jr., Enoch Runels, William Goen, Ephm. Sherburne, Dimond Fernald, Richard Hull, Samuel Langmaid, Ebenezer Jones, Lemuel Chesley, John Jones, Benj. Clark, George Jones, Benj. Jones, Smith Emerson, Isaac Clark, Simon Rindel, James Brackett, Stephen Stevens, Gideon Mathes, Daniel Chesle, George Chash, Thomas Arlen, Zebelen Wiley Timothy Muncy, Micajah Bickford, David Shaw, Amos Fernald, Edward Scales, Robert Parker, John Mendum, Hunking Dam, John Follett, Ebenezer Randel, Eli Furber, Ebenezer Burnum, Joseph Brackett, Joseph Follitt, Samuel Stevens, Samuel Bickford, Jonathan Fisk, William Waymouth, George Tuttle, George Duch, James Watson, Samuel Watson, Timothy Moses, Dennet Waymouth, John Kinnison, Josiah Kinnison, William Gliden, John Putnam, Anthony Fling, John Davis, Clement Davis, Andrew Watson, Thomas Tuttle, Thomas Tufts, Samuel Burley, James Davis, Jeremiah Hutchins, John Davis, Nathaniel Frost, Henry Tufts, Jonathan Stevens, Henry Tufts, Jr., Thomas York, Nicholas Tuttle, Robert York, Eliphalet York, David Davis, Nathaniel Stevens, William Stevens, Samuel Durgin, Joseph Watson, Reuben Hill, Sam Hutchin, Josiah Bartlett, Moses Dam, Jonathan Thompson, Samuel Mathes, William Bly, Samuel Langley, Samuel Smith, Nicholas Meder, Mathias Jones, Benj. Jones, Joseph Jones, Tolman Thompson, Zekiel Wille, Edward Leathers, John Leathers, Joseph Doe, John Williams, John Layn, Benjamin Briley, Thomas Huckins, Jr., Elijah Fox, John Wiggin, James Clemens, John Sias, Benjamin Bodge, Mark Weder, Mr. Samuel Bodge, John Glover, Edward Hill, Thomas Wille, Ezekiel Wille, Thomas Noble, Samuel Woodman, Edward Woodman, Thomas Hunt, Josiah Burley, Samuel Wille, Joseph Pitman, Samuel Snell, Jr., and Thomas Langley.

Those men were not all of military age, but one-half of the whole number of signers actually served in the army, perhaps more. There were others who did important service for the cause, although they did not shoulder their guns and go to the front. The following names have been found in the Revolutionary war rolls of New Hampshire:

Elijah Dinsmore, Samuel Jackson, John Emerson, Joshua Burnham, Samuel Willie, Ezekiel Wille, John Sias, William French, Moses Runales, Job Runels, Enoch Runels, Samuel Hill, Reuben Hill, Ebenezer Jones, John Jones, Benjamin Jones, Joseph Jones, Jonathan Dow, Isaac Small, Benjamin Durgin, Samuel Durgin, Ebenezer Randall, Edward Hill, John Sanborn, Zacheus Clough, Stephen Stevens, Jonathan Stevens, Samuel Stevens, William Stevens, Nathaniel Stevens, Micajah Bickford, Samuel Bickford, Daniel

Shaw, Robert Parker, Eli Furber, Ebenezer Burnham, Jonathan Fisk, John Kennison, Anthony Fling, John Davis, Clement Davis, James Davis, David Davis, Thomas Tuttle, Henry Tufts, Samuel Burley, Jeremiah Hutchins, Samuel Hutchins, Nathaniel Frost, Eliphlet York, Josiah Bartlett, Jonathan Thompson, Edward Leathers, John Leathers, John Williams, John Layn, Thomas Huckins, John Wiggin, John Sias, Samuel Bodge, John Glover, Samuel Woodman, Edward Woodman, Thomas Hunt, Josiah Burley, Joseph Pitman, Col. Hercules Mooney, Benjamin Mooney, and John Mooney.

This is a remarkably good showing of patriotism in a small town. Those men fought to form the Union of the United States of America. Four score years later this small town of Lee sent the following men to the battlefields to preserve the Union which their ancestors formed. Very nearly the same number, in both wars, are on record in various departments of the service.

SOLDIERS OF LEE IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

- Charles R. Clay, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 23, 1864; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.
- Joseph T. Cummings, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Moses Lovering, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Frank Bidges, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; died May 5, 1865.
- Francis Lovell, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; missing April 7, 1865.
- Clonin Jean, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1864.
- John A. Randall, Co. A, 5th Regt.; enl. Feb. 6, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865.
- Miron B. McAllister, Co. A, 5th Regt.; enl. Feb. 4, 1865; disch. June 2, 1865.
- Erastus C. Davis, corp. Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. June 24, 1862.
- John F. Jones, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1864.
- Washington Davis, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863; killed June 25, 1864.
- William Hardy, Co. K, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
- William Johnson, Co. E, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Andrew J. Lawrence, 6th Regt.; enl. May 18, 1864.
- Hollis S. Peavy, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864; died Sept. 7, 1864.
- Andrew W. Locke, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1861; disch. April 10, 1862.
- Nathaniel Glover, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; Vet. Bat.; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.
- John S. Harvey, Co. H, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. C, Vet. Bat.; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.
- Edwin Lamondan, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to 2d Regt. Jan. 21, 1865; no discharge furnished.

- Joseph White, Co. D, 10th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to 2d Regt. Jan. 21, 1865; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Dana M. Dicy, Co. G, 10th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; killed June 27, 1864.
- Charles E. Linscott, musician, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to 2d Regt. June 21, 1865; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.
- Enoch Glover, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Addison Osborne, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; trans. to U. S. Cav. Oct. 25, 1862.
- Alonzo E. Langmaid, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
- True W. Langmaid, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died May 30, 1863.
- David H. Lang, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; missing Sept. 30, 1864.
- John N. Marsh, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
- Albra Plummer, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 4, 1865.
- Lawrence G. Otis, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. May 14, 1864.
- Daniel S. Randall, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.
- Charles A. Fernald, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. May 16, 1865.
- George W. Hanson, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to U. S. Navy April 28, 1864.
- Joseph A. Jones, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; died Feb. 3, 1862.
- Richard Randall, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. Sept. 29, 1863.
- Bradbury C. Davis, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.
- Orrin Dow, corp. Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. May 12, 1865.
- John W. Emerson, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 6, 1863.
- True Emerson, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. April 2, 1863.
- Joseph G. Clay, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Israel G. York, corp. Co. D, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
- Stephen Hilton, Co. D, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
- Josiah D. Thompson, Co. D, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
- George W. Demerritt, corp. Co. I, 18th Regt.; enl. Feb. 6, 1865; pro. to sergt. May 18, 1865; disch. July 29, 1865.
- Samuel Durgin, Vet. Res. Corps; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
- Frank G. Wentworth, 2d lieut. Co. A, Heavy Art.; pro. to first lieut. Sept. 19, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
- Josiah D. Thompson, Co. B, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
- David S. Bennett, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
- Albert S. Cummings, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. Sept. 15, 1865.
- Joseph B. Davis, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
- Albert W. Davis, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
- George B. Haley, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

Charles A. Rollins, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.
Nehemiah Randall, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
Jonathan B. Thompson, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; pro. to corp.;
disch. June 23, 1865.
Josiah D. Thompson, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
Robert McKee, Co. M, H. A.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. June 9, 1865.
Dennis Lahay, Co. S, 12th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; trans. to 2d Regt.
Lawrence Keough, Co. H, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. July 1, 1865.
William E. Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
James Fitzgerald, enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
James McPherson, enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
John Powers, enl. Sept. 17, 1863.
James McClay, enl. Sept. 17, 1863.
John Mullen, enl. Sept. 17, 1863.
Edward Dalton, enl. Sept. 17, 1863.
G. Singer, enl. Oct. 1, 1863.

THE MINISTRY IN LEE

Lee has not only furnished valiant and patriotic men for war, but has also furnished men who were valiant in peace. The first minister was the Rev. Samuel Hutchins, who preached the gospel and led his people in ways of peace from 1766 to 1800, and during the Revolution he was a sturdy supporter of the cause for which his people were contending on the fields of battle; his sermons were alive with his patriotic spirit which enthused his hearers. Mr. Hutchins' successor was the Rev. John Osborn, who began about 1800 and served as minister more than a third of a century. He was very popular and his memory is held in high esteem to the present day. The first century of the ministry in Lee was completed by the Rev. Israel Chesley, who succeeded Mr. Osborne.

The following persons were natives of Lee and became ministers who did good service in other towns: Rev. Jesse Burham, Free Baptist, was born in 1778. Moved to Sebec, Me., 1806. Began to preach there with success. He was ordained at Charlestown, Me., June, 1808. Residence there, 1808-15. Jointly with Rev. Ebenezer Scales and Rev. Mr. Libby organized a church there. Baptized many hundreds in the region where now are the towns of Atkinson, Charlestown, Corrinth, Dexter, Exeter, Bradford, and other places. Moved to Maxfield, Me., in 1815, and Howland, Me., 1818, and organized a church there; also in neighboring towns. Moved to Janesville, Wis., fall of 1840, and did circuit riding, preaching the gospel to scattered settlements in Illinois and Wisconsin. With the assistance of Rev. Mr. Cheney he organized the first Free Will Baptist Quarterly Meeting in Wisconsin. Instru-

mental in gathering a church at Janesville; organizing the Honey Creek Quarterly Meeting and the First Home Missionary Society in Wisconsin. Preached until within four weeks of his death. Died at Janesville, Wis., Dec. 5, 1863.

Daniel Elkins, Free Baptist, was born in 1760. Moved to Gilmanton in 1797. Began to preach about 1798. Ordained at Sandwich, N. H.; June 21, 1804. Organized church in Jackson in 1809. Spent most of his ministerial life there. Died at Jackson on June 21, 1845.

Joseph Foss, Free Baptist, was born in 1765. Began to preach about 1802. Moved to Brighton, Me., about 1812. Preached there and in the towns around until near his death; died at Brighton, Me., Dec. 29, 1852.

Thomas Huckins, Free Baptist, born 1795. When a child his father removed from Lee to Parsonsfield, Me., and later to Canada East. Returned to New Hampshire and served at Portsmouth, as a soldier, 1812; afterwards as a marine on board a privateer. At the close of the war returned to Canada East. Organized churches in several towns there. He was licensed to preach in 1827 and was ordained in 1828, being the first Free Baptist minister in the province. Later he organized Free Baptist churches in Canada West. Resided at Lexington, Mich., 1839 to 1853, having organized a church there. Died there May 23, 1853.

Christopher William Martin, Christian, son of Rev. Richard and Hannah (Faxon) Martin. Born 1790. Began to preach in 1816, in Vermont. Did evangelistic work in New York. In later years was preacher in Vermont. Died in Salem, Mass., April 5, 1859.

Robert Mathes, Christian, born 1772; commenced preaching at Milton, N. H., 1831, where he was ordained. Died there in 1840.

Levi Moulton, Free Baptist, born 1813. Removed from Lee to Maine, 1835; licensed to preach, 1838; ordained that year and did itinerant work. He was drowned by the capsizing of a boat in crossing Lake Cicilidibicis, May 10, 1846.

Charles Frost Osborne, Free Baptist, son of Rev. John and Mary (Frost) Osborne, born March 12, 1800. In early life lived at Alton. There in 1818. Afterwards settled in Scarborough, Me. Licensed to preach there in May, 1838. Ordained there in 1840, and pastor till 1845. Later he was pastor in several towns. Died at Gorham, Me., Jan. 23, 1856.

William W. Smith, Christian, son of Samuel Smith, born 1811. Licensed to preach in 1840. Went to California, 1849, via Cape Horn, and was a farmer, gold prospector and miller for fifty years, meanwhile doing evangelistic work among the miners and settlements. Served in the navy during the Civil war, and then perfected drawings for rapid fire guns, armored

trains, etc., but before he took out patents his drawings were stolen, and others got the benefit of his inventions. Died at Antioch, Cal., Oct. 16, 1899. He was a Christian hero.

John G. Tuttle, Free Baptist, born 1802. His parents moved to Effingham about 1812. Licensed to preach, 1833. Ordained at Wolfborough, 1837. Pastor of churches of Gilmenton, Danville and South Weare. Moved to Lowell, Mass., 1845; died there June 23, 1846.

CHAPTER XXXVI

HISTORY OF MADBURY (I)

ORIGIN OF THE NAME MADBURY

The name Madbury antedates the parish and the town by more than a century. It was made a separate parish, with town privileges, by the Provincial Assembly, May 31, 1755, and was incorporated a township May 26, 1768. An attempt was made in 1743 to secure parish privileges, but the town of Dover and the Provincial Assembly both refused to grant the petition that year, and the petitioners did not obtain this wish until 1755, when the territory was made a parish for ministerial purposes. The town is in the shape of a wedge, in between Dover on the east, Durham and Lee on the west, Barrington on the north; on the south it comes to a point with the lines of Dover and Durham, at a ledge called Cedar Point, where one can put his feet in three towns and stand, facing south, and look down the Pascataqua river to the Hilton Point bridge. The distance along the Barrington line is a little less than three miles. The line between Dover and Madbury is seven miles long; the westerly line is about the same. The name Madbury was first applied to the territory west of Barbado pond, in the vicinity of the ancient Gerrish mill, on the Bellamy river. Just when it began to be used there is no record, but on March 19, 1693-4, it appears on Dover records when forty acres of land were granted to Francis Pitman "on the N. W. side of Logg hill, on the N. E. side of the path going to *Madberry*, where he had all Reddy begun to improve."

The "Logg hill" referred to is at the Gerrish sawmill, down which the lumbermen rolled the logs into the pond, ready to be used in sawing. At that date the name Madbury had become well established in use among the lumbermen, so they knew where to locate Pitman's grant. Probably the name had then been in use among lumbermen thirty or forty years. The "path to Madberry" referred to above is the present road over the Bellamy river at the mill site. The reader will observe that the record does not say Pitman's grant is *in* Madbury but on the side of the path *going to Madbury*; so the fair inference is that the locality (a lumber lot) called Madbury, was somewhere

between Gerrish's sawmill and *New Town* in Lee. There is no other town in the United States of the same shape or the same name as Madbury; in the old records it is sometimes spelled Medberry, or Medbury, but generally Madbury. A funny name; whence its origin?

The late John Elwin of Portsmouth, who was thoroughly versed in everything relating to the early history of the Pascataqua region and was the grandson of Gov. John Langdon, and a descendant of Ambrose Gibbons, the early pioneer, who died at Oyster River, July 11, 1656, made a study of that word and came to the conclusion that it was derived from Modbury in Devonshire, England, the seat for centuries of the Champernowne family, to which belonged Capt. Francis Champernowne of the Dover combination of 1640. He received various grants of land, chief of which was on the eastern side of Great Bay, which is now a part of Greenland but was then in the territory of Old Dover. He married the widow of Robert Cutt, brother of President John Cutt, and was one of the most influential men of the Province. He was a member of the Provincial Council in 1686, and held that office until his death in 1687. Captain Champernowne was of royal descent, and nephew of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, his mother being sister to the wife of Gorges. His great-grandfather, Sir Arthur Champernowne, of Modbury, took part in the battle of Bosworth Field, and was vice-admiral in the English navy.

At Modbury was born Katherine Champernowne (great-aunt of Captain Francis), who by different marriages was the mother of Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh. The Champernowne house at Modbury, where the royalists had entrenched themselves under Sir Edmund Fortescen, was taken and devastated by the parliamentary troops in 1642.

Modbury is midway between Dartmouth and Plymouth. Some ruins are still left of the ancient manor house, where, according to the expressions of the old chronicler, "the clarious family of Champernon" once lived in dignity and splendor. But, alas, as John Elwyn laments,

"No crusader's war-horse, plumed and steeled,
Paws the grass now at Modbury's blazoned door."

Well, supposing Mr. Elwyn is correct, as I think he is, as to the origin, how did it ever get applied to a piece of land in Old Dover, a mile or so west of the Gerrish sawmill? There seems to be but one explanation; it is that Captain Champernowne at some date several years before 1693 had a grant of timber land up there, west of Bellamy river; he gave it a name, in order to locate it; he called it *Modbury* for the old home of the Champernownes. It was a common practice then to name the localities, in which were specially

fine mast trees, for historic localities in England. The common people here corrupted the word and pronounced it Madbury, and so it is to this day.

Miss Mary P. Thompson well says in her excellent book, "Landmarks in Ancient Dover": "It is to be deplored that this historic name should have been corrupted into Madbury by our early settlers. The original name should be restored. Modbury is more agreeable to the ear and its association with the Champernownes would give it a significance not to be regarded without pride." It is to be hoped that some Representative from Madbury in the New Hampshire General Court, may win honor for himself and his town by having the letter o substituted for a in the name of the town, by the Legislature.

CHAPTER XXXVII

HISTORY OF MADBURY (II)

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN

Madbury was incorporated as a parish (for ministerial purposes) May 31, 1755, and as a town May 25, 1768, but the petition for a parish was presented to Gov. Benning Wentworth, the Council and the House of Representatives May 13, 1743, as follows:

PETITION FOR A PARISH

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-chief in & over His Majesty's Council & House of Representatives for said Province and General Assembly convened the 10th day of May, 1743.

The petition of Sundry Persons Inhabitants of the Westerly part of the town of Dover & the Northerly part of Durham in said Province Humbly shows that your Petitioners live at such a distance from the meeting houses in their respective Towns as makes it difficult for them & their Families to attend the Publick Worship there, especially in the winter & spring seasons of the year, which induced a number of your petitioners some years since at their own cost to build a Meeting House situated more conveniently for them where they have some times had preaching in those seasons of the year at their own expense though they were not exempted from paying their proportion at the same time to the standing Minister of the Town.

That the Towns aforesaid are well able as your Petitioners apprehend to bear their annual charges without the assistance of yr Petitioners and that *they* might be Incorporated into a new Parish whereby they might be accommodated their children & servants (as well as themselves) have more Frequent opportunities of attending Publick Worship and all of them Reep the advantages of such an Incorporation which considering their present circumstances they think would not be a few, and the Towns not Injured.

That your Petitioners conceive a parish might be erected with out prejudice to the other part of the Town of Dover by the Following boundaries viz. Beginning at the Bridge over Johnsons Creek so called, where the dividing Line between Dover & Durham Cross the Country Road & from thence running as the said Road runs until it comes even with Joseph Jenkins his house & from

thence to run on a North West & by North course until it comes to the head of said Township which boundaries would comprehend the estates & habitations of yr Petitioners living in Dover & the making a parish there will greatly contribute to the settling the lands within said Boundaries & those that Lay contiguous as well as be very convenient for yr Petitioners. Wherefore they most humbly pray that a parish may be erected & Incorporated by the Boundaries aforesaid with the usual powers & Priviledges & that such of yr Petitionrs as live within the Town of Durham may have liberty to Poll off into the same, or that such a part of the said Township may be annexed thereunto which would be the better way as will accommodate the Remote settlers in said Township near the said Boundaries as well as your petitioners or that they may be Relieved In such other way & method as this Honble Court shall see fit, & yor petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &c

Thomas Wille
 John Roberts
 Samuel Davis
 Samuel Chesley
 Thomas Bickford
 Daniel McHame
 James Huckins
 Ralph Hall
 William Bussell
 Azariah Boody
 Timothy Moses
 John Demeret
 Zachariah Edgerly
 Joseph Daniel
 Francis Drew
 Daniel Young
 William Twombly
 Isaac Twombly
 Joseph Evans junr.
 John Evens
 Henry Bickford
 Henary Bussell
 Joseph Hicks
 Joseph Tasker
 Derry Pitman
 Paul Gerrish, Jr
 John Bussell
 Job Demeret
 David Daniel
 James Chesle
 Reuben Chesle
 Henery Tibbetes

John Huckins
 James Jackson
 Zachariah Pitman
 Ely Demerit
 John Foay, Jr
 Solomon Emerson
 Jacob Daniel
 Joseph Rines
 Benjamin Hall
 William Demeret
 William Allen
 his
 Nathiel O Davis
 mark
 Samuel Davis Jr
 Jonathan Hanson
 Robert Evens
 Jonathan Daniel
 William Hill
 Stephen Pinkham
 Benjamin Wille
 John Rowe
 Hercules Moony
 Joseph Twombly
 Abraham Clark
 Joseph Jackson
 James Clemens
 William Dam Jr
 Morres Fowler
 Robart Wille
 Abel Leathers

In the House of Representatives May 13th 1743.

The within Petition Read and Voted That the petitioners at their own cost serve the select men of the Town of Dover and also the select men of the Town of Durham with a copy of this petition and the Vote thereon. That the selectmen of the Respective Towns aforesaid may Notifie the said Towns to appoint persons to appear the third day of the sitting of the Generall Assembly at their next session of Genll Assembly to shew cause if any why the prayer of the petition may not be Granted.

James Jeffry Cler. Assm

Province of }
New Hamp } May 27th 1743.

The above Vote read & concurr'd

Theodr Atkinson, Secry

Eodem Die

Assented to,

B. WENTWORTH.

Pursuent to the foregoing Notification a publicke Toun meeting was holden at the Meeting House at Cochecho in Dover July 19, 1742. And Capt Thos Willet Esq. was chosen Moderator of the sd meeting &c

And the Request of the Westerly part of the Town for Raising money for the support of ye Ministry in that part of the Town for six months as mentioned in the above notification was then heard considered & put to Vote & it Passed in the Negative.

A true copy attested,

Pr. Paul Gerrish,
Town Clerk.

Dover May 5th 1743.

The Petitioners for a Parish in Madbury & what they paid in the year 1743.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Willey	0	17	3	Daniel Meserve	1	7	9
John Roberts		16	2	Francis Drew		15	9
Samuel Davis		16	2	Thomas Bickford		14	3
Paul Gerrish		10	11	Ralph Hall		16	11
Samuel Chesley		18	5	John Foy, Jr.		9	9
James Chesley		16	2	Henry Tebbets		17	6
James Jackson		13	6	Dery Pitman	1	13	9
John Huckins	1	5	2	John Bussell		14	3
Job Demerett	1	2	4	William Bussell		10	11
John Tasker	1	3	2	William Demerett		13	11
David Daniel		16	11	Eli Demerett, Jr.	1	2	6
Zachariah Pitman		15	0	Joseph Rines		8	3
Solomon Emerson	1	0	8	Jacob Daniel		13	11
Joseph Hicks	1	17	6	Timothy Moses		11	3
James Huckins		10	11	Benjamin Hall		13	2
Azariah Boody		10	2	John Demerett		15	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Zachariah Edgerly	19	11		William Hill	18	9	
William Allen	9	9		Stephen Pinkham	10	11	
Joseph Daniel	12	9		Henry Bussell	12	0	
Nathl Davis	12	5		Benjamin Willey	7	6	
Daniel Young	15	0		John Row	7	6	
Samuel Davis, Jr.	13	2		Herkules Mooney	8	3	
Jonathan Hanson	0	0	0	Joseph Twombly	11	3	
Robert Evans	11	3		Abraham Clark	0	0	0
William Twombly 3rd..	11	8		Joseph Jackson	12	9	
Isaac Twombly	13	11		James Clements	7	6	
Joseph Evens, Jr.	9	9		Reuben Chesley	12	5	
John Evens	18	0			—	—	—
Henery Bickford	11	8			40	10	1
Jonathan Daniel	12	9					

In the House of Representatives Aug. 24th 1744. The within petition read and the Parties on both sides heard, And the Return of the Committee appointed by the Genl Assm for the viewing of the Town of Dover, Read, and the House having considered thereon, Voted provided the petitioners procure an Orthodox minister or ministers to preach to them at that part of the Town of Dover called Madbury, Six months or more in a year during ye space of three years to commence from the first of ye next. That then there be Raised by the town of Dover & paid by the select men or Town Treasurer of the said Town of Dover annually to the said Minister or Ministers the sum of one hundred & twenty pounds (Old Tenor) after the Rate of twenty pounds p month as the preaching is Performed annually for the said three years and that the petitioners have liberty to bring in a Bill accordingly.

James Jeffry Clr. Assm.

In Council Decemb. 21, 1744.

The parties heard on the within Petition & the Vote of the Houses above Considered & non concur'd. Nemine contradicente.

Theod. Atkinson Secy

THE FIRST PARISH MEETING

The first parish meeting was held June 23, 1755, when the following officers were chosen: Moderator, Solomon Emerson; clerk, Ebenezer Demerit; selectmen, John Wingate, Paul Gerrish, and James Davis; assessors, Daniel Hayes and John Roberts; commissioners, Daniel Young and James Tasker, Jr. John Demerit was chosen the first representative to the General Assembly, held at Exeter in December, 1776. Rev. Samuel Hyde was settled as minister of the parish soon after it was incorporated, and was succeeded by Rev. William Hooper, who was the last settled minister in the town. A meeting-house was erected soon after Mr. Hyde came into the parish, but it has long since been torn down.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

HISTORY OF MADBURY (III)

MADBURY IN WAR TIMES

During the French and Indian wars the Madbury part of Old Dover suffered its share of the "brunt of the battle" during the half century of those conflicts with the enemy. It does not appear that the inhabitants began to build garrisoned houses until about 1694. Following are the names of the owners as given by Miss Mary P. Thompson in her "Landmarks in Ancient Dover":

Clark's Garrison. This garrison stood on Clark's plains, on the hill, west of Knox's Marsh road, which the Boston & Maine Railroad now uses for a gravel bank, and near the boundary line between Dover and Madbury. It was built by Abram Clark, who owned a farm on the hill there. March 19, 1693-4, Richard Pinkham had a "grant of 30 acres drie pines and Abraham Clark's garrison." It was taken down about the year 1836.

Daniels' Garrison stood near the summer residence of Mr. Charles W. Hayes. David's Lane, so named for David Daniels who built the garrison, extends from Nute's Corner past where the garrison stood to Mr. Hayes' house. The house was torn down many years ago.

Demerit's Garrison was built by Eli Demerit, Jr., about 1720. It stood on the road between the Clark garrison and the present Boston & Maine Railroad station. It was taken down about the same time the Clark garrison was, in the spring of 1836.

Gerrish Garrison stood on the first hill west of Gerrish's mill, which was at the falls in the Bellamy river west of Barbado's pond. That mill was built by Paul Gerrish, who also built the garrison; he was son of Capt. John Gerrish and grandson of Major Richard Walderne, his mother being a daughter of the major who owned a part of the mill privilege which, at his death, came into possession of his daughter and long remained in possession of the Gerrish family. Her sons, Paul and Timothy, had sawmills and grist mills and fulling mills at about every falls on the Bellamy river and the tide water at Back river.

Meserve's Garrison stood on the summit of Harvey's hill, which formed a part of the old Meserve lands, on the road north of Gerrish's mill. The land of Daniel Misharvey, Jr. (Meservey, Meserve or Harvey), at a place called *Freetown*, is mentioned Dec. 19, 1745, in a deed of land to Eli Demerit. This "place called *Freetown*" is in the northwest corner of Madbury, adjoining the locality in Lee called *Newtown*. The name first appears in Dover records about 1700, in connection with land grants, and, of course, was brought into use for convenience in locating grants, so that the owners might know in what direction to go from some known place to an unknown lot of land in a pathless forest. No one has ever given an explanation why that particular name was given to that particular locality. Probably it was the outgrowth of the fertile imagination of some lumberman. But it has been in use for more than two hundred years, and manifests no sign of decay. For example, it is mentioned February, 1730, when twenty acres of land were laid out to Derry Pitman "a little above the west end of Mehermett's Hill," beginning at the corner of Wm. Demerit's land and running north by sixty rods, then east by the common, then south "on a road leading to the road commonly called *Freetown road*." Derry Pitman and wife Dorothy conveyed to Wm. Fowler, June 25, 1748, one acre of land in *Madbury*, part of a thirty-acre grant to his father, Nathaniel, June 23, 1701, beginning at Zachariah Pitman's fence, near said Fowler's house, on the same side of "the road leading from *Madbury* to the place commonly called *Freetown*." This seems to locate the Champernowne timber lot "*Modbury*" on the road about a mile north of the present town house, near where the branch road runs easterly to Gerrish's mill. The reader will bear in mind this was seven years before the present town was made a parish, and bounded as now, and the name *Madbury* applied to the whole parish. In 1748 it meant simply that locality a mile above the town house, as it now stands at the foot of Moharimet's hill.

Tarker's Garrison was at the foot of Moharimet's, commonly called Hick's hill, near where Maj. John Demeritt's house now stands. The land here originally belonged to Charles Adams of Oyster River, who had a grant of one hundred acres, laid out November 1, 1672, at the foot of "Mahermett's Hill" half of which he conveyed March 11, 1673-4, to his daughter, Mary, wife of William Tasker. Mr. Tasker had built his house there before the deed of conveyance was made and they were living there when the awful massacre occurred at Oyster in the summer of 1694. As it was not garrisoned the family made their escape to the Woodmen garrison before a party of Indians reached the house, about daylight, and commenced an attack on it. Mr. Tasker was inside and succeeded in keeping them out until they felt obliged to leave to join the rest of their party, which had given up the

fight at Woodman's garrison and had started on the route to Lake Winnepesaukee, on their return to Canada. Mr. Tasker soon after converted his house into a strong garrison. It was taken down about 1820 when the Taskers sold the farm to Ebenezer T. Demeritt, ancestor of the present owner, Maj. John De Merritt.

Twombly's Garrison stood a few rods above the residence of the late Judge Jacob D. Young. It was probably built by William Twombly, who acquired land there before April, 1734. It was taken down in the spring of 1842 by Mr. Nathaniel Twombly, a great-grandson of the builder, and used by him in construction of a barn in Dover.

Madbury Meeting-House. In this connection it may be well to make record of the fact that the Madbury meeting-house stood near the present brick schoolhouse, not far from Maj. John Demeritt's residence. It is on record that John Tasker and Judah, his wife, September 23, 1735, conveyed one acre of land to the inhabitants of the western side of Dover township for a meeting-house, "beginning at ye turn of ye way that leads from *Madberry road* to Beach Hill;" there is where they built the first meeting-house, twenty years before the parish was incorporated, and Parson Cushing of the First Church went out there occasionally and preached to his people instead of having them come over to Cochecho to hear him preach. Another bigger and better meeting-house was built there later, a plan of which, with its interior galleries around three sides, is to be found in the Madbury town records. This larger and last house was taken down about 1850. It is to be noted in passing that this first meeting-house was on the "western side of Dover township," and the description of the location shows that the locality then called *Madbury* was above the turn in the road that now leads to Lee Hill.

Moharimet's Hill, or *Hicks's Hill*, as known in later years, is a noted landmark, directly north of the site of the old meeting-house. It is a beautiful elevation and has many historical associations. Its original name, which should be preserved, was derived from Moharimet, an Indian sagamore of the seventeenth century. It is mentioned by that name in 1656 when Charles Adams had a grant of one hundred acres of land "at the foot of *Moharimet's hill*." This was the Tasker farm for more than a century and a quarter, and is now owned by Maj. John Demeritt and his sister, Miss Jennie M. Demeritt, and has been in possession of the Demeritt family nearly a century. Many old deeds refer to it as *Moharimet's hill*. In 1761 Joseph Hicks obtained ownership of land on the north side of the hill and later got possession of nearly all of it, and as his family and those that followed him in ownership were wealthy and influential people, the name Hicks came

into use in place of the old Indian sagamore. It is time now to restore the old Indian name.

This Indian sagamore was a big Indian and ruler over all the small Indians, and the territory from the big hill, which bears his name, in Madbury, to Exeter. He had his "planting grounds" for raising corn in the village of Lamprey River. One of these was on the south side of that river from a point where the Pascassick empties into it, easterly to the run of water called "The Moat," in which is Doe's island. That there was such a man, and that he owned the land (until the Dover authorities stole it), is shown by a deed which he signed and consented to, by which the Massachusetts Bay authorities granted to Samuel Symonds of Ipswich, Mass., a tract of land, and what is known as Wadligh Falls, in Lee, which Symonds took possession of June 3, 1657.

Many noted Madbury people have lived near Moharimet's hill. Col. James Davis, one of the influential men of Oyster River, at an early period owned a large part of it. His sons, James and Samuel, received portions of it from their father by will in 1748; also his daughter Sarah, who married Capt. Joseph Hicks, received another portion, and the Hicks family later came into possession of nearly all the hill and much land around it, and from Joseph came the name now used, "Hicks hill." Mrs. Hicks lived to be ninety-one years old, outliving her husband many years. She was vigorous and active down to her last year, and was noted for her business capacity, and her work, quite as much as any men of that period. She left a large estate, on which letters of administration were granted January 14, 1794.

The Demeritt family along the west side of the hill has been there many generations and has produced men who were among the most noted in the town. One of these was Maj. John Demeritt, who has a conspicuously patriotic record in the Revolutionary war. He helped Maj. John Sullivan bring the powder up from Forts William and Mary in December, 1774. After the powder was landed at the falls he took a number of barrels of it to his residence, on the "Madbury Road," a short distance west of the hill. Then, to make sure the British should not capture it by sending an army up from Portsmouth, he dug a cellar under his barn in which he placed the barrels of powder, twenty or more. He covered over this cavity, so no sign of it could be discovered in the barn. Then he dug a passage to the cellar of his house (now standing), a few rods off, by which the barrels could be rolled out when wanted. The entrance to that passage was carefully concealed in his house cellar. If the enemy had been able to reach Major Demeritt's house they could not have found the powder. No enemy came hunting for it. The Major kept quiet until mid-winter; then he rolled out sev-

eral barrels from the hiding place; loaded them into his ox-cart; yoked up his best pair oxen, fine, sturdy, fast-stepping animals, who understood every motion of their master's goad and promptly obeyed it; hitched them to the cart, and early one morning started for Boston. In due time he reached Medford, where he unloaded it, the officials in whose charge he placed it judging that to be the safest place to deposit it. Major Demeritt returned home and soon after completed the work of transportation of the remaining barrels. Some of that powder was used by the patriots at the battle of Bunker Hill, and more of it in the siege of Boston.

It has been stated that the last settled minister in the town was the Rev. William Hooper, who closed his pastorate in the first half of the nineteenth century. That is correct, but for several years during the latter part of the second half of the nineteenth century the citizens employed the minister of the church at Lee to conduct services in the town house, on the afternoon of each Sabbath, except in winter.

Madbury has furnished four men for the ministry, as follows:

Jonathan Brown, Presbyterian, was born in 1757. Graduated from Dartmouth College in 1789. Studied for the ministry with Rev. John Murray of Newburyport, Mass. Ordained pastor of third church East Londonderry, 1796; dismissed September, 1804. Without charge there 1804-1838. Died there January 9, 1838.

Joseph Davis, Free Baptist, son of David Davis, was born in 1792. Removed to Effingham in 1814, where he engaged in farming. Having been converted to the Free Will Baptist belief he joined that church and began to preach when he was about thirty years old. He was ordained to the ministry July 4, 1824, and was pastor of the church in that town until 1843, being a very successful minister. He died there December 14, 1843.

Daniel Pinkham, Free Baptist, was born in December, 1776. When he was eleven years old his parents removed to Jackson where he was educated in the common schools and brought up to do farm work. Becoming converted to the Free Will Baptist faith, he began exhorting in public meeting. Being a fluent and interesting speaker, he was licensed to preach in 1815, and became a circuit preacher in the towns of Bartlett, Randolph, Jefferson, Jackson, Pinkham, Grant and Lancaster. His residence was at Jackson from 1787 to 1828; at Pinkham Grant from 1828 to 1835; at Lancaster from 1835 to 1855, where he died June 25th of that year.

Edgar Blaisdell Wylie, Congregationalist, son of Samuel Smith and Eliza (Burnham) Wylie, was born February 24, 1860. Graduated from Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill., 1889; and Chicago Seminary, 1892. Ordained pastor of Summerdale church, Chicago, April 27, 1893, having pre-

viously supplied from April, 1891, and continued pastor until April, 1901. He died in Chicago July 6, 1901.

In the Revolutionary war, the War of 1812-15, the Civil war, 1881-1865, and the Spanish war of 1898, Madbury furnished its quota of brave men for the service. In 1898 Maj. John Demeritt served in the Philippines, he being a great-great-grandson of Maj. John Demeritt of the Revolution; he is the fourth John Demeritt in succession who has won, by service, the title of major.

SOLDIERS OF MADBURY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

William H. Miles, 2d lieut. Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861; resigned Feb. 5, 1862.

Samuel Willey, Jr., Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died Aug. 9, 1862.

George W. Russell, Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt.; killed June 18, 1864.

Eben Munsey, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Andrew J. Cross, Co. D, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862; disch. June 26, 1865.

Benjamin S. Hemenway, Co. I, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Feb. 3, 1864.

Daniel Clifford, Co. C, 7th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1865; pro. to corp., June 11, 1865; disch. July 20, 1865.

William H. Miles, Co. H, 7th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. May 11, 1865.

Allen Dicks, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1865.

George W. Hough, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; disch. May 18, 1865.

Andrew W. Henderson, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Oct. 26, 1864.

Ira Locke, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862.

Asa Young, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

Samuel N. Robinson, corp. Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Jan. 20, 1863.

George E. Bodge, Co. B, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; disch. Nov. 12, 1864.

Charles H. Bodge, Co. B, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; died Jan. 14, 1863.

Llewellyn D. Lothrop, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to navy, April 28, 1864.

Stephen H. Richardson, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

John O. Langley, Co. D, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1862; killed July 1, 1863.

Samuel N. Robinson, corp., Co. K, 18th Regt.; enl. March 21, 1865; disch. May 6, 1865.

Charles A. Osgood, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. March 29, 1864; killed June 13, 1864.

Daniel W. Furber, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. June 28, 1865.

John Crystal, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.

Charles Webster, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862.

William H. Babb, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

- James H. P. Batchelder, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
- John W. Cheswell, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
- Plummer Fall, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
- Trueman W. McLatchay, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864.
- George W. Young, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
- Julius Hawkins, U. S. C. T.; enl. Jan. 2, 1865; date of discharge unknown.
- Charles Foss, V. R. C.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
- Wm. H. Foss, V. R. C.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
- John Valletly, V. R. C.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
- Charles Bedill; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
- Samuel V. Davis, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
- Wm. Galbraith; enl. Feb. 2, 1865; date of disch. unknown.
- Tichnor Miles, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
- Wm. H. H. Tuvembly, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
- Wm. Haines; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
- Almon Stacy; enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
- James Thompson; enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
- John Smith; enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of disch. unknown.

CHAPTER XXXIX

HISTORY OF BARRINGTON (I)

ORIGIN OF THE NAME AND LIST OF THE ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS

Previous to 1719 considerable quantities of iron ore had been discovered in several places in New Hampshire, hence in that year a number of opulent merchants in Portsmouth formed a company for manufacturing iron by erecting works on Lamprey river. Adams's "Annals of Portsmouth" says they determined to procure workmen from Europe, but they wanted to obtain a tract of land in the neighborhood which would furnish a sufficiency of fuel, and on which they might settle their laborers. In 1669 the town of Portsmouth gave sixty pounds to Harvard College to erect a new building for the accommodation of students, and engaged to pay that sum annually for seven years. In 1672 the General Court of Massachusetts, in return for this donation to the college, voted to grant to the town of Portsmouth a quantity of land for that village, "when they should declare to the court the place where they desired it." The town neglected to apply for the grant until the 25th of March, 1719, when they chose a committee "to address the General Assembly (of New Hampshire), at their next session to obtain order for laying out "six miles square of land at the head of Oyster river, formerly granted by Massachusetts to the town of Portsmouth." The petition was referred to the Governor and Council, who granted a "number of opulent merchants of Portsmouth," proprietors of the proposed iron works at Lamprey river, a slip of land at the head of the Dover line, two miles in breadth (six miles long) for the use of the iron works. This was called the "Two-mile-slip." The "opulent merchants" never developed the iron works, but they held onto the land grant as much as possible. It was called New Portsmouth by the grantees. As nothing had been done about the iron works, a town meeting was held in Portsmouth, March 26, 1722, and it was "voted that the village of New Portsmouth be divided amongst the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth according to their town rate in the year 1721; and that no man be accounted an inhabitant but those persons who have been rated for four years last past."

A short while before this action of the Governor and Council and the Assembly the town of Portsmouth had generously paid the expense of making repairs on the King's warship Barrington, while in port there; in this year, 1722, the taxpayers of that town were kindly remembered by the Provincial authorities who presented them with a tract of land, west of Dover line, six miles wide and thirteen miles long, and they named it Barrington in honor of the ship the taxpayers had paid the expense of repairing.

The Journal of the General Assembly has the following, May 10, 1722: "Several Charters being prepared by order of His Excellency the Gov. and Council for granting sundry tracts of land in this province and incorporating the Grantees was this day laid before the board, and being read were signed and sealed (namely):

- 1st. Chester, Charter dated ye 8th inst.
2. Nottingham
3. Barrington
4. Rochester

} dated this day.

Copies of which Charters are on file."

The following is the Charter as given in Vol. XXIV, page 423, of the State Papers:

George, and by the Grace of God and of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King, Defender of the faith &c.

To all people to whom these presents shall come Greeting: Know ye that We of our Especial Knowledge & mere Motion for the Due Encouragement of settling a New Plantation by & with the advice and consent of our Council have given & Granted and by these Presents (as far as in us lyes) do give and grant unto all our Loving Subjects as are at present Inhabitants of our Town of Portsmo within our Province of New Hampshire and have paid Rates in the Said Town for four years last past to be divided among them in proportion to their Respective Town Rates which they paid the year last past and the record of which is to be found in their Town Book and is agreeable to their Petition preferred for that Purpose:

All that tract of land contained within the following Bounds (viz)—to begin at the End of two miles upon a line Run Upon a Northwest point, half a point more northerly from Dover head line at the end of four miles and a half westward from Dover; North East Corner Bounds and run upon the aforesaid point of Norwest half A Point more northerly eleven miles into the Country and from thence Six miles upon a straight line to Nottingham northerly Corner bound; then to begin again at the end of the two miles aforesaid and to run upon a parallel line with Dover headline six miles to Nottingham Side line and from thence Eleven miles along Nottingham side line to Nottingham Northerly Corner bounds. And also we give and grant in manner as aforesaid all that tract of land lying between Dover headline & the aforesaid granted

tract of Land, it being in breadth six miles upon Dover head Line aforesaid and two miles in depth from the said Dover head line to the aforesaid granted tract of land, to our Loving Subjects the present Proprietors of the Iron Works lately set up at Lamprey River (viz) The Hon'ble John Wentworth, Esq., George Jeffrey, Esq., Archibald Macphaedrie Esq. & Mr. Robert Wilson, for their encouragement & Accomodation to carry on & maintain the aforesaid Iron Works, the aforesaid two tracts of land, to be a Town Corporate by the name of Barrington, to the persons aforesaid forever—to have and to hold the said two tracts of land to the Grantees & their heirs & assigns forever upon the following conditions:—

1st That they build fifty dwelling houses and settle a family in each within seven years and break up three Acres of Ground for each Settlement & plant or sow the Same within Seven Years.

2dly That a Meeting-House be built for the Publick Worship of God within the term of Seven Years.

3dly That two hundred Acres of Land be reserved for a Parsonage, two hundred Acres for the Minister of the Gospel & one hundred Acres for the Benefit of a School.

Provided nevertheless that the peace withe Indians continue during the aforesaid term of Seven Years, But if it should happen that a war with the Indians should commence before the expiration of the term of seven years, aforesaid, there shall be allowed to the aforesaid Proprietors the term of Seven Years after the expiration of the War for the performance of the aforesaid conditions,

Rendering and paying therefore to us, our heirs & Successors, or such other officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, the Annual Quit Rent or acknowledgement of one pound of good, merchantable hemp in the said town on the first day of December, yearly, forever, if demanded, Reserving also unto us, our heirs & Successors all Mast-trees growing on said land, According to the Acts of Parliament in that case provided, And for the better order, rule & Government of the Said Town we do by these Presents Grant for us, our heirs & Successors unto said Men & Inhabitants, or thos that shall inhabit Said Town, yearly & every year, upon the last Wednesday in March, they shall meet to Elect & Chuse by the Major Part of them, Constables, Selectmen and all other Town Officers according to the Laws & Usage of our aforesaid Province, for the Ensueing, with such Powers, Privileges & Authoritys as other Town Officers within our Aforesaid Province, have & enjoy.

In Testimony whereof we have Caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto Annexed. Witness Samuel Shute, Esq, our Governor & Commander-in-Chieff of our Said Province at our Town of Portsmo, the tenth day of May in the Eighth year of our reign Anno. Domini 1722,

Samuel Shute.

By his Excellencys Command
with advice of the Council,

Richard Waldron, Clerk—Com—

The first meeting of the proprietors was held in Portsmouth May 28, 1722, with Richard Wibert as moderator, and Clement Hughes clerk. They then drew lots for selecting the place where they would take their number of acres. In Vol. IX of the Provincial Papers, page 41, is found the following:

"A List of the original Proprietors of the Town of Barrington with the Rate which each man Paid & by which the Quantity of Acres each man had is ascertained at the rate of two Pence pr acre & also the number of Each Lot as the Same was drawn by each Propr or his Constituent"

Names.	Acres.	Names	Acres.	Names.	Acres.
Henry Keese	270	Richd Cutt	72	Geo Walker	72
Thos Hammett ...	60	Widow Walker ...	48	Edward Cate Jun..	150
John Moor	72	Widow Jackson ...	90	Joseph Miller	90
Francis Rand	60	Wm Bradden	72	Richd Waldron ...	216
Benja Gamblin ...	330	Widow Tapley ...	120	Thos Harvey	150
Eleazr Russell	96	Benja Akerman ..	120	Saml Sherburn ...	120
Widow Hatch	60	Saml Hinks	72	Walter Warren ...	120
Edward Cater	120	Henry Sloopier ...	276	Wm Cross	72
Wm White	90	Thomas Sibson ...	180	Jos Allcock	168
Revd Rogers	360	Thos Main	72	Thos Beck	90
James Libby	120	Thos Crocket	78	Jacob Lavis	72
Saml Allcock	210	James Spinney	120	Caleb Grafton ...	30
Jno Roberts	210	Edward Cate	120	Jno Churchill	60
Saml Hart	180	Richd Waterhouse.	180	Doctor Pike	240
Jno Shackford ...	210	Richd Cross	120	Ambs Sloopier	180
Joseph Holmes ...	150	Thomas Ayre	150	Jos Moulton	138
Wm Warren	60	Reuben Abbott ...	72	Abrm Jones	150
Jno Shores	60	Capt Wm Cotten..	150	Thos Beck Junr..	78
Doctr Baley	96	Jno Brewster	150	Abrm Bartlett	72
Wm Bridgham ...	96	Jno. Hooper	60	Mich Whidden ...	210
Agnis Russell	30	Josiah Clark	120	James Moses	90
Thos Phips	300	Wm Amoss	72	Jno Abbot	84
Richd Wibird ...	660	Jno Hill	96	Thos Moore	72
Thos Westbrook	300	Edward Toogood .	144	Wm Frost	72
Wm Cotten Junr..	120	Saml Hewett	108	Wm Lewis	90
Peter Greeley	120	Alex Dennett	180	Jno Savage	150
Ephm Denmet	360	Mathew Nelson ..	150	Jno Peverly Jun..	96
Widow Hunking ..	108	Nathl Tuckerman..	132	Solomon Cotten ..	72
Hen Sherburn Jun.	90	Tim Davis	96	William Hunking..	30
Wm Lowde	192	Jonathan Stoodly .	120	Saml Shackford ..	210
Jno Plaisted	414	Geo. Banfill	84	Jno Cotton	144
Joseph Moses	72	Ed Phillips	54	Doctor Ross	96
Benja Langley	96	Jno Deverson	72	Jno Ham	48
Jno Savage	72	Joseph Fannin	90	Michl Whidden Jr	84

Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.
Robert Armstrong .	240	Abraham Libby ...	72	Saml Brewster ...	90
Bishop.....	72	Saml Banfield	180	Jno Davis	120
Joseph Pitman ...	78	Charles Brown ...	54	Jno Libby	144
Thos Cotten	90	Thos Greely	72	Roger Swain	84
Thos Barns	96	Wm Parker	240	Widow Briard ...	36
Michl Kennard ...	180	Sampson Babb	240	Jno Almary	120
Wm Knight	330	Jno Lang	126	Tobias Langdon ..	240
Jno Clark	84	Tim Waterhouse ..	150	Richd Elliot	96
Thos Landell	120	Henry Beck	72	Hen Bickford	96
Ed Pendexter	96	Saml Ham	156	Obadiah Morse ...	48
Jno Lear	108	Abraham Barns ...	60	Nathl Odiorne ...	108
Jethro Furber	72	Widow Almary ...	30	Geo Jaffrey	600
Stephen Greenleaf.	120	Jno Roberson	144	Mathew James ...	120
Stephen Lang	120	Anthony Row Junr	72	Jos Sherburn	354
Jno Jones	132	Jno Bradford	96	Jno Pray	138
Jno Grindal	72	Nehemiah Partridge	72	Capt. Hen Sherburn	552
Nathl Peverly	90	Peter Moore	84	Jno Peverly	96
Thos Packer	648	Thos Wilkinson ..	60	Wm Terret	24
James Jaffrey	240	Philip Babb	72	Jno Skillings	96
Jer Neal	90	Benja Cotton	90	Richd Saulridge ..	108
David Gardiner ..	120	Jos Buss	96	Ed Ayers	210
Nathl Lang	120	Saml Winkley	240	Saml Monson	120
Philip Gammon ...	36	Benja Miller	120	Daniel Jackson ...	72
Peter Ball	120	James Pitman	60	Nath Robertson ..	60
Joshua Pierce	720	Christr Noble	96	Moses Ingraham ..	120
Jno Hooker	96	Thos Wright	150	James Leach	90
Thos Sherburn ...	96	Robert Ward	96	Jona Partridge ...	72
Zac Leach	90	Widow Pitman &		Jno Sherburn's	
Richd Pashley	144	Son Jabez	30	widow	24
Richd Tobey	144	Jno Ford	72	Ed Wells	120
Widow Marshall ..	90	George Pierce	210	Stepn Noble	90
Jno Cutt	150	Colo Vaughan	240	Steph Noble	60
Moses Caverly ...	120	Wm Cotten	210	Wm Bennet	120
Jno Mardin	66	Wm Barns	72	Hen Seaward	120
Jno Hardeson	180	Richd Swain	72	Thos Larraby	120
Saml Penhallow ..	720	Jno Cowel	84	Nathl Fellows	72
Richd Jose	120	Wm Ross	72	Mary Moore Alis	
Wm Fairweather..	72	James Sherburn ..	90	Leach	30
Ephm Jackson	168	Nathl Melcher	72	Geo Ayers	96
Colo Hunking	210	Jno Sherburn	120	Arch Hunking ...	72
Widow Martin ...	120	Thos Peirce	210	Hugh Banfill	108
Wm Peverly	120	Peter Abbot	60	Amos Furnell	150
Benja. Lucy	96	Jno Edmonds	84	Abraham Dent ...	6
Robert Almary	98	Thos Walden	150	Saml Rhymes	96
Gov. Wentworth ..	720	Hen Sherburn	192	Saml Clark	132

Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.
Cha Banfill	60	Alex Miller	180	Widow Nelson & Son	150
Alex Roberts	180	Anthony Roe	60	Francis Ditty	60
Capt. Geo Walker. 300		Capt. Tobias Lang-		Jos Mead	108
Saml Pitman	90	don	300	Jno Collings	60
Geo Townsend ...	108	Ezek Pitman	120	Joseph Sibson	120
Saml Snell	36	James Stootly	30	Laz Noble	60
Saml Waterhouse .	24	Clemt Hughs	180	Laz Holmes	42
Jno Sparks	72	Jno Drew	120	Abraham Center ..	96
Jno Davis	90	Jos Berry	61	Not drawn	
Jno Cross	30	Jacob Tash	90	Not drawn	
Benja Cross	210	Daniel Quick	96	Not drawn	
Nathl Mendam ...	240	Jer Libby	180	Not drawn	
Robert Pickering..	72	Jno Preston	120	Not drawn	
Arch Macphadris .	600	Wm Fellows	240	Not drawn	
Moses Paul	210	Saml Brown	72	Jer Calf	72

At a meeting held June 14, 1722, it was voted to give forty-two lots of forty acres each, as near the centre of the town as the land would admit, to such persons as would fulfill the conditions of the charter. Considerable difficulty was found in getting settlers to take up the land on those conditions. After sundry meetings a number of persons were found who agreed to take the forty-acre lots and settle upon them, when a committee was chosen to proceed to Barrington with the proposed settlers and lay out their lots.

This committee reported, June 27, 1727, that after having been upon the land, and having with them certain persons who had agreed to settle, "the land proving to be so extraordinary bad by reason of its being so extremely rocky and stony that none of those present would accept it," and they thought it "impracticable to settle upon it."

CHAPTER XL

HISTORY OF BARRINGTON (II)

DIFFICULTY OF SECURING THE FIRST SETTLERS. GARRISON HOUSES. THE HISTORIC TWO-MILE-STREAK

During the first thirty years, 1732 to 1753, all the meetings of the proprietors were held in Portsmouth, and quite a number were held at different times. At the one held January 29, 1732, it was voted "that 100 acres of land out of the town commons be given to each proprietor that shall appear in 15 days and give bond with good security to the value of one hundred pounds each, that each of them shall build a house, and perform every other article that the charter obliges a settler to do (within one year), provided the number exceed not forty-two, and the same give in their names to the clerk."

It was also voted, August 7, 1732, to give to each settler of the forty-two forty-acre lots, one forty-second part of all surplus and undivided lands in town.

It appears that these last liberal offers were sufficient to secure the required number of settlers, and the proprietors came in possession of the town. In 1741 the proprietors asked for and received of the General Assembly power to raise and collect rates upon themselves the same as possessed by towns.

"The following is a list of Rates on the *Poles* and Estates of Township of Barrington in the Province in the year 1742."

(The figures denote shillings and pence.)

Joseph Ellis, 11; John Mackmatle, 11; Robert Macdaniel, 11; James Gray, 10; Sampson Babb, 10 6; Charles Felker, 10; Samuel Frost, Jr., 10 6; Paul Hayes, 10; Jonathan Church, 10; William Howard, 10; Richard Swain, 10; William Cate, 12; John Ellis, 6 6; Thomas Ellis, 6; John Shepard, 6 6; Samuel Dillay, 9; Robert Bamford, 5; George Gear, 6; Charles Bamford, 6; Robert Macdaniel, 6; John Macdaniel, 6; Nehemiah Macdaniel, 6; John Rand, 6; Arthur Caverley, 6; Thomas Dock, 5; John Leighton, 6 6; Peter Morse, 6 6; Solomon Snell, 6 6; Joshua Frost, 6; George Gray, 5; Joshua Foss, 6 6; James Shute, 6; Richard Babb, 6; Michael Felker, 6; Samuel Fost, 6 6; Richard Knight, 4; Timothy Tibbetts, 4; Joseph Johnson, 4; Thomas Johnson, 4; Richard Elliot, 2; John Waterhouse, 4. Thomas Shippard, 10.

There appear to have been living on the Two-mile Streak in the year 1747 sixteen families and upwards of ninety inhabitants, who petitioned the Provincial Governor and General Assembly for protection against the Indians.

THE PETITION

May it please yr Excellence wee make bould To Truble yr Excellence & yr honourable Council taking into Consideration our Dangerous Condition of our Enimys, the want of what men you shall think proper to Steate One the two Garresons at Two-Mile-Streik In Barrington, being obliged to leave our Wemen & Children Exposed in said houses, Otherwise our Cropes must suffer. Our dependence is on yr Excellence & that you will not let us be any longer in Such a Condition, being the Needfull, and are ever yr Excellences humbl Servants.

J. W. MACMATH,
THOS. SHEEPHARD.

Two-Mile-Streak in Barrington, Jan. the 15, 1747.

Governor Wentworth and his council did not appear to pay any attention to this petition, so the following was sent to them in the next month:

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esqr., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of New Hampshire, The Honorable His Majesty's Councill and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.

The petition of Thomas Shepherd in behalf of himself and the other Inhabitants of the Two-Mile-Streak (so called) in the Township of Barrington in said Province most humbly shew that there are sixteen families settled within the said Two-Mile-Streak, containing upwards of ninety Persons, in all, That the Situation of the same is such that the Inhabitants are very much exposed unto the Indian Enemy.

That the Summer past the laboring People there were obliged to leave their wives and children at home unarmed & defenceless whilst they went out about their business of husbandry, having no soldiers there to guard and protect them.

That they are in great fear that the Indians will destroy some of them the approaching Spring and Summer, if they tarry there, unless the Government Allows them Some Protection. That in Case the said Indians move in, it will give the Enemy an advantage, besides that thereby your Petitioners' Plantation, where they raise Considerable Provision, will lay unimproved.

Wherefore, your Petitioners most humbly Pray your Excellency and Honours to take their Case under Consideration and to allow them such a number of Soldiers & for such time as you shall judge reasonable, and your Petitioners as in duty Bound shall ever pray.

Febry. 23d, 1747.

THOMAS SHEPHERD.

In Council March 8th, 1747, read and ordered to be sent Down the Honbl. House.

THEODORE ATKINSON, Secy.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, ROCHESTER, N. H.



GAFNEY HOME, ROCHESTER, N. H.



SCHOOL ST. SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, N. H.



PUBLIC LIBRARY (CARNEGIE), ROCHESTER,
N. H.



CITY HALL, ROCHESTER, N. H.



MASONIC TEMPLE, ROCHESTER, N. H.

The result of that petition and others like it from other towns was that a company of soldiers was kept on patrol duty, under command of Captain Jonathan Longfellow of Nottingham, all summer along the northern boundary line of the towns from Chester to Rochester, those towns included, to keep watch and guard to announce the approach of the enemy at any point. It does not appear that any families were attacked in Barrington.

It appears from these petitions that the first settlements in Barrington were made in the Two-mile Streak, between 1732 and 1740. The Lamprey River Iron Works proprietors did not settle any of their workmen there, as they did not manufacture any iron or have any workmen to settle in their "New Portsmouth." The north boundary line of the "Streak" runs parallel with the Dover, Mudbury and Lee headlines and two miles from it. This line crosses the carriage road north of Green Hill near where the Nashua and Rochester railroad bridge is; it is one quarter of a mile north of the Congregational church at "Hard Scrabble;" about one-third of a mile north of the outlet of Swain's Pond; and one-third of a mile north of the True William McDaniel residence, near the line between Barrington and Nottingham. The first settlement was begun in the vicinity of where the Congregational church now is, and among the first men there was Captain William Cate, who built the first garrison house, in town, there and it stood there until 1870, more than one hundred and thirty years. It is known that one other garrison was built a little later, in the Two-Mile Streak, by Captain Mark Hunking of Portsmouth. It stood north of Winkley's Pond, and a short distance north of where the Nashua and Rochester railroad crosses the carriage road at that point. So far as known these were the only garrisoned houses in Barrington. Captain Cate was one of the leading men for many years. He was a commander of a company of provincial militia. When the settlers on the Two-Mile Streak wanted any public business to be transacted they had him placed at the head of the committee to see that it was done. He was chairman of the first board of Selectmen elected in 1753. His son William Cate' Jr., also was active in public affairs during the Revolution, as also was his son John Cate.

Captain Mark Hunking, son of Col. Mark Hunking of Portsmouth, was a famous sea captain. He was born in Portsmouth about 1700; he died in Barrington in 1775; his family resided in Portsmouth until after 1750. He was one of the Selectmen of Barrington in 1762, 1763 and 1764, and was a prominent citizen in town for many years. In his business as sea captain he sailed his ship to all parts of the world, and acquired much wealth. In one of his later voyages to the West Indies, about 1750, he brought home a jet black negro girl eleven years old. She lived to be more than a hundred years,

dying in Barrington about 1840. She was a slave in the Hunking and the Winkley families all her life, and was the last slave who died in New Hampshire. During the last few years of his life Captain Hunking was afflicted with rheumatism; as he could not get around very well he had an arm chair made with trucks under it, and in this his colored slave, Agnes, used to wheel him about the house and the dooryard as he might wish to go. In her old age she lived with the Winkley family, one of Captain Hunking's daughters married Francis Winkley of Portsmouth and lived a near neighbor to the Hunking garrison. A grandson of this daughter of the Captain, Henry Winkley, who was born there, became a very wealthy merchant in Philadelphia; he was born in 1803 and died in the Quaker City in 1888; in 1879 he gave to Dartmouth College several thousand dollars to endow a professorship in Anglo Saxon and English Language, which is known as the Winkley Professorship.

Captain Hunking owned another negro slave, named Richard, as appears in Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap's record of marriages; his record says: Married, "Dec. 26, 1774, Richard, negro servant of Mark Hunking, Esq., of Barrington, and Julia, negro servant to Stephen Evans, Esq., of Dover, by consent of their respective Masters." Col. Steven Evans was Dover's most distinguished military officer in the Revolutionary War. At that period there were reported to be three negro slaves in Barrington. Probably the third one was the servant of Captain John Drew, a distinguished officer in the Revolution. That may have been the last wedding of negro slaves in New Hampshire, but probably not as there was quite a colony of slaves in Portsmouth until after the Revolution. In 1790 the census does not report any slaves in the town. On account of disagreement among the owners the Hunking garrison was allowed to go to ruin, but a part of it was standing in 1899, when the writer visited the spot, and found the grave of Captain Hunking and members of his family. The burial ground is on the south side of the railroad and not far from where the carriage road crosses the railroad. The garrison was on an elevation a few rods north of where the railroad crosses between it and Winkley's pond. In 1832, when the house was in good condition, one of Barrington's most distinguished sons was born in it—Col. Daniel Hall now of Dover, a biographical sketch of whom can be found elsewhere in this book.

The Two-Mile Streak is the historic part of Barrington. In it are Green Hill, on and around which, among the early settlers, were the families of Hayes, Wiggin, Young, Horn, Tibbetts, later, Gray, Hall and Waterhouse. Beauty Hill at the east of Swain's Pond and north of the Hunking Garrison is for the most part in this Streak; it was here that Richard Swain was one of

the earliest settlers. Some of its descendants live there now. Francis Winkly was another of the early immigrants from Portsmouth who settled in the neighborhood of the pond which bears that family's name. Other families in the Streak were Bumford, Watson, Young, Daniels, Woodman, Locke, Church, Gilman, Whitehouse, Chesley, Hall, McDaniels, Waldron, Foss, Peirce, Rendall, Ellis, Brown and Evans. All these names can be found in the families there now. From these families many sons have won distinction in various parts of the country.

CHAPTER XLI

HISTORY OF BARRINGTON (III)

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY—MEETING-HOUSES

At a meeting of the proprietors of Barrington held in Portsmouth March 31, 1731, it was voted to build a meeting-house for the worship of God, and to locate it as near the center of the town as the land would admit, and fifty pounds were appropriated for that purpose. Nothing was done under that vote, but eleven years later, 1742, at a meeting of the proprietors it was voted "that a meeting-house be built at the charge of the proprietors, and they appropriated 200 pounds for that purpose, and stated the dimensions to be forty-four feet long and thirty-six feet wide."

The following were appointed a committee to locate and superintend the construction of the house: Thomas Wright, Timothy Waterhouse and Capt. William Cate. At a meeting held June 2, 1742, it was voted that "one hundred and twenty pounds be appropriated for shingling, flooring and underpinning the meeting-house."

This house was located and first stood at the foot of Waldron's Hill, on or near land now owned by Mrs. William C. Buzzell. This location proved to be very inconvenient for the settlers, as the most of them lived near the Cate Garrison and around Green Hill. At a meeting of the proprietors, held June 14, 1752, they "voted to grant liberty to the present inhabitants of Barrington to move the meeting-house from the present lot to land of Samuel and Nathan Foss."

The house was taken down and moved to this lot, where it stood as late as 1854, after which it was removed and converted into a dwelling.

A town meeting was held Nov. 18, 1754, to consider the propriety of settling Rev. Joseph Prince as minister of the town. A committee was chosen to inquire into his character and qualifications. Favorable reports of him being received from ministers of the Piscataqua Association, it was voted, Feb. 22, 1755, to give him a call.

The Congregational Church of Barrington was organized June 18, 1755, at which time Rev. Mr. Prince was installed. Mr. Prince was a blind man, and served the church as pastor thirteen years.

To show that the men of that time were prompt in paying the minister's salary, and careful in doing business, the following receipt, bearing Mr. Prince's autograph, is copied from the town records:

"Received of ye Selectmen of ye town of Barrington this 11th Day of April, 1757, two hundred & fifty Pounds, old tenor, in full, for my salary from ye Beginning of ye world to this Present Day. I say Received by me,
"JOSEPH PRINCE."

In the year 1770, John Garland and Samuel Brewster, in behalf of the church and parish, asked the General Assembly for authority to conduct the affairs independent of the town meeting, setting forth as a reason that certain inhabitants who called themselves Quakers, and other separators from any religious body, and members of the Church of England, cause great confusion whenever a town meeting is held to settle a minister according to the laws of the province. Their request was granted.

Rev. David Tenney was pastor from Sept. 18, 1771, to Oct. 26, 1778; Benjamin Balch was pastor from Aug. 25, 1784, till 1815, when he died, aged seventy-four years; Cephas H. Kent was pastor from Oct. 22, 1828, till May 3, 1830; Samuel H. Merrill from Feb. 23, 1831, to Aug. 10, 1835; Samuel Nichols from Sept. 20, 1837, to Oct. 26, 1847. The present house of worship was built in 1840. Theodore Wells was pastor from June 9, 1845, to May 10, 1859. After this the church was served by non-installed pastors, as follows: For five years and seven months by Rev. Charles Willey, to March, 1865; from June, 1865, by Rev. Josiah S. Armes; from May, 1869, by Rev. Ezra Haskell; from September, 1875, to September, 1877, by Rev. Albert Watson and James De Buchanan. From 1877 to 1887 the Rev. E. F. Borchers was minister for the church. Since, there have been several pastors, all worthy and able men, and the church organization is in a flourishing condition.

Baptists.—In the year 1779 a Baptist Church was formed in the north-westerly part of Barrington. Its membership soon extended over a large part of what is now Strafford. Several active members lived in that part of Barrington called Canaan, where regular meetings of worship were held.

The first record of a church organization in that neighborhood began in 1818. At a conference meeting held Feb. 8, 1819, those present expressed their wish to become a Church of Christ, taking the New Testament as their rule of faith and practice, and to become connected with the New Durham Quarterly Meetings, and chose George Seaward ruling elder and Pomphret Pearey deacon. In 1851 the church was reorganized as the Strafford and Barrington South Free Baptist Church. In 1861 a large part of

its members withdrew and formed a church in Strafford. Since then its members have, for the most part, lived in Barrington, where its meetings of worship have been held, and has been known as the Canaan Free Baptist Church. Six Free Baptist ministers and one Congregational minister have grown up under the influence of this church. In 1881 a house of worship was built. Present membership, 65; A. E. Boyerton, pastor.

Through the labors of Rev. S. B. Dyer, of Nottingham, a Free Baptist Church was formed in the year 1820, in the south part of Barrington, known as the First Barrington Free Baptist Church. In 1830, Samuel Sherburne was ordained pastor, which relation was continued till his death in 1861. In addition to preaching Mr. Sherburne taught school much of his time, and exerted a wide influence in this and adjoining towns. Their meeting-house was built in 1847. The church has since been supplied by different men, among whom were Revs. P. Chesley, U. Chase, L. Malvern and A. C. Peaslee.

In 1821 another Free Baptist Church was formed in Barrington near Nottingham line. It kept up its organization for a few years without a pastor or house of worship.

About the year 1834 a Free Baptist Church was formed in the north-westerly part of the town, known as the Third Church. It enjoyed considerable prosperity for a few years, when it was disbanded, and its members generally joined the churches in Strafford.

Methodism.—Methodist meetings were commenced in this town about the year 1833, by Rev. Mr. Walcot, in what was then known as the Blake schoolhouse, and a church was organized soon after. In 1835, a meeting-house was built, and the pulpit was supplied by appointments from the Conference some ten or twelve years. During this time the attendance was large and much prosperity was enjoyed. Afterwards the number of members was greatly reduced by death and removal from town. The Conference withdrew its appointments, and no meetings have been held since. The meeting house was taken down about 1885.

Friends.—A few Quaker families settled on Waldron's Hill, and built a meeting-house. It stood on land now owned by George S. Tuttle. What its dimensions were or how long it was used are not known, as it was taken away before the days of the oldest inhabitants living.

CHAPTER XLII

HISTORY OF BARRINGTON (IV)

BARRINGTON MEN IN THE REVOLUTION, 1775-1783, AND THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

When the Association Test was presented to each man in Barrington by the selectmen, William Cate, Jr., Silas Drew and John Kingman, 200 signed it and twelve refused to sign, being Quakers and opposed to war or bearing arms as the "Test" required; those men of conscience were: David Drew, Samuel Williams, William Durgen, Jonathan Swain, Jonathan Clark, Elijah Tuttle, Jeremiah Tibets, Daniel Clark, John Buzzel, Thomas Caverly, Richard Swain and John Evens.

Of the 200 signers nearly two-thirds of them served in the army, more or less. Capt. John Drew had the longest and most conspicuous service. Several of the citizens were active and efficient in official positions of quite as much importance as being soldiers in the army.

At a town meeting called Feb. 7, 1774, to consider the infringement of the rights of the American colonies by the British government, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. That liberty is the birthright of every Englishman, an essential part of which is a power, vested only in themselves or their representatives, to dispose of their property, and the inhabitants of this town are a part of his British majesty's liege subjects, and have a right to all the privileges of such subjects and of Englishmen, so we apprehend we cannot be legally taxed by any power on earth but what is delegated by ourselves.

2. That the laying a duty on teas by the British Parliament, to be paid upon their being landed here, is an infringement upon the natural rights of Englishmen, and is calculated to carry into execution the plan of despotism adopted by the British ministry, has a direct tendency to subvert our happy Constitution, and to reduce us to a state a little short of African slavery.

3. That it is the duty of every honest man to exert his utmost ability in opposing every effort of the enemies of our liberties to enslave us, that by this means we may be instrumental of transmitting unimpaired (through the ravages of time) our liberties down to the latest posterity.

4. That we will not directly or indirectly purchase any of the teas sent here by the East India Company or suffer it to be used in our families, and those who dissent from this resolve we shall esteem as enemies to their country, pests to society, and as friends to slavery, and that they ought to be treated with neglect by every true-hearted Briton.

5. That the thanks of this town be given to every community and individual that have exerted themselves in this noble and glorious cause of freedom.

The selectment took a census of the inhabitants Sept. 14, 1775, and reported twenty-five men in the army.

At a town meeting held in April, 1777, "Voted to make a bounty to enlisted men, including what the state pays, fifty pounds."

Sept. 15, 1777, "Voted that the men who enlist join General Stark at Birmingham."

April 13, 1778, "Voted twenty pounds lawful money to nine months' men in addition to the State and Continental bounties."

The population of the town by census of 1790 was 2,478. In 1800 it was 2,773; in 1810 the number was 3,504, exceeding the present population of Barrington and Strafford (Old Barrington).

According to the census of 1810, Portsmouth was the largest town in the state, Gilmanton second, and Barrington third. Like many other farming towns, the population has not increased.

The town records do not show that any action was taken by the town in regard to the War of 1812.

The men who were required were drafted.

When there was a threatened invasion at Portsmouth an entire regiment was called out from Barrington, Dover, and some of the adjoining towns.

Capt. John W. Hayes' company, of this town, was called out in full. This regiment marched to Portsmouth under the command of Col. Isaac Waldron, of Barrington, and remained there fourteen days.

It is sufficient to say of Barrington in the War of the Rebellion that its citizens volunteered promptly at the call of the President, and the voters with great unanimity appropriated money and instructed its officers to furnish the men to fill the several quotas of the town, that no citizen be compelled to go to the war against his will.

Nearly all of its soldiers were to be found in the ranks, three only going out as commissioned officers, and their record in the field will compare favorably with that of other towns, and is one of which the town has no reason to be ashamed.

SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR OF THE REBELLION

Daniel W. Allen, Joseph F. Ayers, Isaac Allen, Charles E. Arlin, George W. Arlin, Albert Brown, Charles H. Brown, John I. Burnham, James Brown, Leonard Brown, Andrew E. Buzzell, Matthew Brown, Albert H. Berry, Alonzo F. Berry, John Brown, Jr., Ira Braydon, Lewis H. Buzzell, James W. Buzzell, Charles O. Buzzell, Daniel R. Berry, Daniel Brown, John A. Buzzell, Alden B. Cook, Darius E. Coverly, Oscar F. Corson, Isaac W. Cater, Mason Caverly, George W. Caverly, Albert W. Corson, Thomas Curran, Richard Callahan, Nathaniel Caverly, Samuel E. Caswell, James Clark, Joseph G. Clay, Harrison Capen, Thomas H. Colton, William H. Dearborn, James M. Davis, Asa C. Dame, Jonathan Dustin, George F. Demeritt, Lorenzo D. Drew, George W. Dame, Wright T. Ellison, John W. Emerson, William H. Ellison, William Earl, James P. Prescott, Duane T. Perkins, Benjamin E. Palmer, Richard Perry, George W. Rowe, Washington Rowe, Alfred Rowe, Auguste Roberts, James Ryan, Curtis Stimpson, Dennis Sullivan, John Smart, James B. Spinner, Daniel Smith, Joseph W. Smith, Nathaniel H. Seavey, Albert F. Seavey, Austin F. Seavey, Joseph Seely, Galen Sherebate, George Scales, George W. Seavey, Samuel A. Foss, Oliver Fremont, William Faemancht, William A. Foss, Benjamin Fox, Henry Garmon, William H. Gray, Jacob Hall, Jeremiah Hall, Charles H. Hall, George Hoyt, Charles W. Hanson, John O. Hayes, George W. Hall, Franklin M. Howard, Levi F. Hall, Joseph Haynes, Jr., Charles F. Hall, Gilman Hall, Jr., Benjamin Hall, Richard Jackson, George W. Jackson, Charles H. Jackson, Henry Johnson, Peter Kenney, Thomas E. Kilroy, John Kelley, Stephen Leathers, Lyman Locke, John W. Locke, Henry Lord, Elisha E. Locke, John W. Locke, Daniel A. Lea, Irving C. Locke, Wainwright M. Locke, George F. Locke, Hiram Morse, Joseph F. Mix, John J. Martin, Samuel S. Morrison, Joel H. Morrison, Patrick McGrath, John P. Mulligan, James McKay, George A. Nach, John P. Neal, Riester Ottis, George Scales, John Sullivan, Nelson Shepard, Alfred Stevenson, Wilhelm State, Charles E. Smith, George Thompson, George W. Thompson, Elijah Tuttle, John H. Twombly, Miles B. Tibbets, Jonathan D. Thompson, Nathan Voncamp, Moses Willey, Jr., Joseph W. Wade, Charles J. Woods, James H. Witham, Samuel S. Willey, George Whitfield, Samuel Wood, Jeremiah Whitehouse, William H. H. Young, George W. Young.

CHAPTER XLIII

HISTORY OF BARRINGTON (V)

CONCERNING TOWN MEETINGS, REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURE, TOWN CLERKS AND SELECTMEN OF THE FIRST CENTURY

The first town meeting of the settlers held in the town was called by Capt. William Cate and held at his house, known in the nineteenth century as the "Old Garrison." That house was taken down in 1870 by Thomas Wright Hale, who owned it. It had been in a dilapidated condition for some years. It stood on "Hard-Scrabble Hill" on the east side of the road, a short distance north of the present church. Mr. Hale made a mistake, which he regretted too late, when he ordered the historic house to be taken down.

The meeting was called by authority of the General Assembly of the province, which authorized the settlers to organize in regular town fashion. The meeting was held Aug. 30, 1753, in the meeting-house, and the following were chosen: Moderator, Arthur Daniellson; clerk, Hugh Montgomery; selectmen, William Cate, Sampson Babb, Phederece Macutchen.

At the next annual town meeting, held March 27, 1754, chose Capt. William Cate and Timothy Emerson a committee to petition the General Assembly for an act to "subject non-resident proprietors of land to bear part of expense of building meeting-house." Also for authority to lay out roads.

In 1762 the following petition was presented to the General Assembly and granted:

"Petition of Selectmen of Barrington, etc.

"To his Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esqr, Governor & Commander in Chief of his Majestys Province of New Hampshire, &c., &c.

"SIR,—Whereas the town of Barrington has for some years past paid a Considerable Province Tax, and has upwards of 120 Poles in it, which we humbly hope Intitles us to ask the favour That we may Chuse one Assembly man to Represent said Town in ye General Assembly.

"Therefore pray your Excellency would Vouchsafe to grant the Town of Barrington a Liberty to Chuse such a Representative to appear for us in ye

General Assembly of this Province, Which favor we shall so duly esteem, and as in Duty Bound ever pray for the Supporter of our Privileges.

"PAUL HAYES.

"JOHN HAYES.

"HEZEKIAH HAYES.

"MARK HUNKING.

"FRANCIS WINKLEY, JR.

"JOHN GARLAND,

"ELEAZER YOUNG,

"WM. CATE,

"Selectmen."

Portsmouth, Feb. 19th, 1762.

Upon the above petition I have thought it for His Majesty's Service to Incert in the King's writ the Town of Barrington which please to fill up that they may send a precept to the Selectmen in time to make Choice of a proper person to represent them in the next General Assembly.

I am Sir Your hum Servt.

B. WENTWORTH.

TO HON. THEODORE ATKINSON, ESQ.

The town of Barrington elected its first representation that year, 1762, and continued to so elect annually until the change was made to biennial elections.

At a town meeting held the first day of March, 1770, Deacon John Garland and Lieut. Samuel Brewster were elected a committee to secure from the General Assembly parish powers "to transact our affairs relating to a minister separate from other affairs of the town and from other societies now subsisting in the town."

Deacon Garland and Lieutenant Brewster attended to the business assigned them; in doing so they stated that there were in the town "a number of inhabitants who call themselves Quakers, a number who are separatists from all denominations of Christians, and also a number of members of the Church of England, besides the common denomination called Congregationalists. That there is no settled minister of that order nor any other in said town at present, but frequently lay teachers come there and encourage separations and divisions, as they all belong to the town, whenever there is a town meeting to consider of settling a minister as the law of the province directs; they all attend and sometimes outvote the others, or introduce the greatest disorder and confusion.

The General Assembly considered the question and granted the prayer of the petitioners, March 30, 1770.

Barrington town meetings in the nineteenth century were noted for many years for their large attendance of voters and the vigorous discussions that took place in regard to various town matters, till after the close of the Civil

War. One of the most discussed topics was that of building new roads; some parties were always asking for a new road by their farms; others vigorously opposed these petitions, arguing that the present roads were sufficient; and also making a great protest against increasing the town taxes. Following are the town officers for the first hundred years, 1753 to 1854:

TOWN CLERKS AND SELECTMEN FROM 1753 TO 1854
[THE FIRST NAME IS CLERK]

- 1753.—Hugh Montgomery, William Cate, Samson Babb, Phederece Macutchen.
- 1754.—Hugh Montgomery, Samuel Brewster, Benjamin Hayes, Joseph Cox.
- 1755.—Hugh Montgomery, Benjamin Hayes, Phederece Macutchen, Paul Hayes.
- 1756.—Arthur Danielson, Benjamin Hayes, John Sherburne, Paul Hayes.
- 1757.—Arthur Danielson, John Waterhouse, John Rennals, Benjamin Young.
- 1758.—Arthur Danielson, John Garland, Phederece Macutchen, Paul Hayes.
- 1759.—Arthur Danielson, Benjamin Hayes, John Rennals, Ephraim Holmes.
- 1760.—Arthur Danielson, Elizer Young, John Shepard, John Garland.
- 1761.—Arthur Danielson, Elizer Young, John Shepard, John Garland.
- 1762.—Arthur Danielson, Benjamin Hayes, Capt. Mark Hunking, Elizer Young.
- 1763.—Arthur Danielson, Benjamin Hayes, Capt. Mark Hunking, Elizer Young.
- 1764.—Arthur Danielson, Benjamin Hayes, Capt. Mark Hunking, Elizer Young.
- 1765.—Arthur Danielson, Samuel Brewster, Benjamin Hall, Joseph Young.
- 1766.—James Marden, Samuel Brewster, Joseph Young, Benjamin Hayes.
- 1767.—James Marden, Samuel Brewster, Richard Swain, Benjamin Hayes.
- 1768.—James Marden, Samuel Brewster, Richard Swain, Benjamin Hayes.
- 1769.—James Marden, Samuel Brewster, Richard Swain, Benjamin Hayes.
- 1770.—James Marden, Samuel Brewster, Richard Swain, Benjamin Hayes.
- 1771.—James Marden, John Cate, Abijah Pinkham, Joshua Foss, Jeremiah Tibbetts, Samuel Hayes.
- 1772.—James Marden, John Cate, Abijah Pinkham, Joshua Foss.
- 1773.—James Marden, Samuel Brewster, Abijah Pinkham, Thomas Tuttle.
- 1774.—James Marden, Benjamin Hayes, Richard Swain, John Cate.
- 1775.—John Cate, James Hayes, Richard Swain, William Cate, Jr.
- 1776.—John Cate, William Cate, Jr., Silas Drew, James Hayes.
- 1777.—John Cate, William Cate, Jr., Silas Drew, John Kingman.
- 1778.—John Cate, William Cate, Jr., Philip Caverly, Ephraim Holmes, Jr.
- 1779.—John Cate, Isaac Waldron, Philip Caverly, Joshua Foss.
- 1780.—John Cate, Benjamin Hayes, Jacob Shepard, John Kingman.
- 1781.—John Cate, Thomas Fisher, Joseph Jackson, Paul Hayes.
- 1782.—John Cate, Benjamin Hayes, Samuel Brewster, William Cate, Jr.
- 1783.—John Cate, Peter Young, Eliphalet Cloutman, George Waterhouse.

- 1784.—John Cate, Peter Young, Eliphalet Cloutman, George Waterhouse.
 1785.—John Cate, Peter Young, Eliphalet Cloutman, George Waterhouse.
 1786.—John Cate, Peter Young, Eliphalet Cloutman, George Waterhouse.
 1787.—John Cate, Peter Young, Eliphalet Cloutman, George Waterhouse.
 1788.—John Cate, Eliphalet Cloutman, Silas Caldwell, William McDaniel.
 1789.—John Cate, Samuel Hale, Eliphalet Cloutman, John Kingman.
 1790.—John Cate, Samuel Hayes, Eliphalet Cloutman, Paul Hayes.
 1791.—John Cate, Samuel Hale, Joseph Hayes, Joshua Foss.
 1792.—John Cate, Samuel Hale, Eliphalet Cloutman, Paul Hayes.
 1793.—John Cate, Samuel Hale, John Kingman, Paul Hayes.
 1794.—John Cate, Samuel Hale, Eliphalet Cloutman, John Kingman.
 1795.—John Cate, Samuel Hale, Eliphalet Cloutman, John Kingman.
 1796.—John Cate, Thomas W. Hale, Peter Young, John Kingman.
 1797.—John Cate, John Pearl, Samuel Burnam, William Foss.
 1798.—John Cate, John Pearl, Levi Buzel, Samuel Hayes.
 1799.—John Cate, Samuel Hayes, Levi Buzel, John Pearl.
 1800.—John Cate, John Pearl, Levi Buzel, Samuel Hayes.
 1801.—John Gate, John Pearl, Levi Buzel, Samuel Hayes.
 1802.—John Cate, Ephraim Foss, Stephen Otis, Jonathan Roberts.
 1803.—John Cate, John Pearl, Samuel Hayes, Levi Buzel.
 1804.—John Cate, John Pearl, Levi Buzel, Samuel Hayes.
 1805.—Richard Cate, Samuel Hayes, Levi Buzel, George Foss (3d).
 1806.—Richard Cate, Levi Buzel, Azeriah Waldron, Andrew Leighton.
 1807.—Eliphalet Cloutman, Levi Buzel, Azeriah Waldron, Andrew Leighton.
 1808-9.—Eliphalet Cloutman, Azeriah Waldron, Job Otis, John McDaniel.
 1810-1811.—Eliphalet Cloutman, Levi Buzel, Azeriah Waldron, Job Otis.
 1812.—Eliphalet Cloutman, William Jones, James Foss, Jr., Azeriah Waldron.
 1813.—Thomas Hussey, Azeriah Waldron, Levi Buzel, John Kingman.
 1814.—Thomas Hussey, Levi Buzel, John Kingman, Edmund Caverly.
 1815.—Thomas Hussey, Capt. Azeriah Waldron, John Kingman, Edmund Caverly.
 1816.—Thomas Hussey, Azeriah Waldron, Tobias Roberts, Edmund Caverly.
 1817.—Thomas Hussey, Tobias Roberts, John Kingman, Samuel Shackford, Jr.
 1818.—Thomas Hussey, Tobias Roberts, Azeriah Waldron, John McDaniel.
 1819.—Thomas Hussey, Tobias Roberts, John Caverly, Job Waldron.
 1820.—Thomas Hussey, Joshua Otis, John Caverly (4th), John Waldron.
 1821.—Thomas Hussey, Samuel Shackford, Jr., John Waldron, Isaac Daniels.
 1822.—Thomas Hussey, John Waldron, Jeremiah Buzzell, Elisha Woodbury.
 1823.—Thomas Hussey, John Waldron, Isaac Daniels, David Winkley.
 1824.—Thomas Hussey, John Waldron, Isaac Daniels, Jacob D. Foss.
 1825.—Thomas Hussey, Elias Varney, Henry Hill, Jacob D. Foss.
 1826.—Thomas Hussey, Elias Varney, Henry Hill, Ebenezer Buzzell.
 1827.—Thomas Hussey, Ebenezer Buzzell, Isaac Daniels, Jeremiah Buzzell.
 1828.—Thomas Hussey, Elias Varney, Samuel Sherburne, James Hanson.
 1829.—Thomas Hussey, Samuel Sherburne, Samuel E. Buzzell, Aaron Young.
 1830.—Micaiah S. Clough, Aaron Young, Samuel E. Buzzell, Jonathan Drew.

- 1831.—Thomas T. Hall, Jonathan Drew, Jonathan Young, Benjamin Odiorne.
1832.—Thomas T. Hall, Jonathan Young, Benjamin Odiorne, Aaron Young.
1833.—Ebenezer Buzzell, Aaron Young, Jonathan Young, Samuel F. Brewster.
1834.—Ebenezer Buzzell, Samuel F. Brewster, Micaiah S. Clough, Jacob D. Foss.
1835.—Ebenezer Buzzell, Jacob D. Foss, Micaiah S. Clough, Jeremiah Buzzell.
1836.—Hiram Hall, Jacob D. Foss, Levi Felker, Jacob Sherburne.
1837.—Hiram Hall, Micaiah S. Clough, Thomas Hussey, Jacob Sherburne.
1838.—Benjamin Odiorne, Jacob D. Foss, Thomas Hussey, Jeremiah Buzzell.
1839.—Benjamin Odiorne, Aaron Young, True William McDaniel, Jonathan Young.
1840.—Alexander Waterhouse, True William McDaniel, Hiram Hall, Nicholas Caverly.
1841.—Alexander Waterhouse, Hiram Hall, Benjamin Odiorne, Darius Winkley.
1842.—Thomas T. Hall, Gilman Hall, Samuel F. Brewster, John H. Winkley, Jr.
1843.—Thomas T. Hall, Benjamin Odiorne, John H. Winkley, John D. Peirce.
1844.—Thomas T. Hall, Benjamin Odiorne, John H. Winkley, John D. Peirce.
1845.—William Waterhouse, Gilman Hall, Elias Varney, Hezakah Thompson.
1846.—William Waterhouse, William H. Young, Lyman Locke, Elias Varney.
1847.—William Waterhouse, William H. Young, Lyman Locke, Elisha Locke, Jr.
1848.—William Waterhouse, Elisha Locke, Jr., True William McDaniel, John S. Caverly.
1849.—William Waterhouse, True W. McDaniel, Solomon Waldron, John S. Caverly.
1850.—Benjamin Thompson, Hezakah Thompson, John S. Buzzell, Albert W. Daniels.
1851.—Benjamin Thompson, John S. Buzzell, Albert H. Daniels, Solomon Waldron.
1852.—William Waterhouse, Benjamin Odiorne, Smith Pearey, Seth W. Woodman.
1853.—Albert K. Waterhouse, Benjamin Odiorne, Smith Pearey, Seth W. Woodman.
1854.—Albert K. Waterhouse, Seth W. Woodman, Jonathan F. Berry, James B. Peirce.

CHAPTER XLIV

HISTORY OF BARRINGTON (VI)

NOTED PERSONS AND LOCALITIES

Col. Isaac Waldron was born in Madbury, March 16, 1747; he died in the Waldron house, near the railway station, May 3, 1841, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. He was son of Richard Kenney Waldron and his wife, Mary Clark. The ancestry of Richard Kenney Waldron has not been definitely determined, but it seems probable he is a descendant from Foulke Walderne, brother of Maj. Richard Walderne, famous in Dover history. That he has a double name given to him at his birth in 1719 is a notable fact, as not until more than a half century later did the fashion begin to give children double names. The given name of his father is not known, but it is supposed that his mother was daughter of Richard Kenney who married Deborah Stokes, Aug. 15, 1687, as shown by Dover records, who was a grandson of Thomas Canney, the immigrant who came to Dover in 1633.

Richard Kenney Waldron was a farmer in Madbury when his son Isaac was born, but about 1760 removed to that part of Barrington called "Canaan." He was a soldier in Capt. (later Maj.) Samuel Hale's company of Dover men at the siege of Louisburg, 1745; soldier in Capt. Samuel Gerrish's company of Col. Nathaniel Meserve's regiment in the "Crown Point Expedition," May 1 to Nov. 1, 1756; a soldier on militia duty in Capt. John Cochrane's company at "Fort William and Mary," now Fort Constitution, Newcastle, July 6 to Sept. 28, 1771. He died at the home of his son Isaac, but the date of his death is not known.

Col. Isaac Waldron's mother was Mary Clark, daughter of Abraham Clark and wife, Anna, who resided in Madbury. All traditions agree that she was a very able and most excellent woman. She was baptized by Rev. Jonathan Cushing, minister of the First Church in Dover, Jan. 17, 1742, together with her mother and sister Anna, her age not given. When her son Isaac became old enough to engage in business for himself he came to reside at the business center of the town, the neighborhood around the Congregational Church. About 1772 he married Sarah Boodey and commenced housekeeping where

the old Waldron house stands. That house was built soon after the close of the Revolution by Colonel Waldron, who had begun to flourish in business and had become one of the prominent men of the town. His first wife died July 8, 1799. In 1801 he married Tiazah Noble, who died in 1841, a few months before he died. He and his wives are buried in the burial ground on the Waldron farm, in the rear of the house. His grandson, John H. Waldron, son of John, born in 1807, died in 1892, always lived at the home-stand. He said his grandfather was a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks. The late Judge Jacob D. Young once told the writer that he remembered his great uncle, Colonel Waldron. He was a spare man, about medium height, and when I, a boy of sixteen knew him, he was very dignified and affable, then past ninety years. He could read without glasses as well as anybody and was very active mentally.

The first public record of Colonel Waldron says he was surveyor of highways in 1777. He was selectman in 1779, and from then on up to 1820 his name appears frequently in public affairs. He served twenty years as Representative in the Legislature, nineteen years in succession, previous to 1816. His name appears among the signers of Barrington to the Association Test or 1776. He did not go to the war but was an officer of the militia company of Barrington that trained the men who went to the war. At the organization of the militia in 1796, under the new constitution, he was major of the Second Battalion of the Twenty-fifth Regiment and continued as such until 1804. Lieutenant-colonel commandant (colonel) and held that commission until 1816, when he was 58 years old. In 1814 he was colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Detached Militia, which marched to Portsmouth for the defense of that port against the expected attack by the British warships. Jeremiah Kingman of Barrington was sergeant-major on his staff; Ichabod Bartlett, who later became the distinguished lawyer at Portsmouth, was quartermaster on the staff. Colonel Waldron had his regiment arrive at Portsmouth promptly on time at the call of Governor John Taylor Gilman, under date of Sept. 9, 1814.

At Barrington from the close of the Revolution up to 1825, or about that date, Colonel Waldron kept store, tavern, and cultivated a big farm, besides being engaged largely in public affairs. The late Robert B. Caverly, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., who was born in 1806, and knew Colonel Waldron well, said "he was endowed with sound common sense, force of character, honesty and practical good manners."

Hon. Isaac Waldron of Portsmouth was Colonel Waldron's oldest son and was born Dec. 4, 1773, and died in Portsmouth, Aug. 1, 1843. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1794. He began his business

career in Portsmouth and became one of its most distinguished citizens and wealthiest merchants. He was many times Representative in the Legislature, and was member of the Governor's Council. From 1819 to 1831 he was president of the Portsmouth Bank; afterwards, until his death, president of the Commercial Bank; he was also director in various other corporations. He was a member of the North Church, and of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, which is the oldest Masonic lodge in New Hampshire.

Hon. Samuel Hale was born in Portsmouth, Feb. 5, 1758; died in Barrington, April 29, 1828, aged 70 years. The son of Maj. Samuel Hale and Mary Wright, his wife, who was daughter of Capt. Thomas Wright of Portsmouth, one of the original proprietors of Barrington and for whom Major Hale named his second son. Major Hale was the second son of Samuel and Aphia Moody Hale, and was born in Newburgport, Mass., Aug. 24, 1718, and graduated from Harvard College in 1740. Soon after graduation he came to Dover (N. H.) and was school master there three years or more; when preparations began for the capture of Louisburg he raised a company of nearly a hundred men of which he was appointed captain; he led his company at the capture of Strong Fort in 1745, and for his skill and bravery as a commander was promoted to major, which title he retained ever after. On his return to New Hampshire he did not return to Dover but commenced teaching in Portsmouth, where he received the offer to become master of a Latin grammar school then recently established in that town; Major Hale remained master of that school nearly forty years, besides doing a lot of other important work. Many boys were prepared for college under his instruction, and it is said that not one of his pupils who offered themselves as candidates failed of admission to that institution. He had three sons who had more or less to do with the early history, Samuel, Thomas Wright, and William; he did not send them to Harvard College, but in his own school gave them as good an education as most of the college boys got, then bought a thousand acres of timber land in Barrington and set his boys to work to subdue the forest, develop the resources of the town and make a record for themselves; and they were successful in the trust that was placed in their possession by their generous parent.

In 1771 Major Hale was granted by King George the Third, through Governor John Wentworth, a tract of land adjoining the township of Conway, containing over 1,200 acres, still known as "Hale's Location." The original charter which is preserved in the state archives at Concord gives as a reason for the grant "the due encouragement of settling and cultivating our lands within our Province,"—but it has always been understood by

the family that the land was given as a reward for Major Hale's service to the Crown at Louisburg. As a matter of fact in the next century his grandson and great-grand-son went to Conway and made that their home the rest of their lives.

Major Hale represented Portsmouth in the Legislature for several years, and in his later years was judge of the court of common pleas for Rockingham county.

Judge Samuel Hale was educated in his father's school at Portsmouth; after completing his school studies his father sent him to Dover to learn the business of tanner and currier with Mr. Kelley, who had a large tannery in the section of the town called Littleworth, in the neighborhood of the springs that bear the name "Kelley Springs." Having mastered that business, soon after 1780 he commenced to operate one of the tracts of land his father had purchased several years before, and the present Judge Hale house on the Province Road was built about 1784 by the assistance of Major Hale, except an addition that was put on by Judge Hale in the next century, when it was supposed his son Samuel would make Barrington his permanent residence. Of course the lumber business first occupied his time and attention; but soon he opened a store, which he erected near his house, where he carried on general trade with all the townspeople, and his own employees, of whom he always had a big crew on hand. Soon his brother William came up from Portsmouth, a young man of twenty years, and became his assistant and finally his partner in the store business. The writer of this has one of their day books of 1784 which is interesting historical reading, but cannot be quoted here. Major Hale also gave to his son William 300 acres, part of the original purchase, which has come down to his descendants, intact, to the present time. Besides having a store Judge Hale had a tannery in the field at the south side of the barn where the road now runs, making use of the water of Midnight Brook which runs there from its source at the foot of "Mount Misery," which is west of the house and not far from it.

William Hale, the younger son of Major Hale, remained in Barrington with brother Samuel until about 1797; he was united in marriage with Lydia Rollins, April 30, 1794, and their first two children were born in the Judge Hale house, Thomas Wright, Feb. 9, 1795, and John, born Dec. 24, 1796. Their next child, Mary Ann, was born in Dover, Nov. 11, 1798, so it appears he had removed to Dover at some date between December, 1796, and November, 1798. But his removal to Dover did not dissolve the partnership; it remained intact until Judge Hale's death in 1828. The firm name was "Samuel & William Hale," and they conducted an immense business for that period in New Hampshire history. They erected a big store on the east side of the

Cochecho river at the south corner of the Washington street bridge, up to which they could bring their goods in boats from Portsmouth and unload them direct into the lower story of the store. That store was continued by his son, the late William Hale, until purchased by the Cocheco Manufacturing Company and the space used for the present No. 1 mill.

After William removed to Dover, Samuel discontinued the store business in Barrington and substituted shipbuilding, having his yard on the gravelly knoll at the southeast of the barn, in recent years cut away by the new road from Province to Canaan road, so called. Judge Hale had plenty of ship timber right at hand, and good ship carpenters a-plenty. In that yard the ships were framed and fitted together; then taken apart and hauled to Dover Landing where the frame work was put together and properly covered and finished, ready for sea voyages. In all these ventures the Hale Brothers were successful, being careful, shrewd and energetic managers, and for years they increased their wealth "hand-over-fist," each having a handsome property; Samuel died in 1828, William in 1848.

Judge Hale married first, in 1791, Mary Rollins. They had one son, Samuel, born in Barrington, April 30, 1793; he graduated from Bowdoin College in 1814, receiving the degree of A. B., also Harvard College conferred the degree upon him in 1818. For three or four years after graduation he remained at Barrington with his father, and an addition was made to the house at the northwest corner, for his special use. During the time he was in business with his father there, shipbuilding and in other ways, he was elected Representative in the Legislature, for two terms. But he soon after went to Portsmouth to supervise the mercantile business of his father and uncle which had branched out. At this time they had become extensive owners of wharf property in Boston—Long Wharf, as it was called, in particular. Later, in 1843, Mr. Hale became the agent of the Manufacturing Company at South Berwick, which position he held until his death in Rollinsford, Dec. 19, 1869. He was a tall, large, fine-appearing man like his father and grandfather, and a man of great business capacity.

Judge Hale first appears in public affairs as one of the Selectmen of Barrington in 1789, when he was thirty-one years old; from that date on, for thirty years he had more or less to do with public affairs, and being popular with his townsmen he could have anything for the asking whenever he asked for it and his business might permit him to accept. So he was Representative to the General Court; State Senator; twice a Presidential Elector; he held various military positions and in the war of 1812-1815 he was major-general of the Second Division of New Hampshire Militia. From 1813 to 1816

he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Eastern Circuit of New Hampshire.

Thomas Wright Hale, one of the three brothers, was settled by his father, the major, on a farm adjoining that of Judge Hale; his house was on the Canaan road, about a mile from Judge Hale's house, and the pathway between them was through a grove of white oak trees, the finest the writer's eyes ever looked upon. These trees were cut down in 1862 and hauled to Portsmouth Navy Yard and converted into ships that helped capture southern ports and finally subdue the great rebellion. Mr. Hale devoted his energies to good farming, and took a hand in political affairs at March town meetings for many years. For twelve years he was Representative to the General Court; but Mr. Hale's specialty was to serve as Moderator in town meetings, and his fellow citizens elected him to that office a great many times; having a commanding presence and a still more commanding voice, he could rule the most stormy meetings and make himself heard above the most turbulent noise. His son, William Hale, who was born in 1791 and inherited the homestead, was equally famous as Moderator in town meetings. His eldest son, Thomas Wright Hale, who was born in 1826, and died in 1910, was equally distinguished in this official business as his father and grandfather. For a hundred years the Hale family was one of the most noted in Barrington. For fifty years after his death in 1828, old residents in Barrington delighted to recall reminiscences of Judge Hale, what he said and what he did.

Among the men who were born in Barrington in the nineteenth century and won fame elsewhere are Col. John W. Kingman; a graduate of Harvard College; a student-at-law with Daniel M. Christie; and a son-in-law and law partner of the same. He won distinction in the Civil war as colonel of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Regiment. After the war he settled in Wyoming and won distinction as an attorney and judge. His son, Daniel Christie Kingman, is an officer of high rank in the regular army.

Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse who graduated from Harvard College in 1852, won nation-wide distinction; for a half-century he was professor of Greek in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., being one of the best Greek scholars in the country. But outside of that delivered important scientific lectures which greatly aided in the development of various industries in the Northwest.

Frank Jones won national and international fame as founder of the Frank Jones Brewery at Portsmouth. He was mayor of Portsmouth several terms and member of Congress two terms, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad for several years, and the promoter of many corporations which

have been of wide benefit to the business interests of New Hampshire and other states. He was the founder of the great Wentworth Hotel at Newcastle, and probably did more for Portsmouth than any one man in the nineteenth century.

The brothers Judge Jacob D. Young, Col. Andrew H. Young and Aaron Young, all born in Barrington, were men of marked ability, and were pleasant men to meet. Judge Young won fame as an able and just judge of Probate Court, which office he held for many years. Col. A. H. Young held important positions in the army during the Civil war, and after the war was collector of internal revenue for several years. During the closing years of his life he was a colonel in the regular army. The younger brother, Aaron, held various official positions under the Government for many years. Probably Barrington never produced three brothers who were their equal in successful political management.

Charles A. Foss, who was born in Barrington in 1814, and resided all his lifetime on the ancient Foss homestead in the neighborhood of Locke's Mills, was a good citizen in every way, and a good farmer; he did not neglect the political interests of the town, nor of his party. He was one of the delegates from his town that brought the Republican party into working shape in New Hampshire, and he remained its staunch supporter to the end of life. He was elected to the Legislature for 1855-56, and in 1875-76 he was elected one of Governor Cheeney's Council. For many years he served as Moderator in town meetings, in which he won fame second only to the Hale family. Mr. Foss was tall of stature and well-proportioned, with a voice that commanded attention from afar. He always enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

Rev. Joseph Boody, Free Baptist, son of Zachariah Boody, was born in Barrington, May 16, 1752. Began to preach in 1780, and was ordained at North Strafford, Aug. 22, 1785, and was pastor of the church there until 1813. During the time he did missionary work in Vermont and Canada, and organized Free Baptist churches there. He frequently preached in Barnstead and other towns around. His home was on a farm in Strafford, where he died Jan. 17, 1824.

Rev. Hezekiah D. Brock, M. D., Free Baptist, was born in Barrington in 1821. He was converted to the Free Will Baptist belief and commenced preaching when he was twenty years old; at Raymond he supplied the church two years; later he was ordained at Kannebunk and was minister there three years. He left the ministry in 1847 on account of lung trouble and studied medicine, receiving the degree of M. D. He died in Dover, N. H., Dec. 30, 1851.

Rev. Aaron Buzzell, Free Baptist, was born in Barrington in 1764. He was a farmer until he became converted to the Free Will Baptist belief, and commenced preaching when he was twenty-seven years old and was an itinerant preacher, traveling from town to town in New Hampshire and Maine with his brother Rev. John Buzzell, seven years preceding 1808. He was ordained at New Durham, the birth-place of the Free Will Baptist Church, Oct. 18, 1798. His life work was that of an itinerant preacher. His home in later years was Strafford, Vt., where he died Oct. 21, 1854. He was great at "revivals" and the record says "preached with power."

Rev. John Buzzell, Free Baptist, was born in Barrington in 1766. He was a farmer and school master until he was twenty-four years old; at that age, in 1790, he was teaching school at New Durham—hearing Elder Benjamin Randall preach, he became a devout Free Will Baptist, and preached his first sermon in April, 1791, in Middleton, and was so successful and satisfactory to Elder Randall that he was ordained Oct. 25, 1792. He had a powerful voice and a graceful and persuasive style of speaking, and could argue a theological question to the finish. He was not a permanent minister long in any one church, but his work was an itinerant who was expert in organizing Free Will Baptist societies in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Parsonfield (Me.) Seminary. He was the first man who established an interchange of courtesies with the Baptists in England. He began publishing Free Will Baptist doctrine in 1811, after preaching it twenty years. In 1826 he was one of the founders of the Morning Star, the Free Will Baptist paper, which became a power for good, and for many years was published in Dover, N. H. The paper ceased to exist as a Morning Star in 1910, and became merged with the great Baptist paper, The Watchman. William Burr was the first editor and publisher. Elder Buzzell was one of the assistant editors for a quarter of a century. He died in Parsonsfield, Me., March 29, 1863, having reached very near to the century mark in his life journey. He deserved to be a D. D. Elder Buzzell was one of Barrington's most worthy productions.

Rev. Nathaniel Critchett, Methodist, was born in Barrington, Oct. 29, 1821. He was a farmer and business man until he was thirty years of age, but had been active in Sunday school work ten years. About 1850 he began preaching occasionally at places in Maine, and was admitted to the Maine General Conference "on trial" as a preacher in 1861; ordained deacon in 1864; and elder by Bishop Ames at Lewiston, Me., May 13, 1866. Following that he held several two-year pastorates in Maine, then removed to Illinois, where he was a successful pastor until he retired in 1880. He died at Chemung, Ill., May 12, 1890.

Ephraim Holmes Hart, Free Baptist, son of Nathaniel M. and Betsey (Connel) Hart, was born in Barrington, in the Captain Hunking garrison, June 11, 1809. He was educated in the common schools and Strafford (now Austin-Cate) Academy, and was an instructor in the academy for a time. He was licensed to preach by the church in Strafford May 3, 1838, and was ordained Dec. 23, 1840, at Brownfield, Me. He served as pastor in various churches in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts until 1873. His last pastorate was at Alton. He died in Lynn, Mass., Jan. 4, 1877.

Rev. Alonzo Hayes, Congregationalist, son of John Wingate and Mary (Hale) Hayes, was born in Barrington (at Green Hill), Aug. 22, 1810. Graduated from Dartmouth College in 1839. Teacher in Washington, D. C., 1839-1840. Graduated from Andover Theological Seminary, 1842; ordained pastor of Congregational Church at West Burnstable, Mass., May 24, 1843, and remained seven years. He held other pastorates, and died July 15, 1858, at Hall's Cross Roads, Alexandria, Va.

Rev. (and Major) William Neal Meserve was born in Barrington, April 9, 1840. Previous to the Civil war he was engaged in business in Boston. Near the beginning of the war he joined one of the Massachusetts regiments as captain; for gallant service he was discharged at the end of the war, Major Meserve. In 1870 he received a strong religious impression, which he could not throw off, that he must become a minister; he studied for the ministry, was graduated at the Theological Institute of Connecticut in 1874. He was licensed to preach by the New London (Conn.) Association, April 8, 1873. Ordained an evangelist at Santa Cruz, Cal., Oct. 8, 1873. His services have been confined largely to places in California and Colorado. He is still engaged in the evangelistic work for the Congregationalists.

Rev. (Elder) Samuel Sherburn, Free Baptist, son of Gideon Sherburn, was born in Barrington, Oct. 23, 1803, and always resided there, having inherited a valuable farm of 200 acres, but he was impressed to preach the Gospel from the Free Will Baptist point of view. He was a good scholar, good schoolmaster and interesting speaker. For thirty consecutive years he was teacher in winter district schools. His services were always in demand. He began to preach when he was nineteen years old; Sept. 2, 1830, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church at South Barrington, and held the pastorate thirty years, preaching his last sermon Aug. 4, 1861; he died four days later, Aug. 8, 1861. Elder Sherburne was superintendent of schools in Barrington several years, and commissioner of schools for Strafford county. He represented Barrington in the Legislature in 1842. It remains to be said that Elder Sherburne did not improve the ancestral farm. There is a tradition that he did not enjoy farm work.

Rev. Cyrus Foss was born in Barrington in 1799. He went to Dover, New York, before he was of age, and became a teacher in Beekman, N. Y. He was licensed to preach when he was twenty-five years old, and was a circuit rider in the Goshen (N. Y.) district. Admitted to the New York conference in 1825; ordained deacon in 1827; elder in 1829. All of his appointments were in New York State beginning at Stamford in 1825. He was placed on the superannuated list in 1847, and died at Carmel, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1849.

Mr. Foss has a good record as minister, but his great fame rests in having a son, Cyrus David Foss, who was born at Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1834, and became one of the most distinguished bishops in the Methodist Episcopal church; perhaps that church never had a greater man for bishop. His brother, William Jerry Foss, was also a Methodist Episcopal minister of note.

Barrington has certainly been the birth-place of many noble sons. As itinerant ministers the Buzzell brothers, Aaron and John, must be ranked as the greatest leaders in the evangelistic work done by natives of Barrington. They worked together many seasons. When it was announced that they were to hold meetings in a village the meeting-house would be packed at the beginning; there would be something doing without delay. They always had full meetings as long as they stayed. They did a much-needed work; and they did it well.

LOCALITIES

Barrington has various names for localities within its boundary. The Two-Mile Streak has already been explained. Green Hill is the highest elevation of land in the town; it contains excellent farming land and the views from its summit are very fine, extending miles in all directions. Mount Misery, on the west side of the Judge Hale mansion, is remarkable in that, on the east side, for half a mile, it is a ledge almost perpendicular, presenting a very rugged appearance; the Province road passes over its northern end, at a steep grade; the summit is quite level for a considerable space then slopes off gently to Nippo pond, a beautiful body of water on the border line between Barrington and Strafford. Waldron's Hill is the eastern companion of Mount Misery, its southernmost summit—being called, in old times, Brown's hill. The farms on it are excellent. It took its name from Col. Isaac Waldron and his family, who at one time were extensive owners. The Province road passes over this hill. This road took its name from the fact in Gov. John Wentworth's time, before the Revolution, the Provincial Assembly

voted money to help build it from Durham to Barnstead, to encourage settlement in Barnstead and beyond.

In the beginning of settlements in the town the settlers gave fancy names to localities in order to inform their friends out of town in what section they resided. Along the southwestern border is Ireland. France, Canaan, Bumfagin, Wild Cat road. In the center is Hard Scrabble, Mellago, Smoke street; Ayers pond, Long pond and Round pond are in the northwest section. Stone House pond is also a noted locality, taking its name from the high ledge and cavern under it.

A noted locality at the closing years of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century was known as Leathers City. It disappeared from the map many years ago. The immigrant Leathers family settled at Oyster river as early as 1677, and were very respectable people, except for one family which settled in Barrington a century later who by some bad intermarriages and too much use of rum produced the historic Barrington tribe whose specialty was the manufacture of various kinds of baskets, which they carried to market in large hayracks, and took their wives and children with them as they journeyed through the villages and cities in Massachusetts. Some of the old women made a specialty of telling fortunes to such as wished to know the future before they arrived there.

The story was prevalent in the middle of the nineteenth century that they were of gypsy origin. It was said that a gentleman emigrated from England to Portsmouth, N. H., about 1750, and brought with him several European gypsies and endeavored to train them as household servants. He failed in the attempt and the gypsies left Portsmouth and settled on some rough land in Barrington. And from them sprang the basket makers of the nineteenth century, having a village of a few houses on a lonesome road that led north from the so-called Wild Cat road. The late Dr. A. H. Quint studied that question carefully, and in an article published in the Dover (N. H.) Enquirer, showed conclusively that the Barrington Leathers family were from Ebenezer and Benjamin who went there after 1771. One of these had six distinguished sons, who married as follows: Ebenezer Leathers and Eleanor Morse, March 25, 1777. Benjamin Leathers and Sarah Place, Oct. 8, 1789. Thomas Leathers and Lydia Surgeant of Northfield, July 1, 1795. Edward Leathers and Anna Leathers, Oct. 25, 1798. Jonathan Leathers and Betty Giles, March 23, 1801. William Leathers and Thankful Arnold, Sept. 12, 1802. Valentine Leathers and Sarah Starbord, Sept. 10, 1803. Daniel Whitehouse and Polly Leathers, March 24, 1803. Ebenezer Leathers and Huldah Sawyer, May 14, 1804. These and their children are the persons

who gave Barrington this fame afar. They made first rate baskets and spread their fame in their travels to sell the products of their labor.

Ebenezer, who married May 14, 1804, Huldah Sawyer, was unfortunately implicated with his son Ebenezer and brother Robert Leathers in an affray in front of their own house, June 25, 1847, which resulted in the death of Ebenezer's brother Steven. For this at a trial Jan. 22, 1848, the three were convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced, each, to three days solitary confinement, and Ebenezer, Sr., to ten years in state prison, and Ebenezer, Jr., and Robert, each to twenty years. The old man was soon pardoned out, Ebenezer, Jr., died in prison in January, 1854, aged 45. After this affair all the others in the village made haste to have their names changed, by act of the Legislature, so for many years now there has not been a person in Barrington bearing the name of Leathers. And they gave up basket making with the name. Leathers City ceased to exist. Complete records would give most interesting testimony as to the potency of a particular streak of bad blood.

CHAPTER XLV

HISTORY OF STRAFFORD (I)

ORIGIN OF THE NAME—ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN

Strafford was set off from Barrington by an act of the Legislature passed in June, 1820. The old town was twelve miles long by six and a half miles wide. The General Court cut in halves, and called the northern half Strafford, from the name of the county, which had been named by Governor Wentworth in honor of the Earl of Strafford in Old England, whose surname was Wentworth. So the town is about six miles square, and it is divided into two sections of about equal area, by the Blue Hills, known on the old maps as "Parker's Mountain," because it fell by lot to a Mr. Parker of Portsmouth when Barrington was first distributed among the tax payers of that town about one hundred and ninety years ago. Mr. Parker's lot was not very valuable for farming purposes, but from its summit can be seen some of the most beautiful and grand views that New Hampshire affords; and in turn it is one of the most conspicuous and beautiful landmarks in Southern New Hampshire. From year to year, previous to 1820, there had been a demand for a division of the town of Barrington as the residents in the northern half objected to travelling from six to ten miles to attend town meetings, which were always held in the neighborhood of Cate's Garrison, in the Two-Mile-Streak. This part of the old town did not begin to be settled until the Revolutionary war began, but after the war its land was rapidly occupied.

It is said that since days of the judges in Irsael, when "every man did that which was right in his own eyes;" or since the days of Homer, when in a council of war, any private soldier had a right to rise and express his opinion as well as the general, six square miles of the surface of the earth occupied by civilized man, **never exhibited social conditions more completely democratic**, freer from distinctions of class or rank than the space occupied by the town of Strafford set forth from the beginning of its settlement. There was absolutely no aristocracy and no proletariat—no man who did not meet his neighbor on equal terms. The owner of a field worked side by side with

the man he hired, and usually said he did not want any man to do more work in a day than he did himself. Arcadia in idyllic simplicity was here realized.

The first annual town election was in March, 1821. William Foss, (3d) was elected town clerk. Tobias Roberts, Joseph Huckins and Paul Perkins were selectmen. Azariah Waldron was representative to the General Court. There are four roads extending through the town in a northeasterly and a southwesterly direction, nearly parallel to each other—the Province road, the Ridge Road and the Crown Point road being local names for three of them. The town house was located on the Ridge road about a mile below Blue Hill, as being most convenient for all sections, the dwellers “above the Hills” objecting to having it anywhere else.

In the original plan of the old town of Barrington the land was divided into lots that were numbered up to 277, that being the number of the tax payers in Portsmouth. At each mile was a “range,” and in laying off the lots, when they came to a pond, as Ayers’ Pond, numbered its acres and led the lot in course beyond it. Bow Pond and Commons numbered 960 acres. So no tax payer drew a pond as his lot, but it was different as to mountains. Mr. Thomas Parker of Portsmouth drew lot 149, containing 648 acres, and when he came up to inspect his award he found a beautiful, high but very rough hill (“Blue Hill”); hence the map makers called it Parker Mountain. Mr. Parker never resided there, but his name will abide forever.

As has been remarked the citizens were all on an equality at the start; this resulted in raising up some of the most strenuous politicians any town in the state possessed. The town meetings were always fully attended, as soon as they got the new town house built. No one being boss, each ambitious man felt that he had a right to be candidate for any office he fancied; and they did not raise bashful men in Strafford; when a man wanted an office he made bold to tell his fellow citizens what his special wish was. During the Civil War the political situation became so hot that a division of the town was asked for, the Blue Hills to be the dividing line; but the Legislature wisely refused to make the division. Perhaps the best man did not win every time, or to express it in another way the man who was defeated was generally as good as the winner, the party lines being tightly drawn. Be that as it may, the following is the list of winners in the first fifty years, 1820-1870; which party they belonged to the historian cannot say; but for many years the town was always counted on as sure to go Democratic.

Representatives: 1821, Azariah Waldron; 1822, Job Otis, Tobias Roberts; 1823, Andrew Leighton, Job Otis; 1824, Tobias Roberts, Azariah Waldron; 1825, Tobias Roberts, and no choice for second; 1826 and 1827

there was no choice, the contests being fearfully hot; 1828, Job Otis, Benning W. Jenness; 1829, Benning W. Jenness, Amos Tabbett; 1830, John Perkins, Elisha Parker; 1831, the same; 1832, John Perkins, Israel Hall; 1833, Israel Hall, William Tarker; 1834, Wm. Tasker, Daniel Winkley; 1835, Daniel Winkley, Hudson Peavey; 1836, Hudson Peavey; 1837, no choice; 1838, Samuel P. Montgomery, Joshua Woodman; 1839, the same; 1840, Paul Perkins, Elisha Weeks; 1841, Paul Perkins, James B. Foss; 1842, James B. Foss, Wm. Berry; 1843, Stephen Young, Andrew D. Leighton; 1844, the same; 1845, Charles Caverly, Eliphail Foss; 1846, the same; 1847, Benjamin E. Woodman, Benjamin T. Foss; 1848, the same; 1849, John Huckins, John Saunders; 1850, Stephen Leighton, Nathaniel Locke; 1851, John Huckins, John Saunders; 1852, Joshua Roberts, Nathaniel Brock; 1853, Jacob Drew, Ezra Drown; 1854, Jacob Drew, John Peavey; 1855, Andrew J. Otis, Joseph A. Clough; 1856, Aaron W. Foss, Dennis Babb; 1857, Aaron W. Foss, Thomas Scranton; 1858, Hezekiah Berry, John K. Evans; 1859, John C. Huckins, David R. Montgomery; 1860, Isaiah D. Edgerly, Daniel J. Holmes; 1861, Joshua Otis, Chas. F. Montgomery; 1862, John W. Jewell, Cyrus Wingate; 1863, George C. Pinkham, Paul Perkins; 1864, James Tuttle, Robert W. Foss; 1865, Nehemiah C. Twombly, Rufus Hall; 1866, Durban D. Caswell, Warren H. Perkins; 1867, Thomas Berry, Azariah Foss; 1868, Jeremiah F. Hanscom, Samuel Larkin; 1869, Daniel J. Holmes; 1870, Cotton H. Foss, Jeremiah Tasker.

Town Clerks: 1820-24, Wm. Foss (3d); 1824-28, George W. Foss; 1828-33, Enoch Place; 1833-35, Samuel P. Montgomery; 1835-37, David K. Montgomery; 1837-38, Enoch Place; 1838-47, Benjamin E. Woodman; 1847-49, Wm. Strachm; 1849-51, David K. Montgomery; 1851-54, Joseph A. Clough; 1854, Demeritt Place; 1855, Alfred Tasker; 1856, Charles F. Montgomery; 1857-59, Mark K. Foss; 1860-62, Richard W. Foss; 1863-65, Mark Foss; 1866, John S. Foss; 1867-68, Lafayette Chesley; 1869, Mark K. Foss; 1870-71, Wm. C. Foss.

Selectmen: 1821, Tobias Roberts, Joseph Huckins, Paul Perkins; 1822, Joseph Huckins, Joshua Otis, Azariah Waldron; 1823, Joshua Otis, Elisha Tasker, Thomas Chick; 1824, the same; 1825, the same; 1826, Joseph Huckins, James Demerrett, William Tasker; 1827, the same; 1828, Joshua Otis, Elisha Tasker, John Perkins; 1829, the same; 1830, Tobias Roberts, Isaiah Hall, Jr., James B. Foss; 1831, the same; 1832, Daniel Winkley, Joshua Wingate, Wm. Tasker; 1833, Daniel Winkley, Barbar Gray, Joshua Woodman; 1834, Joshua Woodman, James B. Foss, Barbar Gray; 1835, James B. Foss, John Wingate, Charles Caverly; 1836, Charles Caverly, Joshua Otis, Israel Hall, Jr.; 1837, Dennis Babb, Joseph Caverly, David K. Montgomery; 1838, Dennis Babb,

Elisha Tasker, David K. Montgomery; 1839, Elisha Tasker, Stephen Young, Daniel Winkley; 1840, Stephen Young, Daniel Winkley, B. W. Jenness; 1841, Andrew D. Leighton, Eliphail Foss, Wm. Holmes; 1842, the same; 1843, George W. Caverno, S. P. Montgomery, Israel Foss, Jr.; 1844, the same; 1845, Samuel Durgin, Jr., John Huckins, John H. Scott; 1846, John Saunders, Wm. Tasker, Thomas Scruton; 1847, the same; 1848, Stephen Leighton, Stephen Young, Rufus Hall; 1849, Wm. L. Hill, Joshua Roberts, Warren Foss; 1850, Jacob Drew, Rufus Hall, Thomas Berry; 1851, Jacob Drew, Thomas Berry, John Evans; 1852, Cornelius Caswell, Lewis Stiles, John L. Swain; 1853, the same; 1854, Wm. Foss, Jr., John S. Young, Jehoah Tuttle; 1855, Benjamin T. Berry, Caleb Hanson, Ebenezer F. Hanson; 1856, Ezra Drown, Dennis F. Babb, Thomas Caswell; 1857, Micajah S. Hanscom, Thomas Caswell, Azariah Foss; 1858, M. S. Hanscom, Azariah Foss, John J. Leighton; 1859, John Leighton, Paul Perkins, Joshua Otis; 1860, Abram S. Clark, Joshua Otis, James Tuttle; 1861, Paul Perkins, James Tuttle, Durban D. Caswell; 1862, Paul Perkins, D. B. Caswell, Jeremiah S. Winkley; 1863, Jacob B. Smith, Stephen Leighton, Joseph A. Whitcher; 1864, the same; 1865, Jacob B. Smith, Aaron W. Foss, Jeremiah F. Hanscom; 1866, J. W. Foss, A. F. Hanscom, Asa H. Tuttle; 1867, Joshua Otis, Asa H. Tuttle, Lyman Foss; 1868, Paul Perkins, L. W. Foss, John O. Bordy; 1869, Robert B. Peavey, Warren Foye, George N. Foss; 1870, the same.

The first delegates to the Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of New Hampshire were Benning W. Jenness, Samuel P. Montgomery. The delegates for revision, in 1876, were Aaron W. Foss, Jacob B. Smith.

From the town records we find that Job Otis, Azariah Waldron, Tobias Roberts, by act of the Legislature of New Hampshire, were authorized to call the first town-meeting.

In 1827, at a special meeting called for the purpose, it was voted "that no ardent spirit be sold within one-half mile of the place of the town meeting." Also the following is from the records:

"STRAFFORD, March 1, 1823.

"This may certify that we the subscribers selectmen approve of George W. Foss to be a suitable person to sell and mix spiritous liquors such as rum, wine, brandy, gin for two days at the Ridge Meeting-House on the 11th and 12th days of March inst.

"JOSHUA OTIS,

"AZARIAH WALDRON,

"JOSEPH HUCKINS.

"*Selectmen of Strafford.*

"A true copy of record

"Attest

"WILLIAM FOSS, 3d, *Town clerk.*"

CHAPTER XLVI

HISTORY OF STRAFFORD (II)

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

The Free Will Baptist church was established at four localities in what is now Strafford; these places were known as Crown Point, The Ridge, The Pond and Snackety. That at Crown Point (Strafford Corner) was organized in August, 1779, by the Rev. Edward Lock, who was connected with the Calvin Baptist church of Berwick, Me. He held a revival there and the church was organized of about forty members. Rev. Tozier Lord and Rev. Benjamin Randall was then a member in good standing in the Baptist church at Berwick, the work of organization and Mr. Lord was chosen the first pastor. Mr. Randall was then a member in good standing in the Baptist church at Berwick, and had been a preacher about three years, but had not started the movement to organize a new denomination. In March 1780, he left the church at Berwick and joined this new one at Crown Point in Barrington. Mr. Randall had settled his family on New Durham Ridge, where he had purchased thirty acres of land in March 1778 and was doing itinerant work in preaching in various towns around, but it was not until April 5, 1780, a month after he joined the Crown Point church that he was formally ordained as an evangelist by Rev. Tozier Lord and Edward Lock. And on Saturday, June 30, 1780, a meeting was appointed for the organization of the church at New Durham, where Mr. Randall resided and which is generally regarded as the First Free Will Baptist church in America. But in fact the church at Crown Point, of which Mr. Randall was a member when he organized the "Mother Church" at New Durham Ridge, was the first Free Will Baptist church, although that name had not been formally assumed. The Rev. Edward Lock who organized the Crown Point church, had been a member of the Calvin Baptist church at Gilmanton, had been disfellowshipped for declaring he had no sympathy with Calvinistic election, nor with close communion, so he organized the Crown Point church as an independent body of Christians. The Rev. Tozier Lord was one of the council at Gilmanton that disfellowshipped Mr. Lock, and he said at the council meeting: "If you withdraw fellowship

from Mr. Lock you do also from me, for I am of the same belief." So when Mr. Lock had organized this independent church at Crown Point he very naturally recommended Mr. Lord for their minister, and the recommendation was approved, and Mr. Lord became the first settler-minister. Mr. Lock was then minister of a Baptist church in Canterbury. As Mr. Randall was a member of this church when he was ordained to the ministry, the church very naturally followed his lead when he became a full fledged "Free Willer," and it has remained ever faithful and efficient in maintaining the ancient faith proclaimed by Mr. Randall. Of course there have been occasional reverses, but its life has been continuous one hundred and thirty-four years (1913). At the beginning Mr. Randall had to visit the brethren and set them aright on certain theological points which he had carefully and prayerfully studied out, and get the church machinery into gear with the established routine of Free Will Baptist work.

Among the laymen of this church there were men of marked ability, one of whom was the Hon. Job Otis. It has sent out men who have become eminent as members in Free Will Baptist churches, and as leaders in the business world. It is said that the first persons baptized by immersion in the town of Strafford were Ralph Hall and Miss Abigail Daniels: he was an aged man and she a young woman. The names of the ministers of this church for the first hundred years were as follows: Elders, Tozier Lord, 1779-1781; Benjamin Randall, associated with Micajah Otis from 1783 to 1821; Enoch Place, till 1853; D. L. Edgerley, till 1857; A. R. Bradbury, till 1858; E. Place, till 1861; N. C. Twombly, till 1863; B. Van Dame, till 1865; B. B. Smith, till 1868; William T. Smith, till 1869; N. C. Lothrop, till 1873; Ezra Tuttle, till 1874; S. N. Brooks, till 1876; C. C. Foster, till 1878; E. Tuttle, till 1882.

There are four parallel roads about equally distant apart extending north and south through the town; there are a few crossroads, along the six miles, which connected these main thoroughfares; they were awful rough roads, passing over very steep hills; very naturally the people travelled on them as little as possible; the result was that the church-loving people built four meeting houses and organized four Free Will Baptist churches, Crown Point, the Ridge, Bow Pond and North Strafford. The good people could attend meetings, then without travelling on a single crossroad, on which scarcely any one lived.

The church at Crown Point was first, as already stated; the second was organized in the summer of 1781, at North Strafford (local name Snackerty), with Elder Joseph Boody as minister; he was a native of Barrington and at this time was 29 years old. He was one of the converts in the revival which

swept his native town under Elder Randall, preaching; he was one of the seventy who organized this church and began preaching, but he was not ordained until August 24, 1785. His ordination was to the office of Ruling Elder; remained minister of the church thirty years. Mr. Boody was a tall, dignified appearing man; he had a powerful voice and a pleasing and attractive manner in using it in his sermons and addresses; his keen wit, severe sarcasm and fearless independence, rendered him a successful antagonist in theology and also in politics. He was a great revival preacher, and was often engaged in evangelistic work with Elder Randall. When they confronted a crowd of sinners, his Satanic Majesty made haste to retreat. Beside attending to the religious wants of his home church Elder Boody travelled and preached extensively in Vermont and Canada. He died in 1824, but his usefulness as a minister ceased when he was a little past three score years old. This church still lives.

The Third Free Will Baptist church was organized in 1819; the residents on the Ridge got weary of travelling over the rough and exceeding hilly cross-road to attend meetings at Crown Point, so, January 20, that year, a request was made by the people of Strafford Ridge to the New Durham Quarterly Meeting for a separation and for the organizing of a separate church at that place, not because of any difficulty among them as to divisions or disputes, but for convenience and better accommodations. This request was granted, and Elders Place, Merrill, and Peavey were appointed a committee to meet the people at the Ridge on the first Saturday in February, 1819, to acknowledge them the Third Church and to assist them in organizing.

The meeting was organized on the above date by choosing Rev. Enoch Place moderator, and Rev. J. L. Peavey clerk. (From the records.) "Now when the brethren had gathered together at the schoolhouse on the Ridge, on the 1st Saturday in February, 1819, agreeable to appointment, they came to the following conclusion by the Grace of God.

"We, whose names are hereafter subscribed, having given ourselves unto the Lord, do give ourselves to one another in the Lord, by the will of God, considering ourselves a church of Christ, intending to watch over one another in love, striving together for the things which make for peace and things whereby we may edify one another. Owing the Scriptures to be our rule of faith and practice and all the saints of God our brethren, we intend to comfort ourselves in the Lord together and edify one another even as also we do. And to know them which labor among us and are over us in the Lord and admonish, and to esteem them very highly for their work's sake and be at peace among ourselves. To warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, be patient to all men. To render not evil

for evil to any man, but ever follow that which is good, both among ourselves and to all men, praying the God of love and peace to aid us in all our journey from this to the eternal world, and preserve us blameless, soul, body, and spirit unto his heavenly kingdom."

Ebenezer Kelley, John Winkley, John B. Foss, Jr., Jerusha Foss, Timothy Foss, George Foss, Jr., Joshua Foss, Jr., Joseph Hill, William Foss (3d), Richard B. Foss, Joseph Huckins, Samuel Kelley, James Foss (4th), Mechech Drew, Simon Foss, Moses Sawyer, Joshua Foss (4th), Joseph Roberts, James Tuttle, John Tuttle, Woodbury Foss, James C. Cate, James Tuttle (3d), John Rowe, Sarah Foss, Mary Huckins, Hannah Huckins, Elizabeth Foss, Eleanor Muncy, Alice Foss, Eliza Foss, Elizabeth Foss, Sarah Foss, Alice Foss, Abigail Foss, Hannah Foss, Abigail Foss, Sarah Foss, Priscilla Foss, Mary Caverly, Anna Drew, Sarah Drew, Mary Drew, Jane Foss, Mary Huntress, Hannah Foss, Sarah Foss, Amy Foss, Abigail Foss, Sarah Foss, Judith A. Shepherd, Sally Shepherd, Eliza Shepherd, Sally Hill, Polly Hill, Katherine Hill, Susan Hodgdon, Betsey Peary, Sally Foss, Betsey Foss, Betsey Daniels, Elizabeth Brown, Olive Twombly, Anna Drew, Deborah Kelly, Sarah Tuttler, Sally Tuttle, Esther Tuttel, Polly Hall, Rhoda Clark, Alice Clark, Sarah Rowe, Mary Smith, Lydia Smith, Sarah Smith.

Following is a list of the Elders who ministered spiritual food to its people during the sixty years following the organization of the church; it is now one of flourishing and strong churches of the denomination; the date of settlement was, Enoch Place, 1819; Ammi R. Bradbury, 1855; Arthur Caverno, 1858; D. P. Harriman, 1859; Uriah Chase, 1865; I. M. Bedell, 1866; Caleb C. Foster, 1872; C. E. Handy, 1873; S. C. Kimball, 1875; L. H. Winslow, 1880.

During the thirty-six years' pastorate of the Rev. Enoch Place he preached but one-half of the time, two Sabbaths per month; the other Sabbaths the pulpit was occupied at intervals by Elders Sherburn, P. S. Burbank, John Winkley, Nathan Caverno, and others.

The first clerk of this church was William Foss (3d), 1819, succeeded by Rev. Enoch Place, 1821; William B. Foss, 1842; J. H. Montgomery, 1845; Warren Foss, 1848; Alfred Tasker, 1877, who served 20 years.

The first church was built in 1800. It was a large church, with square high-backed pews, and a gallery running round three sides of the house. There were no means of lighting or heating; evening service and service during severe weather being held in the academy. The pulpit was high and elaborate.

This church was taken down in 1857, and a new church built, in which service is held at the present time.

The Bow Lake meeting-house was erected in 1843, as a Union Church, and occupied as such till 1859.

Rev. John Caverly and Enoch Place, Free-Will Baptists, and the Rev. George W. Ashby, Baptist, occupied the pulpit.

In 1859 the Bow Lake Free-Will Baptist Church was organized, with Rev. Levi B. Tasker as pastor, William P. Hall, deacon, and Orin T. Hill, clerk.

The meeting-house was dedicated to the Free-Will Baptists, Nov. 14, 1859. The church, when organized, consisted of twenty-four members, as follows: L. B. Tasker, M. H. Tasker, W. P. Hall, Eliza Hall, C. M. Thompson, Dyer Hall, Daniel D. Caverly, Orin T. Hill, Mary E. Hill, Reuben Critchett, Betsey Critchett, George W. Buzzell, Mary Babb, Jeremiah Caverno, Dolly H. Caverno, Almira J. Hill, Elizabeth Roberts, M. A. Huckins, C. A. Hill, A. W. Hill, Susan Roberts, William Thompson, Mary Tasker, and Deborah Thompson.

The Rev. L. B. Tasker presided over the church as pastor for three years, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Brown, who remained pastor until 1865. Since then they have had a succession of good ministers and the church is prosperous.

SCHOOLS IN STRAFFORD

From the beginning of its organization as a separate town, Strafford has been liberal in supplying good town schools. Not only that, but in 1832, twelve years after the separation from Barrington, Strafford Academy was organized by the citizens of the town and located on the Ridge. It was recognized as a Free Will Baptist institution, and really was the outgrowth of that church on the Ridge. So it became the first, high class educational organization of the Free Will Baptist denomination, and took the lead in educating men for the Free Will Baptist ministry; many of its men who became powerful leaders in after years received their education there. Some of the instructors became distinguished as educators of nation wide fame; and its students occupied seats in the Senate of Congress, and held positions of honor in the National Government.

In the later years of the Nineteenth century the Rev. Mr. Austin made a bequest of \$5,000 and the name was changed to Austin Academy. A score of years ago Mr. Cate, a wealthy shoe manufacturer in Massachusetts, who was educated in the original academy, bequeathed by will about \$200,000 to the institution, and the name was changed to Austin-Cate Academy, and it is now one of the best educational institutions in the state.

CHAPTER XLVII

HISTORY OF STRAFFORD (III)

STRAFFORD'S PATRIOTIC RECORD, 1861-1865

SECOND REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY RECRUITS

Joseph D. Boyd, Co. I; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; absent, sick, Dec. 19, 1865; no discharge furnished.
Johnson, John J., Co. B; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. from Co. I, 13th N. H. V., June 21, 1865; must. out June 21, 1865.
Johnson, Gray W., Co. B; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. from Co. I, 13th N. H. V., June 21, 1865; must. out Dec. 19, 1865.
Smith, Richard, Co. I; enl. Dec. 2, 1863.
Stael, Franz, Co. I; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; must. out July 1, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Campbell, Nathaniel J., Co. H; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; reduced to the ranks May 30, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 13, 1864.
Huckins, Azariah W., Co. H; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died of disease at Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 20, 1862.
Scruton, Clark, Co. H; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; wounded slightly July 18, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 19, 1864.
Clark, John, Co. H; enl. Dec. 10, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865.
Hines, James, Co. I; enl. Dec. 10, 1864.

FOURTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Pillsbury, Moses W., Co. E; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; discharged for disability at Morris Island, S. C., Oct. 27, 1863.
Jenness, John M., Co. E; enl. Feb. 25, 1864; captured April 9, 1865; released April 29, 1865; must. out June 5, 1865; re-enl. veteran.

FIFTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Brown, James, Co. C; enl. Dec. 4, 1863; absent, sick, June 28, 1865.
Carlisle, James, Co. C; enl. Dec. 4, 1863; disch. for disability Oct. 10, 1865.
Hunter, James, Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1865; must. out June 28, 1865.
Mercier, Charles, Co. C; enl. Aug. 12, 1863; must. out June 28, 1865.
Underhill, William H., Co. E; enl. Aug. 20, 1864.

SIXTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Creamer, Alonzo D., Co. G; enl. July 2, 1864; trans. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
Williamson, James, Co. I; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; absent, sick, since May 27, 1864; no discharge furnished.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Johnson, Henry, Co. D; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; wounded severely, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded June 16, 1864; died of wounds at Hampton, Va., June 25, 1864.
Rand, William E., Co. I; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865.
Caverly, Cyrus G., Co. A; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; captured near Richmond, Va., Sept. 27, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 25, 1864; re-enl. veteran.
Tuttle, Joseph W., Co. A; enl. Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865; re-enl. veteran.

EIGHTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Prescott, Thomas C., capt. Co. H; com. May 25, 1863; must. out Jan. 18, 1865.
Prescott, John H., capt. Co. G; com. Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to maj. July 16, 1863.
Prescott, Thomas C., sergt. Co. G; must. in Dec. 31, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. Nov. 16, 1862.
Prescott, John H., corp. Co. G; enl. Dec. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt. July 11, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Eastman, George H., Co. G; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; cap. at Yellow Bayou, La., May 16, 1864; released; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. B, Vet. Batt., 8th N. H. Vols., Jan. 1, 1865.
Prescott, John H., Co. G; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut., to date Dec. 16, 1863.

VETERAN BATTALION, EIGHTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Eastman, George H., Co. G; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Bones, Thomas, Co. H; enl. Dec. 4, 1863.
Legro, Alexis, Co. A; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; wounded slightly June 7, 1864; disch. for dis. March 20, 1865.
Straub, William, Co. G; enl. Dec. 19, 1863.
Halstead, Walstonholme, Co. G; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; pro. to sergt. May 1, 1865; trans. to N. H. Vols. June 1, 1865.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

- Hubbard, W. Hall, capt.; com. March 1, 1865; must. out June 21, 1865.
Woodman, Charles A., 2d lieut.; com. June 15, 1865; not must.; must. out as 1st sergt. June 21, 1865.
Hall, Charles C., musician; enl. April 28, 1864; died of dis. Jan. 22, 1865.
Parshley, John D., sergt. Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
Woodman, Charles, sergt. Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. July 1, 1863; wounded slightly June 3, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. June 15, 1865.
Evans, Alpheus D., corp. Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; died of dis. at Newport News, Va., March 8, 1863.
Prime, Joseph H., corp. Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. by Order No. 4, 1863.
Parshley, Augustine S., corp. Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 13, 1863; must. out June 20, 1865.
Foss, Albert H., Co. B; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
Roberts, Tobias, Co. B; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
Evans, Joseph S., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; wounded severely June 1, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865.
Edgerly, Charles E., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; died of dis. at Washington, D. C., March 8, 1863.
Foss, Azariah J., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; died of wounds at Suffolk, Va., May 7, 1863; interred at Suffolk, Va.
Berry, William F., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. for disability at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., May 11, 1864.
Berry, Charles H., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
Foss, Lemuel P., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; must. out June 28, 1865.
Foss, George W., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; died of disease at Concord, N. H., Oct. 15, 1864.
Hanscom, George H., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded slightly June 15, 1864; must. out May 19, 1865.
Hubbard, John, Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. for disability at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., May 29, 1863.
Hall, Daniel D., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1863; pro. to sergt. May 6, 1864; wounded severely Sept. 29, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865.
Hall, A. C., Co. F; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. for disability at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1863.
Peavey, E. B., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; died of disease at Portsmouth, Va., March 19, 1864.
Seaward, Joel D., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. for disability at Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 23, 1863.
Seaward, George A., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
Thompson, David, Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. for disability at Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1863.
Tuttle, Darius, Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; wounded slightly June 3, 1864; wounded slightly Sept. 29; must. out June 21, 1865.

Tuttle, Joseph A., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; died of disease at Portsmouth, Va., June 27, 1863.
Thompson, Hiram S., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; must. out June 21, 1865.
Wentworth, Charles F., Co. F; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. for disability at Camp Casey, Va., Nov. 8, 1862.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Foss, John S., Co. G; enl. Oct. 18, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863; sick at Strafford, N. H.
Avery, John W., Co. G; enl. Oct. 15, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863; sick at Strafford, N. H.
Winkley, Mark H., Co. G; enl. Oct. 15, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863; sick at Strafford, N. H.
Wingate, Albert G., Co. G; enl. Oct. 15, 1862; died of disease at Port Hudson, July 12, 1863.
Howard, Martin V., Co. B; wounded.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Caswell, Samuel S., adjt.; com. May 19, 1865; must. out July 29, 1865.
Caverly, Alonzo H., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; re-enl. in the 1st Mass. Cav.
Eaton, Samuel P., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; must. out June 10, 1865.
Evans, Enoch, Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; must. out June 10, 1865.
Hill, William E., Co. C; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; must. out June 10, 1865.
Tuttle, Daniel D., Co. C; enl. Aug. 14, 1864; must. out June 10, 1865.
Herriman, Jeremiah P., Co. D; enl. Sept. 20, 1864; must. out June 10, 1865.
Willis, John, Co. H; enl. March 30, 1865.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTALION, FIRST REGIMENT, NEW ENGLAND CAVALRY

Glidden, William H., enl. Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

Glidden, William H., corp., enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. from Troop H Jan. 1, 1865; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; pro. to 2d lieut. June 10, 1865.
Hall, Asa A., Troop H; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; wounded June 13, 1864; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; missing at Lacy Springs, Va., Dec. 21, 1864; pro. to sergt. April 1, 1865; disch. for disability, Baltimore, Md., June 25, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE HEAVY ARTILLERY

Howard, George W., Co. D; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. B June 10, 1865.
Howard, Herbert E., Co. D.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; died of disease at Fort Reynolds, Va., Nov. 2, 1864.

Scruton, Clark, Co. D; enl. Sept. 4, 1864.
 Dyke, Lyman, Co. I; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865.
 Balk, John Q., Co. I; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; pro. to corp. June 8, 1865; must. out June 30, 1867.
 Brown, Samuel F., Co. L; enl. Sept. 26, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865.
 Clough, Moses B., Co. L; enl. Sept. 26, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865.
 Kelley, Paul, Co. L; enl. Sept. 26, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865.
 Caverly, Robert B., Co. M; enl. Dec. 18, 1863; must. out June 9, 1865.

VOLUNTEER BAND TENTH ARMY CORPS

Boody, George W., enl. Sept. 23, 1864; must. out July 4, 1865.

ENLISTMENT IN VETERAN RESERVE CORPS

Brown, Andrew H., enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Caverly, William B., enl. Dec. 22, 1863.

SOLDIERS NOT FOUND IN ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT OF 1866.

Caswell, Joseph F., 18th Regt., Co. D; must. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Bruster, Gilman T., 1st Regt. H. Art., Co. K; must. Sept. 17, 1864.
 Davis, Luther W., 9th Regt., Co. C; must. July 17, 1862; killed May 12, 1864.
 Abbot, Orris S., must. Aug. 7, 1862; missing at Fredericksburg, Dec. 18, 1862.
 Burk, Michael, 9th Regt., Co. A; must. Dec. 10, 1863; killed in action May 31, 1864.
 Robinson, Charles A., 13th Regt., Co. D; must. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Pease, Thomas S., 13th Regt., Co. B; must. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Peary, Samuel, 15th Regt., Co. G; must. Oct. 18, 1862; disch.
 Clark, George D, 15th Regt., Co. G; must. Oct. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
 Abbot, Orrin, 7th Regt., Co. H; must. Dec. 17, 1861; died July 20, 1864.
 Drew, Cyrus G., 13th Regt., Co. B; must. Sept. 22, 1862.
 Pitman, Thomas, 15th Regt., Co. G; must. Oct. 18, 1862; nine months' man.
 Miller, Levi, 7th Regt., Co. A; must. Oct. 29, 1861; badly wounded in battle.
 Scruton, George H., 2d Regt., Co. D; must. June 1, 1861; disabled, and disch. June 17, 1863.
 States, Tobias, 7th Regt., Co. A; disabled, and disch. July 28, 1863.
 Colbath, Charles A., 7th Regt., Co. A; must. Nov. 29, 1861; Inft.
 Brown, John W., 3d Regt., Co. H; must. Aug. 24, 1861; Inft.
 Brown, Jared P., 3d Regt. Co. H; must. Aug. 24, 1861; Inft.
 Foss, Richard T., 7th Regt., Co. H; must. Dec. 17, 1861; Inft.
 Ricks, George S., 129th N. Y. Regt., Co. A; must. July 21, 1862.
 Hayes, Joseph H., 7th Regt., Co. A; must. Nov. 29, 1861.
 Critchet, Luther C., 15th Regt., Co. G; must. Nov. 6, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
 Emerson, Samuel M., 18th Regt., Co. C; must. Sept. 14, 1864

Young, George W., 13th Regt., Co. F; must. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Corps July 1, 1863.

Dufey, John, 14th Regt., Co. K; must. Aug. 5, 1861; recruit.

Foss, Ira, 13th Regt., Co. F; must. Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to cavalry corps.

All the men have a good record and some of the officers and subordinates have specially fine records for bravery under the severe trials and exposures of war.

CHAPTER XLVIII

HISTORY OF STRAFFORD (IV)

BUSINESS AND LOCALITIES

Like all of the old towns, Strafford has its peculiar local names for different parts of the territory; here are some of them: The Pond; The Ridge; Crown Point; Above the Hills; Snackerty; Canaan; Sodom; Johnsonborough Pig Lane. There is a history connected with each one. Many of the men who were pioneers in settling that part of old Barrington were soldiers in the Revolutionary army in which they had many experiences which impressed their memories so strongly that their war stories were repeated at the hearthstones and every fireside for years afterwards. Some of the old soldiers served in the army at Crown Point in the hardest conflicts around Lake Champlain. After their war service was over they came up to what is Strafford Corner, then an area of the primeval forest. They had to cut their way through the forests and underbrush and found it very rough work, and as they cut down the trees and brush, and wiped the sweat from their foreheads, they said, one to another, "This is as hard as it was in getting up to Crown Point with the army." It was a happy hit at the truth of the situation, and ever after they called the locality about Strafford Corner "Crown Point."

Later some of the old soldiers who had served with Gen. John Sullivan in that historic campaign of 1779, when he subdued the Indians and routed the Tories in Western New York, came up and settled in North Strafford soon after that campaign was over. The incidents were fresh in their memory, and they told war stories to the end of their lives. One place they particularly remembered was Schenectady, but in common parlance, one with another they pronounced it "Snackerty" and for some fancied reason, which passed out of memory of their descendants, they applied the name to their new home, and it has remained to this day. In local phrase The Pond always means Bow Pond, which is in the center of the western side of the town and partly in Northwood. Its name is derived from its shape, lying among the hills. It covers 1,625 acres of land when at high water. Its outlet is Isinglass river, which empties into the Cochecho river at Blind Will's Neck in Rochester, a

short distance above the line between Dover and Rochester. Bow Pond village is at the outlet, where a dam was built by John Foss at an early period in the settlement of this part of old Barrington. The excellent water-power soon made the locality a village center, which it has always remained for this part of the town. The pond was purchased by the Cocheco Manufacturing Company at Dover about 1830, and a higher dam was built to increase the storage capacity for water which the company used in turning its wheels in the cotton mills at Dover. The first dam broke away in 1832 and the water rushed out, flooding the Isinglass river valley for two-thirds of the way to Dover. It was feared trouble might be caused when the water reached the pond in Dover; but it did not, as the marshes all along the river held it in check, so that it amounted to not much more than a big spring freshet.

In the southwest corner of Strafford and the northwest corner of Barrington is a neighborhood of good citizens and prosperous farmers which is called Canaan. It has been so called since the settlement of that section of old Barrington was commenced. Who named it no one knows, but was some one well versed in Bible history who very happily bestowed on it one of the best farming sections of the old town. It is the birthplace of several distinguished persons.

In the valley between Center Strafford Ridge and Caverly Hill, below Bow Pond, where the Isinglass river forms an island and during a great many years following the beginning of the settlement there were two sawmills. The road passing through there is called Pig Lane road. The road was built at a very early period and has always been so called. Who gave it the name, or for what reason, is a mystery. The hills on the road leading down to the valley are very steep, which test the strength of the strongest muscles in a horse when conveying a load, either up or down, but the valley itself is a beautiful spot, when you get to it. In later years the so-called "Range road" was built, which gave an easy approach and exit to the Province road which passes over Caverly Hill.

In the valley between Center Strafford and Crown Point ridges is a district called Johnsonborough, which took its name from several families living there by the name of Johnson. On the road south of it is a locality called Sodom. This name seems the most mysterious of all, for the good families who have lived there from time immemorial were complete contrasts with the historic Sodomites. Probably in the earliest days of lumbermen some rough-minded wood chopper gave it the name, and there it has remained.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Strafford has many good waterfalls on the rivers which are outlets from the ponds within its boundary, and at a very early period and for many years following, before the introduction of steam mills, there were numerous sawmills and some gristmills, which did a thriving business. So late as 1870 there were seven sawmills (water-power) where lumber was manufactured, four gristmills, one cotton and woolen carding mill, one barrel and shook manufactory, and two carriage manufactories. The Isinglass river from Bow Pond has three mill sites. Spruce ponds in the southwest part of the town afford power for mills. Willey's ponds in the northwest part of the town, above Blue Hill, afford considerable mill power. Also at North Strafford. And the river in the valley between the ridge and the pond there used to be several sawmills. In these later years more attention has been given to farming, orcharding and milk producing. For many years preceding the Civil war considerable attention was given to stock raising and furnishing droves of cattle and sheep for the markets about Boston. Also large amounts of poultry was raised for the markets in Boston. Strafford has always been a great producer of huckleberries and since it became fashionable to furnish them for market large quantities have been picked every year and sent regularly to Boston markets, as well as local markets, during the berry season.

CHAPTER XLIX

HISTORY OF STRAFFORD (V)

NOTED PERSONS OF STRAFFORD

Judge Benning W. Jenness. Beyond question the most distinguished citizen of Strafford since its incorporation in 1820 was the Hon. Benning Wentworth Jenness, familiarly known as Judge Jenness; born in Deerfield in 1805; died in Cleveland, Ohio, 1879. He was a son of Thomas and grandson of Judge Richard Jenness. He was the fifth son in a family of six sons and five daughters. His brothers all won distinction outside of Deerfield. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and more especially as clerk in his father's "Old Red Store," on the so-called South road, where he worked until he was seventeen years old. That store was a first-class commercial school. In his eighteenth year, 1823, two years after the new town was organized, he came to Bow Pond and opened a store, on the model of his father's Deerfield establishment. It was a success from the beginning and he continued it forty years, besides doing a great many other things. When he was twenty-one years old he married Miss Nancy W. Shackford, daughter of Samuel Shackford, Esq., of that town, one of its prominent citizens. Soon after his marriage he was elected Representative to the Legislature and served two years, thus beginning an active political as well as business career at an early age, and made him one of the boss politicians of the town, county and state, up to 1862, when he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, to attend to the management of his financial interests, already large in that locality. He there engaged in the lumber business, superintending the Cleveland branch, under the firm name of B. W. Jenness & Co., while his partners attended to the manufacturing at the mills in Michigan. They did an extensive and profitable business. Judge Jenness remained in that city until his decease, Nov. 16, 1879. His remains were brought to Strafford and interred in the Shackford burial ground by the side of his wife, who had died May 25, 1868. His second wife was Miss Mira J. Woodman of Strafford, who survived him many years

After serving as Representative he was appointed postmaster under Presi-

dent Jackson and held the office fifteen years; he was State Senator two years; sheriff of old Strafford county five years; judge of probate five years; United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Levi Woodbury who had been appointed United States judge; in 1850 he was member of the constitutional convention. At the democratic national convention of 1852 the choice of a candidate for President of the United States was left, by common consent, to the New Hampshire delegation and a caucus of delegates was called to choose the coming man. The only names presented were Franklin Pierce and Benning Wentworth Jenness. A ballot was taken by the nine delegates. Four voted for Pierce and four for Jenness. The chairman then cast his ballot in favor of Pierce, and the convention gave him the nomination and the people confirmed his election. Had the chairman voted for Judge Jenness he would undoubtedly have been elected President of the United States.

He was nominated for Governor in 1861, but declined in favor of Gen. George Stark. That was the close of Judge Jenness' political career. Following that he had eighteen years of business career, as great and successful as had been his career in Strafford, where, aside from his public duties he had done an immense amount of work as a merchant and in the lumber business. His duties, public and private, were multifarious, but being a man of excellent judgment and superior business ability, quick to decide and act, he managed all with ease and success over a wide scale of activity. As a speechmaker Judge Jenness was not a "spell binder" orator, but he could say what he wanted to say, and say what ought to be said for an occasion. When the Judge "fired up" for the occasion the orators and politicians had no difficulty in deciding what to do and which way to vote. A correct summary of the moral character of Judge Jenness can be brief—no man ever learned of him a vice of word or conduct.

Hon. Job Otis was born in Barrington, Aug. 23, 1770. He resided in that part of Barrington which became Strafford. He was in active political life when Judge Jenness was born, in 1807, and was the equal of the Judge in many ways, especially as a political manager. He was a son of Elder Micajah Otis, one of the first Free Will Baptist ministers, and who for many years was minister of the Crown Point Church. Elder Otis was a son of Joshua Otis, the first of the name who settled in Barrington. And Joshua was great-grandson of Richard Otis, the first of the name who settled in Dover. He had the garrison which was burned in June, 1689, when they killed him and his son, Stephen, and an infant child, and carried several members of the family away, prisoners, to Canada.

When the F. W. B. Yearly Meeting organized the New Hampshire Charitable Society in 1813, Elder Otis held the office of treasurer until his death in

1821. His son Job was then elected treasurer and held the office thirty years, when he was past four score years of age. He was always a staunch supporter of the Free Will Baptist church. Job Otis owned a large farm at Crown Point and had a store in the village there. He was a powerful man physically and mentally, and a tireless worker. On the farm and especially in the hay field the "hired man" had to be pretty smart to keep up with him. He never asked his employees to do more work in a day than he did himself; and they shared his fare with him at dinner time, sitting at the same table and drinking from the same mug of cider he did. The cider pitcher was the communion cup for the farmer and his hired men. All the farmers had it in Mr. Otis's life-time.

Hon. Job Otis was chosen selectman of Barrington for the first time in 1808 and held the office four years in succession. He was chosen Representative from Barrington in 1819 and 1820, and in the Legislature of the latter year he was instrumental in getting the town divided and in having his half of it incorporated as Strafford. He was Representative from Strafford in 1822, 1823, 1828 and 1833. In the Legislature he was among the leaders in shaping business and was a shrewd manager in getting enacted laws as he desired. In 1834 and 1835 he was one of the Governor's Council. This was the close of Mr. Otis's public career, but not of his political career, for he remained a power among the political managers a decade of years following the close of his councillorship. Judge Jenness and Job Otis were the leaders in their respective sides of the town, Bow Pond and Crown Point. They were both staunch democrats; when they combined forces and gave the word of command their plans never failed of success.

Hon. Samuel P. Montgomery was a man small of stature but lithe of foot and quick of action, wiry, and the wire steel. He was born at the old Montgomery farm on the summit of "The Ridge," an excellent farm and a delightful location. His brother David was one of the last of the family who lived there. Samuel was well educated and acquired a wide general knowledge after his school days were over. He was never married. He was a delightful and instructive conversationalist. He was a better schoolmaster than he was farmer. His gifts as a political manager were vigorous. He was popular with his townsmen and they willingly bestowed on him every office that was theirs to give from time to time in the annual town meetings. About 1850 he was State Senator and in the General Court was chairman of the judiciary committee. His appointment to that position was criticised by the lawyers, who claimed that a lawyer should be at the head of the committee, and Mr. Montgomery was not a lawyer. Nevertheless he proved to be equal to the demands

of the position and before the close of the session won the praise of all of his brother Senators.

Mr. Montgomery engaged considerably in the lumber business for several years. Later he engaged in school teaching in one of the Southern States and closed his life's work there. He was a good schoolmaster, as he had been a good citizen and an agreeable companion on all occasions.

He was a great-grandson of John Montgomery, one of the earliest settlers in Strafford. He was born June 9, 1806, on the farm which his ancestor settled on and cleared off the primeval forest. From him it passed to his son Jonathan, whose son John inherited it, father Samuel P. and David K. The latter was an excellent farmer. His brother was not gifted that way, but his talents were active in other useful occupations. He was no idler; he was a good school-teacher and held all the offices of trust and responsibility in town several times over. His great-grandfather, John Montgomery, was one of the first settlers in Strafford Ridge.

The Caverno families in Strafford have always occupied a prominent position socially, politically and financially in the community. The first of the name who settled in old Barrington, in that part which is now Strafford, was John Caverno, son of Arthur, of Scotch-Irish nationality, who came to this country soon after 1735, and in 1742 commenced clearing a farm from the primeval forest on what is known as the Canaan road, about a mile south of Bow Pond village. He married Sarah Tibbetts of Barrington in 1746 and they commenced housekeeping in a log house he had built on his clearing. They prospered and before many years a good, old-fashioned, two-story New England dwelling house took the place of the primitive habitation. Their son, Jeremiah, inherited the homestead and married Margaret Brewster. They prospered; an important part of their prosperity was a family of ten children: John, Sarah, Lydia, Jeremiah, Polly, Arthur, George W., Margaret, Sullivan and David B. They all made good and Jeremiah succeeded his father on the old homestead. John and George bought farms in the immediate neighborhood of the old homestead, upon which they lived and died. These farms remain in possession of their descendants.

Sullivan Caverno, who was born in 1807, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1831, being the first Strafford boy who acquired that honor. He taught school at Rockport, N. Y., two years; studied law and opened an office at Lewiston in October, 1835, where he resided until his death about 1890. He was one of the eminent lawyers of that part of New York. He was master and examiner in chancery four years, 1836-1840; Police Justice for Niagara county from 1844 to 1848. Later Gov. Horatio Seymour appointed him one of three commissioners to revise the statutes of the State

of New York, a very high compliment to his ability as a lawyer. Judge Caverno kept fresh in mind his literary work as well as his law practice, reading frequently in his Latin and his Greek. In the later years of his life he took up the study of the natural sciences and became proficient therein. He was one of the first to see the advantages of consolidation and grading of schools and secured the adoption of a union system in Lockport, when the states in general had little or no provision for such system by general statute. He was a man of sound brain and his life was a stage whereon was exhibited irreproachable conduct. His son, Daniel Henry Caverno, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1860, studied law and was in practice with his father a while. He died suddenly in 1867 as he was about to settle in practice of his profession at Nashville, Tenn. He was a young man of fine abilities.

Rev. Arthur Caverno, born April 6, 1801, was a brother of Judge Sullivan Caverno, above mentioned. He received a good academic education but was not a college graduate; his father could not afford to send two boys to Dartmouth. He taught school a while after he finished attending academies at Gilmanton and Newfields. When he was seventeen years old he became converted to the Free Will Baptist faith and was baptized by Elder Enoch Place, October 18, 1822. When he was twenty-one years old he was licensed to preach by the New Durham Quarterly Meeting. He was ordained to the ministry in the following year on the 17th of June in an oak grove on his father's homestead by a council consisting of Revs. Samuel B. Dyer, Moses Bean, David Harriman, Enoch Place and William Buzzell. His first pastorate was in Epsom, where he was stationed until 1827. During this time he preached occasionally in Nottingham and Raymond. One of his converts was Daniel Plumer Cilley, who later became an eminent Free Will Baptist preacher. His second pastorate was at Contoocook, where he was a successful and satisfactory minister five years. He then settled at Great Falls in Somersworth where he was minister of the church for three years up to 1836. From 1836 to 1838 he was financial agent for Strafford Academy, which had recently been organized. In the following years up to his death in Dover, July 15, 1876, he continued active in the ministry; the Sunday before his death he preached at the Free Will Baptist Church in Alton. Following are some of the places he was pastor: Lowell, Mass.; Bangor, Me.; Portsmouth, Concord, Beddeford, Me.; and Dover, where he spent the years after he was three score and ten. He was a preacher fifty-six years and an ordained minister fifty-three years. He preached 6,000 sermons, baptized 480 persons, married 320 couples, and attended 500 funerals. He was the first Free Will Baptist minister who received a stipulated salary. He was a frequent contributor to the *Morning Star*, the denominational paper published at Dover

many years. Elder Caverno was in a twofold sense one of the fathers of the denomination, being more than a half century in its ministry, and he exerted a controlling influence at its formative period. He possessed a voice of more than ordinary sweetness and power. He was affable and courteous in manner, social in disposition, and a general favorite with all the families where he was known.

Rev. Dr. Charles Caverno is a nephew of Judge Sullivan and Elder Arthur Caverno, and a son of Jeremiah and Dorothy Ringman (Balch) Caverno, who lived on the old Caverno homestead on the Canaan road, southeast of Bow Pond village, where he was born Aug. 19, 1832; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1854; principal of Thelford, Vt., Academy, 1854-5; read law at Albany Law School and with his uncle, Judge Sullivan Caverno, at Lockport, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1857 and practiced his profession at Milwaukee, Wis., five years, leaving there in 1862. Then followed farming two years to recover his health. Having recovered, he turned his attention to the ministry and was ordained as a Congregationalist at Lake Mills, Wis., Dec. 4, 1866, and was pastor of the Congregational Church there five years; next three years at Amboy, Ill.; then four years at Lombard, Ill.; during the ten years from 1888 to 1898 he was minister of the Congregational Church at Boulder, Colo. His health did not permit him to continue longer in charge of a parish and he has since lived in retirement at Lombard, Ill., but has preached and lectured from time to time and written much for publication. Doctor Caverno is an accomplished scholar, an interesting speaker and one of the best of men. He has been successful as a lawyer and a minister.

Robert Boodey Caverly, Esq., was one of Strafford's most distinguished sons who won fame outside of the town. He was a son of Lieut. John Caverly and his wife, Betsey Boodey, daughter of Elder Joseph Boodey of North Strafford, one of the first Free Will Baptist ministers. Robert was born July 19, 1806, at the Caverly homestead on Caverly Hill, one mile south of Bow lake village. The house in which he was born is yet standing and was built by his grandfather, Moses Caverly, in 1777. The late John Huckins, one of the noted men of the town, in the middle and closing years of the last century lived directly across the road from the Caverly homestead. Robert's great grandfather Moses Caverly was one of the first settlers in Barrington. His wife was Margaret Cotton, of Portsmouth. The farm which he settled on is at what is known as the "Old French Mill," on a branch of the Isinglass river which flows from Lone Pond, which is close to line, between Barrington and Strafford, on the road to Strafford Ridge. The original house built by Moses yet stands there, being used for storage of wood and other purposes.

Robert Boodey Caverly received an academic education and commenced work, off the farm, as school-master at Great Falls, Somersworth, where he met with good success. He next studied law with John A. Burlugh, Esq., and finished his studies at the Harvard University law school from which he was graduated. He commenced practice in Limerick, Me., and resided there six years in successful practice. He removed from there to Lowell, Mass., where he resided and practiced his profession with great success many years. During that time he not only practiced law and won great cases and great fame in the courts, but he also became the author of many literary and poetical productions which received commendations from distinguished persons. Among his publications are: *Annals of the Caverly Family*; *Lessons of Law and Life*; *Indian Wars of New England*; *Battle of the Bush*, comprising five dramas, each being an historic legend of some distinguished character as found in New England history. He published poems from time to time between 1862 and 1880, which have received favorable comment. In 1874 he led off in the building of the Dustin monument on the island at the mouth of the Contoocook river where it empties into the Merrimack, on which island Hannah Emerson Dustin performed the heroic deed which enabled her to return to her home in Haverhill, and make a spectacular page in history.

Rev. John Caverly, an elder brother of Robert Boodey Caverly, was a Free Will Baptist minister, who served as pastor of the church at Bow Pond thirty years. He was born in 1789 and died in 1853. He was trustee of Strafford Academy nearly twenty years. He was a good farmer as well as minister and for many years had charge of the Cochecho Manufacturing Company's property at Bow Pond.

Strafford was the native place of six other men who became ministers. Nathaniel Berry, Free Will Baptist, born in 1816; died in 1865. Andrew F. Foss, born in 1803; died in 1854. He was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1827. Tobias Foss, Free Will Baptist, born in 1813; died in 1893. George Thomas Griffin, Free Will Baptist, born 1856; licensed to preach in 1888. Joseph Hayes, Methodist Episcopal, born in 1817; ordained in 1842; remained in service up to 1890.

Rev. Levi Buzzell Tasker, Free Will Baptist, deserves more than a passing notice. He was a son of Elisha and Mary (Buzzell) Tasker and was born in Strafford, March 21, 1814. He was given a good education in the common schools and Strafford Academy. His father gave him the trade of tanner, currier and shoemaker, in which business he was busily engaged until he was thirty years old, but during the time he was active in Sunday School work and was superintendent in the Sunday School. He was a good boy, a good tanner and an expert shoemaker. While a student in Strafford Academy

he sent out the first call for a county temperance society, about 1836, and was active in its organization, and he remained a worker for temperance to the end of life. Previous to being ordained to the ministry he was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church at Northwood, where he was then at work. The Rockingham Quarterly Meeting, to which the church belonged, passed some very radical anti-slavery resolutions which the Northwood Church opposed; whereupon that church withdrew from the Rockingham Q. M.; Mr. Tasker vigorously supported the action of the Q. M. and as vigorously opposed the church, withdrew from it; whereupon he was dropped from the rolls of the church, but he was afterwards restored, although he still remained a strong anti-slavery advocate, and lived to see his views triumphant.

Elder Tasker was licensed to preach by the New Dunham Quarterly Meeting, at Canterbury, May 28, 1845, and itinerated for three years, which gave him a training, in connection with the study he kept up, a theological course equal to that obtained in the regular theological schools. He was ordained to the ministry at Strafford, January 13, 1848; he had his first regular pastorate with the Second Church at Barrington. He became minister of the Free Will Baptist Church at Sandwich, June 29, 1848, and remained there six years, meeting with marked success in building up the church. In September, 1854, he became pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church at New Market, where he remained a year and a half and was then recalled to Sandwich where he ministered another three years. Following that he was at Bow Pond four years and resuscitated the church there, bringing it up to the highest standard it ever attained. In 1884 the church at Sandwich again called him to be their pastor, and he remained there until his death, August 29, 1875. The fact that he was twice recalled to Sandwich shows that he was a man of superior ability.

Elder Tasker was clerk of the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting and of the New Hampshire Yearly Meeting many years and was one of the most efficient business managers in those organizations. He was corporator of the *Morning Star Printing Establishment* seven years and a member of the executive board. He was a member of the "Home Missionary Society" and its executive board for twenty years; also of the "Education Society." In one of his "vacations" he visited South Carolina and labored for a month or two among the recently freed negroes and saw just what were the conditions to be combatted and overcome. He was an excellent preacher, a good pastor, a wise counsellor and a worthy citizen. His wife was Hannah P. Caswell, daughter of William and Betsey (Tasker) Caswell of Northwood; they had a daughter and two sons.

Deacon Alfred Tasker, a younger brother of Elder Tasker, was born in Strafford, March 9, 1817, and always resided there, one of its honored and most highly esteemed citizens; he died there Nov. 11, 1886. These brothers were of the seventh generation from William Tasker, who settled in Dover before 1675; also from Richard Pinkham, who was signer of the Dover Combination of 1640, and of Richard Otis, who came to Dover about 1650, and was killed by the Indians, June 28, 1689, when the great massacre occurred at Cochecho in Dover, and his garrison was burned. Mr. Otis's daughter, Rose, ancestor of the Taskers, was carried away prisoner by the Indians, but was redeemed and brought back to Dover.

Deacon Tasker obtained a good education from the common schools of his native town, Strafford Academy and Berwich Academy. He was an excellent penman; some of the composition that he wrote when attending the academies are still preserved and show marked ability as a student. He had a gift for music and an excellent bass voice, so at an early age he learned to sing in the church choir. For a number of years he was a teacher in winter schools in Strafford and towns nearby, in which work he was popular and successful. After he had exhausted the resources of the local instructors in music he went to Boston and received special instruction in church music under the direction of Lowell Mason, the most distinguished teacher as well as composer of that period. That was in 1846; returning to his home in Strafford he commenced teaching music, and during every winter for a score of years following he had evening schools in several towns, in which he gave instruction in church music to large classes. These schools were very popular among the young people, as well as the older ones. The result was that he trained up a class of singers which has not since been equalled in those towns; he furnished all the local churches with excellent choirs. He was not only a good singer and teacher but was also a skilful player of the violin, bugle and bass viol. He led the choir in the church at Center Strafford for more than forty years. He was senior deacon of the church there for many years.

He was town clerk and treasurer for several terms. He was one of the enumerators of the census in 1880, for Strafford, and performed the duties faithfully and accurately, but incurred a brain difficulty which troubled him more or less each year after that, and during his last two years the disease gained upon him, and of which he finally died. During his whole life, from early manhood, he took a deep interest in religious matters, being one of the staunchest supporters of the church and a constant attendant at and took an active part in the prayer meetings and other gatherings which tended to support and upbuild the church and sound religious teaching. He always had family prayers at the close of the breakfast each morning as long as he

kept house. He took a deep interest in educational matters and for many years was one of the trustees of the Academy there. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Strafford Mutual Fire Insurance Company for many years, managing the business with entire satisfaction to the company.

Deacon Tasker was married March 29, 1840, to Mary Margaret, daughter of Andrew Neal and Sally (Leighton) Hill of Strafford; they had four daughters, only one of whom is living, Mrs. John Scales of Dover. Mrs. Tasker descended from a noted ancestry. Her grandfather Andrew Hill, who married Judith Gerrish in 1765, was one of the first settlers in Strafford "above" Blue Hill, going there soon after he was married. All their children were born there. Andrew was third in descent from John Hill of Dover who settled in that town about 1650. His wife, Judith Gerrish, was granddaughter of William Gerrish and Elizabeth Mayo, his wife; William was a son of Col. Moses and grandson of Col. William Gerrish of Newbury, all eminent men in Colonial history. Mrs. Tasker's mother was a daughter of Andrew Leighton, Esq., who lived a near neighbor to the Hill family in Strafford, and granddaughter of Gideon Leighton, one of the first settlers in Strafford, and who was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. Gideon was a great grandson of Thomas Leighton, an early settler in Dover and one of the leading citizens for a half century, following 1633. Mrs. Tasker was a finely educated woman, an excellent singer, a leader in church work and a staunch supporter of her husband in all his work. Her mother was a woman of remarkable talent in speaking; the ministers who heard her speak in church meetings said she could deliver a better sermon than any of the men. That was long before it was found out that women could speak in public.

Hon. Daniel Winkley was born in what is now Strafford, May 26, 1792; he lived to be four score and twelve years old and was active physically and mentally to the end of life. He was a son of Deacon John Winkley and his wife, Mary Swain, daughter of Richard Swain of "Beauty Hill," Barrington. Deacon Winkley, who was born in 1766, was a son of Samuel Winkley, and grandson of Francis Winkley of Portsmouth, who was an early settler there. Samuel was one of the first settlers in Barrington, having his farm in the Two-Mile-Streak.

Daniel Winkley was educated in the public schools of Barrington and at Phillips-Exeter Academy. After graduation he taught school a while, then took up farming as his life work, but was frequently called on to serve his fellow citizens in other ways. He became an expert as a surveyor and especially in retracing old lines, being called on to do this sort of work after he was past the four score period in life's journey. He married Sarah Otis, March 20, 1816; she was a daughter of Hon. Job Otis. Soon after mar-

riage they settled in Oxford, N. H., where they resided about eight years. They then returned to Strafford and resided with his parents, and resided in this town from 1824 to 1857. During that time he served as Selectman four years, and as Representative in the Legislature two years. He was a Justice of the Peace and Quorum for sixty years, and transacted considerable business in that line.

In 1840 Mr. Winkley was nominated by the Whig party for State Senator; the democratic party then had a majority of nearly five hundred votes, as recorded at the preceding election. The popularity of Mr. Winkley was shown by the fact that he reduced the majority against him to fifty votes. But Mr. Winkley was not specially given to politics, his name and fame should ever remain conspicuous in Strafford history in his work establishing Strafford Academy on The Ridge; it was largely through his influence that it was located there, and he was a tower of strength in its promotion, thus laying the foundation of which has been built the splendid institution of learning, the Austin-Cate Academy. If it had not been for Mr. Winkley's vigorous efforts there would have been no academy in the town since then. He was a trustee of the old academy a half century or more. From 1857 to 1866 Mr. Winkley resided in Malden, Mass. He then returned and resided on Strafford Ridge, near the church and the academy. He ever remained one of the town's honored, trusted and highly esteemed citizens.

Elder Enoch Place was born in Rochester, July 13, 1786; he obtained a good education and commenced teaching winter (district) schools when he was sixteen years old; he worked on the farm with his father during the rest of the year. He continued this mode of life until he was twenty-one years old. Being then converted he was baptized by the Rev. Micajah Otis at Crown Point, and in the summer of 1807 began preaching in Free Will Baptist meetings and continued in the work as minister for more than half a century. He was married Sept. 29, 1808, to Miss Sally Demeritt, daughter of Capt. Daniel Demeritt. He and his family resided on the ancestral Place farm in Rochester until 1824, in the spring of which year he removed to Strafford Ridge and this became his home until his death, March 23, 1865, in his seventy-ninth year. In his later years he was afflicted with heart disease, of which he died.

He became pastor of the church on the Ridge in 1824 and remained such nearly forty years, having assistants to some extent in his later years. He was not confined in his ministerial work entirely to that church; he gave valuable assistance to the Crown Point Church, and did a good deal of itinerant work among other Free Will Baptist churches throughout the range of the New Durham Quarterly Meeting, assisting as revivals were held from time

to time. Elder Place had a splendid physique—tall, straight, full chested, well proportioned, with a fine head and pleasing countenance; his voice was magnificent; for many years, in the prime of life, he was Chaplain on the Staff of the Brigadier Generals of southeastern New Hampshire, and officiated at the Brigade musters which were many times held on the grounds near the Col. Isaac Waldron residence in East Barrington. On such occasions, mounted on a splendid horse, finely caparisoned, at the proper time in the grand review, the Chaplain offered prayer; it is stated as a fact that on a clear day, in moderate autumn weather, his prayer, though he never shouted, could be heard a mile.

The late Rev. Arthur Caverno said that, at times when he had heard him preach at revivals, "As he began to warm up with his subject, his soul would swim as in a place of burial rivers and streams. There was then an unutterable unction in his preaching. Everything moved that could be moved by the human voice."

He was one of the founders of Strafford Academy, and a progressive and firm friend of education, missions and Sunday schools. He was a trustee of the *Morning Star Printing Establishment* a number of years. For a long time he was clerk of the New Durham Q. M., and secretary of the New Hampshire Charitable Society many years, following its beginning. During his ministry he married more than five hundred couples, attended between twelve and thirteen hundred funerals.

Demeritt Place, eldest son of Elder Enoch Place, was for a great many years one of the most active and energetic business men of Strafford; he had his home on The Ridge, near his father's residence. He was born in 1812; he lived to be ninety-four years old; he was educated in the common schools and Strafford Academy; he was small of stature, a perfect contrast to his father; he was quick in all his movements, both manual and mental and possessed an untiring energy controlled by keen, sound business judgment; quick of speech and sometimes rather brusque when he was very busy untangling some important business knot, but always kind, generous and cordial when at ease from work.

He began work in the poultry and produce business about 1835, collecting his material from citizens of Strafford and nearby towns. At first he ran his teams to Boston; later as the railroad from Boston to Dover was advanced year by year he met it at the terminals and then put up his horses and transferred his loads to the cars and went into the Boston markets and made sales; when the rails were laid to Dover in 1843 he was one of the first men who put any freight aboard the train to go to Boston. Mr. Place never failed to have something to send each week, or twice a week, from that time

until he was past eighty years of age. Vigorous and strong he traveled on the same train with his freight to Boston, sleeping soundly on a bunk in the car. He was the first man who carried huckleberries and blueberries to Boston markets for sale. The demand was small at first but grew to large proportions before he gave up business. As he was very neat and particular to have everything clean and attractive looking he always obtained the highest price the market afforded. It is beyond question that Mr. Place brought more ready cash to the citizens of Strafford than any other half dozen men, while he was in business. He had a good, but not large farm, which he kept in good condition and from which he raised good crops.

He was a trustee of the Academy many years; and chairman of the board several years under the new organization. He presided at the dedication of the new building for the Austin-Cate Academy in June, 1904, although past four score and ten years of age. A more useful man or better citizen Strafford never had.

Among the prominent families beside those mentioned are the following: Waldron, Huckins, Hall, Perkins, Parshley, Tuttle, Foss, Brock, Holmes, Buzzell, Smith, Swain, Twombly, Brown, Whitcher, Jones, Shackford, Walker, Evans, Critchett, Babb, Scott, Stiles, Sloper, Caswell, Cate and Pillsbury.

CHAPTER L

HISTORY OF NEW DURHAM (I)

ORIGIN OF THE NAME—ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS

New Durham was granted by the Masonian Proprietors, May 5, 1749, to Jonathan Chesley, Ebenezer Smith and other citizens of Durham; at first it was called Cochecho Township; later the proprietors named it New Durham, for their old town, as so many of their people went there to settle they preferred the home name, and by that name it was incorporated by the Provincial Assembly, Dec. 7, 1762. The first move in the business was in 1748, as follows:

Province of New Hampshire

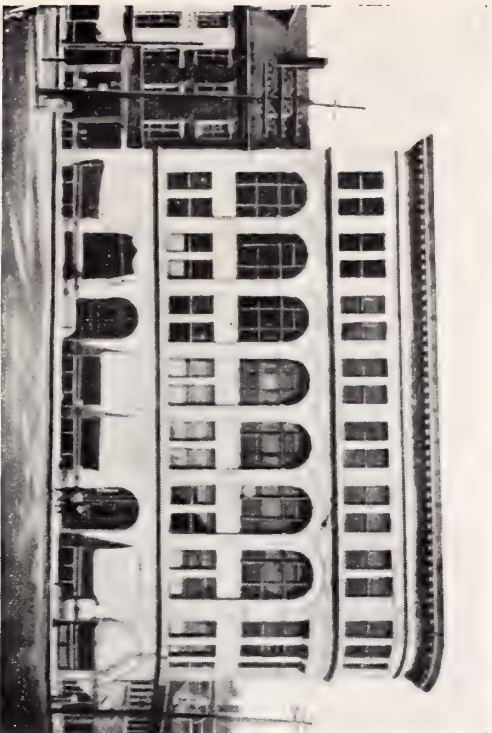
To the Honorable Purchasers and Proprietors of Mason's Right (so called)—The Petition of Jonathan Chesley and Ebenezer Smith of Durham Gents Humbly Shews—That your Petitioners are appointed Agents for and on behalf of a Number of ye Freeholders and other Inhabitants of sd. Durham who are desirous of having a Certain Tract of Land granted them within sd. Mason's sd. Right and being convinced (upon ye best information we can get) that ye property is yours and consequently that you can give us a Title to what we desire. Therefore We Humbly pray that We and our Constituants may have ye Grant of a Township bounded bounding upon Rochester's head Line and Barnstead upon Such Terms as Shall be most likely to promote your and our interest.

JONATHAN CHESLEY,
EBENEZER SMITH,

In 1749 the following was presented to the Masonian Proprietors and shows who were the grantees and proprietors of the proposed new town:

Province of New Hampshire: To the Hon. Theodore Atkinson, Esq., and other Gentlemen Purchasers and Proprietors of John Tufton Mason, Esq., his Right in Land in sd. Province a List of the Subscribers to the Petition for a Tract of land above Rochester, to the above said Proprietors, preferred by the hands of Capt. Jonathan Chesley and Mr. Ebenezer Smith, viz.:

Durham, April 11, 1749.



STRAFFORD BANKS BUILDING, DOVER, N. H.



ST. LEO CATHOLIC CHURCH AND RECTORY, GONIC, N. H.



GONIC MANUFACTURING CO. PLANT, GONIC, N. H.



SAWYER MILL, AMERICAN WOOLEN CO., DOVER, N. H.

Jonathan Chesley, Ebenezer Smith, James Drisco, Joseph Duda, Jr., Joseph Wheeler, Benjamin Jackson, William Bruce, Thomas Young (of Newmarket), John Cromel, Benjamin Mathes, Thomas Tush, Samuel Wille(y), Samuel Stevens, James Thompson, Jeremiah Drisco, Peter Moo, Job Runels, Jr., Walter Bryent, Jonathan Durgin, Abednego Lethers, Jeremiah Burnum, Jr., Joseph Hall (of Newmarket), Joseph Smith (of Newmarket), Philip Cromet, John Andras, Benjamin Smith, Simon Rendel, Robert Burnum, Robert Kent, John Beckford, Joseph Burnum, Samuel Adams, John Edgerly, Abraham Bennick, Jr., Thomas Langley, Ebenezer Jones, Eliphelet Daniels, John Footman, Thomas Stevenson, Jr., Valentine Mathes, Ichabod Chesley, Thomas Chesley, Jonathan Chesley, Jr., Abraham Stevenson, Francis Drew, John Johnson, Nathaniel Frost, Joseph Smith, Jr., Abraham Mathes, Eleazer Bickford, Benjamin Bennick, John Mason, William Weeks (of Greenland), Lemuel Chesley, Joseph Sias, Samuel Chesley, Thomas Wille, Jr., Miles Randel, Samuel Sias, Solomon Seas, Treworthy Durgin, John Burnum, Joseph Chesley, Daniel Rogers, Samuel Smith, Jr., John Bennick, John Elliot, Benj. Jenkins, David Davis, Winthrop Burnum, Ichabod Denbo, John Wille, Jr., James Smith, Jeremiah Burnum, Joseph Thomas, Stephen Jones, Jr., Wm. Jackson, Jr., Philip Chesley, John Durgin, Francis Durgin, Benmore Duda, Nicholas Duda, Joseph Jones, Thomas Chesley, Jr., Joseph Drew, John Drew, John Adams, Minister, Thomas York, William Durgin, Theodore Wille, John Beckford, Jr., Valentine Hill, Richard Denbo, Caleb Wakham, Joseph Weeks (of Greneland) and Joseph Bickford. The names on the petition are all numbered from 1 to 80.

On the 5th of May, 1749, the Masonian Proprietors granted the petition above presented to them. The land to be along the headline of Rochester and to be of the extent of "six miles square adjoining a tract of land granted to Ebenezer Varney, William Wentworth and others and the headline of the said tract to be parallel with the Rochester headline." A plan of the town was made at Portsmouth, May 2, 1750, "At a Proprietors' meeting held at the house of Ann Slayton,—The Draft of ye Shares or Lots of ye Township granted to Jonathan Chesley, Ebenezer Smith and others." A draft of the lots was made, which is shown on pages 102 and 103 of volume 28 of New Hampshire State Papers, which is Vol. 5 of the Town Charters.

This tract of land was included in the charters of "Kingswoods," Oct. 20, 1737, which was granted during the administration of Governor Belcher, which was before the so-called "Masonian Proprietors" had purchased the claim to New Hampshire territory, above the old towns, from John Tufton Mason; so these "Proprietors" sold it over again, disregarding the "Kingswood" transaction. Nothing appears to have been done toward making a

permanent settlement of the territory until Dec. 7, 1762, when it was incorporated with full town privileges, by the Provincial Assembly. Major Thomas Tash, a brave soldier of the French and Revolutionary wars, was authorized to call the first town meeting. He did not remove from his home in Durham to New Durham until about the close of the Revolutionary war. He died there in 1809 at the age of eighty-seven years.

The census of 1790 shows there were 562 inhabitants in the town of which number 138 were free white males 16 years of age and upward, including heads of families of whom there were 104. There were 142 children. In 1785 there were 70 poll tax payers. New Durham was settled largely by citizens of Durham, as is shown by the United States census of 1790, as published in 1907. Following are some of the Old Durham names that appear in the New Durham census. Samuel Runnels, 13 in family; Thomas Tash, 10 in family; John Edgerly, 4 in family; Josiah Doe, 5 in family; Caleb Edgerly, 6 in family; Samuel Willey, 4 in family; Nathaniel Hanson, 6 in family; Lemuel Davis, 4 in family; Ebenezer Durgin, 5 in family; Thomas Tash, Jr., 4 in family; Ebenezer Beckford, 9 in family; Jacob Leighton, 7 in family; Moses Evans, 8 in family; Stephen Drew, 5 in family; John Beckford, 6 in family; Stephen Meader, 4 in family; Thomas Dame, 2 in family; Jonathan Hayes, 4 in family; John Bennett, 6 in family; John Roberts, 8 in family; Joseph Jackson, 4 in family; Ichabod Buzzey, 11 in family; John Glidden, 8 in family; John Collemny, 11 in family; Elisha Davis, 7 in family; Nathaniel Durgin, 7 in family; Samuel Beckford, 9 in family; Moses Evans, 8 in family; Andrew Nute, 5 in family; Joseph Durgin, 8 in family; John Berry, 5 in family; Isaac Hanson, 8 in family; Zach Boodey, 7 in family; Thomas French, 7 in family; David Elkins, 9 in family; Nathaniel Kennston, 9 in family. The U. S. census of 1790 shows 562 inhabitants; the census of 1910 shows the number 523, that is 39 less 120 years before. In 1900 the population was 625, that is 63 more than 110 years before. In 1890 the number was 579, only 17 more than 100 years before.

In 1770 Timothy Murray and Shadrach Allard made an inventory of the families, houses, improved grounds and fell trees in New Durham; following are the heads of families: Ebenezer Dow, Edward and Wm. Peavey, John Bennick, Rob Boody, Nick Glidden, Benj. Bickford, John Glidden, Zeb Glidden, Nathaniel Kenniston, Jonathan Buzzell, Zach Boody, Jeremy Dow, Joseph Libbey, Eben Bickford, James Berry, David Allard, Benj. Mathes, Joseph Doe, John Collome, John Doe, Marriam Berry, Benj. Mooney, James Palmer, Jeremiah Taylor, Henry Allard, James Stillson, Timo Murray, Sidney Allard, Benj. Berry, John Rogers, Theo. Atkinson, Timo Davis, John Allard, Paul March. They reported 37 houses in town; 302 acres of

improved ground. They stated that the meeting house was enclosed, shingled and under floor laid; it was underpinned and the window frames in "and no more finished towards it." There were two sawmills in running order, one had recently been burnt down. A sworn statement was made Jan. 4, 1770, before John Plummer, justice of the peace, that the report was correct. Another inventory was taken in April 1770 and the report shows 41 houses, an increase of 4 during the winter; and the number of families had increased from 33 in January to 42 in April; and there was one gristmill reported in operation. One sawmill had been burned during the winter. The number of acres of improved (cleared) land was reported as 448½ acres.

CHAPTER LI

HISTORY OF NEW DURHAM (II)

LOCATION, SCENERY AND BUSINESS

New Durham is peculiar in shape. By the terms of its charter its south line was the "headline of Rochester," and Rochester then included Farmington, and its "uppermost (northern most) line was to run parallel with the Rochester line"; its east and west lines were to be long enough to make an area of six square miles, and of course run parallel; so the length of the side lines is eleven miles, and the width between them four miles. The side lines run very nearly north and south; the distance from the northeast corner to the southwest corner is twelve and one-half miles. On its south line is Farmington; on the east are Middleton, Brookfield; on the north is Alton, Wolfeborough and Carroll; on the west is Alton, which in ancient times was called New Durham Gore. High hills, big rocks and mountains abound, with fertile valleys here and there. New Durham ridge is three miles north of the southwest corner of the town. On this is the beautiful, historic village where the first church of the Free Will Baptist denomination was organized in 1780. The ridge is a high elevation about three miles long and has some of the best farm land in the county. It was one of the earliest places settled. The village is a little more than a mile from the railroad station, which lies on the northeast, in the valley between the ridge and New Durham Corners, which village is one mile northeast of the station. The railroad is in the valley of Ela river, which flows from Cold Rain pond and empties into the Cochecho river at Farmington village. This river is the source of power for several sawmills. The town hall is at The Corners, a very pretty village, with various industries, and good farms about the five roads that meet there. In the center of the west side of the town is the village of Downings mills, which takes its name from Hon. S. Downing, who for many years conducted a large lumber business at the falls in Merry Meeting river. It is about a half mile northeast of the railroad, near the Alton line. This river flows from Merry Meeting Pond, whose outlet is two miles and a half north of Downing's mills, and half a mile from the Alton line. The Union Powder works are located near the outlet, and for many

years was a very busy place engaged in the manufacture of powder and other industries. Merry Meeting pond is ten miles in circumference, covers 1,000 acres and extends more than three miles from east to west of the town; it is very deep. It is surrounded by the mountains of the town. Directly north of its eastern end is Mount Major, one mile; one mile north of Mount Major is Crop-ple Crown; one mile west of Mount Major and a half mile north of the pond is Mount Molly; about two miles west of Mount Molly and bordering on the pond is Devil's Den Mountain; south of the pond is Birch hill; at the foot of the south side of this hill is Marcelis pond, which is nearly in the geographical center of the town, which is one source of the Cochecho river which flows through Farmington and Rochester to Dover. There are several mills at falls along its course. At one of these falls Mr. F. W. Coburn has had a knife factory in successful operation for more than a half century. From a small plant in 1860 it has grown to proportions that afford sales of knives in every state in the Union. His sons continued the business. In the northern part of the town, between the mountains and Wolfeborough is Shaw's pond. Near the center of the town is Rattle Snake hill, on the south side of which is a perpendicular ledge 100 feet high. The lumber business has always been a source of much profit; the ground, when cut over, quickly reforests itself.

CHAPTER LII

HISTORY OF NEW DURHAM (III)

NOTABLE CITIZENS AND EVENTS

Many who had served in the Revolutionary army were led to be settlers at New Durham by Col. Thomas Tash, a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars and was a conspicuous and influential citizen of Durham, a notice of whom is given under the head of Durham. He went there to reside after the close of the war, and he and his sons and grandsons were among the leading citizens for many years. Their names appear frequently on the town records and in business affairs for a century. In the state papers, edited by Isaac W. Hammond, are published petitions that were presented by the veterans, after the war with the French, to the General Assembly in 1764. The signers are Gideon Gould, Timothy Clough, Henry Frink, Nathaniel Merrill, Richard Hull, Ebenezer Brow and Robert Pike. They claimed they had not received proper compensation for services rendered at Crown Point in 1760. In 1785 Mrs. Doe of New Durham claimed pay from the General Court for services of her husband, David Doe, as a Continental soldier. Another petition was presented by Peter Drown of New Durham who had served as a captain in Col. Stephen Peabody's regiment in the State of Rhode Island in 1778. He was paid with depreciated currency and he asked to have the depreciation of his pay made up. Col. Thomas Tash appeared in behalf of the petitioner. Captain Drown was murdered Feb. 2, 1788, by Elisha Thomas, an account of which is given in the first part of this volume. In December, 1788, Samuel Runnels, petitioned for pay for service for six months in Rhode Island from Dec. 31, 1778, to June 30, 1779. In January, 1787, presented a petition to the General Court stating that he was a resident of New Durham and had served in the army under Col. Thomas Tash in the New York campaign on North River and "in discharging his gun his left hand was torn to pieces by bursting of said gun, and his thumb carried away and his fingers and hand rendered almost useless, by means whereof he suffered most excruciating pain for a long time and has ever since been in a great measure deprived of the means of a subsistence for himself and a numerous family

of children." Wherefore he asked for a pension or compensation in some way. On Feb. 3, 1791, Richard Colomy of New Durham petitioned Congress for a pension, stating "that he was a soldier in Capt. Frederick Bell's company, Col. Reid's regiment, Gen. Poor's brigade in the late Continental army—that on the 19th of April, 1777, in battle at Stillwater, he received two wounds, one in his knee and the other in his hip, and the ball still remains in his hip—by means of which your Petitioner and Memorialist is much disabled—that by reason of his living remote in the country, & being poor & ignorant of what to do, he never made application to be enrolled as an invalid pensioner in New Hampshire till the time of enrolling had expired." Therefore he applied to Congress and was put on the invalid pension roll.

The following is the resignation of Colonel Tash in favor of his son in 1791 for justice of the peace in New Durham. It is given verbatim:

New Durham, Jan. 10, 1791.

DEAR SIR: This Comes to Inforime you that I wrot to let you know that I am willing to Resign being appointed a Justice of the Peace In favour of My Son Thomas Tash. If the President and Counsel Sees fit to appoint him in my Room. I Suppose that he Is well qualified for that Commission and will be no dishonor to them that appoints him, and I expect it will be agreeable to the Town (New Durham) he Lives In which Is all from your friend and most humble Sarvnt.

THOS. TASH.

P. S.—I wrote this Letter Least you had not received the other.

New Durham has always been noted for its good schools. Not only that, but in the years previous to 1797 the citizens had organized a library society for the pleasure and improvement of its members, as appears by the following petition which was presented to the New Hampshire General Court, May 25, 1797:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives for the State of New Hampshire to be convened at Concord, in said State on the first Wednesday in June next:

The petition of the Subscribers, a Committee appointed by the New Durham Library Society for the purpose, at their meeting held in said town on the 12th day of September last—humbly shows that said Society consists, at present, of forty members, each of whom have paid four dollars a piece for the use of said society which money has been laid out to the best advantage, in furnishing said society with the best and most useful collection of books for the use of the Members:—That said Society is still increasing in number and respectability and would in their opinion much faster increase if they were incorporated and made a body corporate and politic—on a plan similar

to other institutions of the kind now existing in this State; that said Society at present are subjected to inconveniences, for want of such incorporation:— And as you are our political fathers and guardians and, we are assured, wish patronize and promote useful literature, knowledge and good order among citizens at large, which beneficial ends are much facilitated by institutions of this kind:—Your petitioners would therefore humbly pray, in behalf of themselves and their associates, that your honors would be pleased to permit them to introduce a bill of incorporation for the purposes aforesaid, under such regulations and restrictions, as your Honours may deem just and reasonable, And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray—

New Durham, May 25, A. D. 1797.

SAMUEL RUNNELS,
THOMAS TASH, JR.
JOSEPH JACKSON,
Committee.

The committee was granted leave to bring in a bill, which was done and the society was duly incorporated. Since then no country town in New Hampshire has had a class of better educated people than New Durham.

Among the noisiest events of the town have been the explosions of the powder works several times; the noise of each explosion was heard for many miles away.

NOTED MEN

Probably the Rev. Benjamin Randall should be ranked as the most eminent citizen New Durham has had. He was born in Newcastle, Feb. 7, 1749; he died in New Durham Oct. 22, 1808, in the 60th year of his age. He was son of Captain Benjamin and Margaret (Mardaunt) Randall. He was grandson of the immigrant Randall, who came from England in 1700 and settled on Great Island, later known as New Castle. His parents late in life removed to Ossipee. At their death they were buried at New Durham ridge. He gave his son Benjamin a good mercantile education and had him learn the trade of sailmaker and tailor, at both of which trades the future preacher did good work. He gave the sea captains good sails and his patrons in Portsmouth "good fits" in fashionable suits. He liked the work well enough but it did not satisfy his mental powers or his religious feelings. He united with the Congregational Church in Newcastle when he was twenty-three years old. When he was twenty-six he changed his views on the question of baptism and joined the Calvin Baptist Church at Berwick, Me. When he was a boy he went on sea voyages with his father occasionally, but he never learned to swear, as was then the fashion among sailor boys. He was married when twenty-two years of age. His wife was Joanna Oram, daughter of Robert Oram of

Kittery. In 1775 he was orderly sergeant for a while during the siege of Boston in Captain Mooney's company. On leaving the army he began to preach, having been baptized, by immersion, by Rev. William Hooper at Berwick, the first Baptist minister in Maine. Mr. Randall conducted meetings, in an itinerant way, in various towns, Madbury among the number. At this place some New Durham people, who were visiting their old homes in Durham, heard him preach and invited him to visit their new town and conduct meetings, and he went there in the spring of 1777; he went there again in the autumn of that year. That was the way he was led to towns in which he was to do his historic work. The next year, 1778, he moved his family, wife and several children, to New Durham and that remained his home the rest of his life. There his children were educated, having the advantage of library already referred to. No doubt Elder Randall was one of the forty members of the Library Association. He purchased thirty acres of land on the ridge and kept it well cultivated in raising good crops for his family. His corn crops were among the best in town.

In his preaching he had expressed opinions which the Berwick Baptist Church pronounced heretical and he was arraigned before a council for examination. The council excommunicated him. He was soon after ordained as an evangelist, April 5, 1780. On Saturday, June 30, 1780, he organized the First Free Will Baptist Church, at New Durham ridge, his home. Mr. Randall made a draft of the Articles of Faith and the Covenant, and seven persons endorsed the draft, and the First Free Will Baptist Church was born. It still lives and flourishes on the ridge. In these later years the word "Will" was dropped from the name. Soon others joined the new society. For thirty years Elder Randall was its clerk and the records are in fine shape for historians to consult. Elder Randall did not "hide his light under a bushel"; he lived on a high hill and he let his "new light" shine near and far. The commotion he produced cannot be appreciated in the calm days of this twentieth century. The people were all stirred up, and those who opposed his views drew out the thread of their verbosity much finer than the staple of their discourse which stirred up the people all the more. He became a tireless worker and aroused others to take hold and help him; but he was everywhere acknowledged as leader—the others followed. They did not have to attend a theological school to learn how to preach Elder Randall's free will doctrine; hearing him preach a few times was enough. He crossed the line into Maine and stirred up the people everywhere he went. Churches were organized; then followed the Quarterly Meetings; then the Yearly Meetings, so, before he died in 1808, he had a perfect organization, working harmoniously and vigorously. Elder Randall (they called all their ministers Elder, not Rev-

erend) did not start out to do any such a big job in 1778, but once he started he could not stop; the terrific opposition he met pushed him forward instead of backward.

Benjamin Randall was a man of sound judgment, possessing a well-balanced mind. He was a good organizer and a strict disciplinarian. His piety was deep and strong. As a preacher he reasoned instead of ranting. His integrity was never questioned. He had a keen sense of ministerial propriety. He was a total abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, at a time when rum drinking was fashionable and its use was considered necessary for courteous treatment of friends and strangers, and especially at weddings and funerals.

Mrs. Randall survived her husband eighteen years, dying in 1826. They have many distinguished descendants.

Rev. Joseph Franklin Joy was born on New Durham ridge, May 15, 1838, son of Samuel and Waty (Pettegrew) Joy. His father was a farmer and deacon in the First Free Will Baptist Church, organized by Elder Randall. Mr. Joy fitted for college at New Hampton Academy; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1863. After graduation he was connected with the Sanitary Commission at Washington, D. C., for several months, then took up the study of medicine at Bowdoin College Medical School, but gave that up at the end of a year to prepare for the ministry, being strongly impressed that he must take that course. He was licensed to preach by a Quarterly Meeting of the Free Will Baptists at Northwood in January, 1865, and was ordained at New Durham in May, 1865, and became pastor of the church on the ridge, which position he held until 1872; he was minister at Milton 1872-75; and again at New Durham 1875-1883. He then went west and resided at Frankfort, South Dakota, engaged in farming until 1891, when he returned to New Hampshire and was minister of the church at Farmington 1891-96, and member of the school committee several years. He lived retired after that, engaged in farming.

Elder Joy was a faithful student in college and Christian gentleman everywhere. As a preacher he was not the equal of Elder Randall, but he was a faithful supporter of the doctrines as the Great Founder proclaimed them. He was always ready to lend a helping hand to every good cause, so far as his means permitted. He was a very cordial man to converse with and was a faithful worker in all that he undertook. In his later years he was in poor health. He died in 1907.

Rev. John S. Runnels was born in New Durham in 1797, son of Samuel and Mary (March) Runnels. His parents were among the first converts under the leadership of Elder Randall. They were well-to-do farmers and their

son followed that business until he was thirty years of age, when he made a change and engaged in business in Portland, Me. May 29, 1831, in that city, he married Susan McCann. He was always a zealous Free Will Baptist and active in church and Sunday school work. About 1840 he became impressed to enter the ministry; in 1842 he was ordained by the Wolfeborough Quarterly Meeting and commenced itinerant work in New Hampshire and proved to be an efficient worker from 1842 to 1847; he was pastor of the Second Free Will Baptist Church, at Poland, Me., from 1847 to 1854. He died there March 22, 1854.

Rev. Charles Luther Pinkham was born in New Durham Nov. 18, 1841, son of Luther Hale and Mary Chamberline (Wallace) Pinkham. He was educated at the New Hampton Institution and Bate's Theological School, from which he was graduated in 1879, but he had been licensed to preach in 1874 and had done much work in that line while carrying on his studies. He was ordained Oct. 17, 1879. He then became pastor of the church there and served ten years. After that he held several pastorates; was chaplain of the state prison two years; state missionary and secretary seven years; treasurer of the New Hampshire Mission Board six years; pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church several years, during the time being its representative in the Legislature in 1903, in which year he died, December 22. Mr. Pinkham for many years held a place in the front rank of the Free Baptist ministry.

Mrs. Marilla Marks (Young) Ricker, a biographical sketch of whom can be found in another part of this volume, is a native of New Durham. Her ancestors were among the first settlers in the town and her kinsmen still abide there. She is proud of her native town and pays it an annual visit. At her death she has made suitable provisions for the cremation of her body and the burial of the ashes in the old family burial ground on the beautiful hill.

Mrs. Ricker was given a good education, as well as a thorough training in domestic science by her good mother. She was a brilliant school teacher before marriage; she became a widow when a young woman; she was ambitious to do things and not afraid to say things at the proper time; she studied law in Washington, D. C.; she was admitted to the bar there and practiced her profession. In later years she returned to New Hampshire and resided at Dover. She applied for admission to the New Hampshire bar; she was finally admitted by a very elaborate decision rendered by Chief Justice Doe of the Supreme Court, being the first woman admitted to the bar to practice law in this state or in New England.

Mrs. Ricker was born of good Free Will Baptist parents and is a strong admirer of Elder Benjamin Randall, and she bears the name of one of the most noted women of the Free Will Baptist denomination, Mrs. Marks, who

was the wife of the Rev. David Marks. But, strange to say, Mrs. Ricker adopts and lives up to only a part of Elder Randall's creed; she is a thorough believer in free will and has practiced it for many years, omitting the Baptist part of the creed. New Durham had an Old Home Day celebration not long ago and Mrs. Ricker was the orator of the day. The celebration was a grand success and her address was applauded much in its delivery and will be long remembered by those who heard it. She praised her native town and set forth its beauties and its grand attractions for summer visitors. She made special note of the fact that there were no illiterate adults in New Durham, and never had been from the beginning of the settlement in the primeval forest before the Revolutionary war began. The town has always provided good schools and the families have raised good children to be educated in them. Its farmers and especially its housewives are and always have been among the best and most industrious in New Hampshire. New Durham has some very rocky places and hills hard to climb, but it has good farms and good farmers in the smoother places, and her forests are perennial. For a number of years Mrs. Ricker has made Dover her chief residence, spending the cold winter weather in warmer southland.

CHAPTER LIII

HISTORY OF MIDDLETON (I)

ORIGIN OF ITS NAME—LEADING POINTS IN ITS HISTORY

Middleton is in the middle of the most northern part of Strafford county. It lies in a wedge-shape form between Milton on the east and south, and New Durham on the west. It received its name from its location. It was granted by the Masonian proprietors to certain petitioners who had settled there, or proposed to do so, March 21, 1770. These settlers were immigrants into the forests from Lee, Rochester and Somersworth, a leader among whom was Thomas Morgan. It then included the present town of Brookfield, and when the original Strafford county was incorporated the Brookfield part was in the county, but is now in Carroll county. Up to the beginning of the Revolution the settlements were all in the vicinity of Middleton Corners. In 1773 they presented the following petition to the General Assembly of New Hampshire:

Province of New Hampshire

To His Excellency, John Wentworth, Esq., Captain General and Commander-in-Chief in and over said Province of New Hampshire, etc., etc., and to the Honorable His Majesty's Council for the Same—

The Humble petition of a Number of the inhabitants and proprietors of the Township of Middleton in the county of Strafford and province aforesaid, being a tract of land granted by the Proprietors of Mason's patent so called on the 21st day of March, 1770—Most Humbly sheweth that great progress is made and is still making towards the Compleat Settlement of said tract of land and that the inhabitants and proprietors thereof have been at great expense and Charge in making public roads through said Township for the benefit of His Majesty's Service—Your petitioners therefore pray that your excellency and Honours would be pleased to incorporate said tract of land into a Township with such priviledges as other Towns enjoy within this Province by the bounds and limits contained in sd. Grant and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Middleton, July 7, 1773—

John Drew, William Hill, Nicholas Tuttle, Nathaniel Varney, Isaac Drew, Nathaniel Wentworth, Josiah Johnson, Henry Young, Joseph Cook, John Hanson, John Tash, Ezekiel Sanborn, Isaac Stanton, John Gage.

This petition was duly considered but not granted, but they were authorized to choose selectmen and a constable for the sole purpose of raising a province tax, and the following was the tax collected: in 1775, 7 pounds, 4 shillings; 1776, 4 pounds, 6 shillings, 6 pence; 1777, 27 pounds, 14 shillings, 4 pence. And in 1777 the inhabitants presented the following petition:

State of New Hampshire

To the Honorable General Assembly now convened at Exeter:

The Memorial of Simeon Dearborn in behalf of the Inhabitants of Middletown and Leavits Town (so called) Humbly shews that said Inhabitants are not incorporated into Towns, but were by the General Court of said State (when under the former Government) Authorized to chuse Selectmen and a Constable for the Sole purpose of Raising a Province Tax—Since the late distraction of the time have neglected to chuse said Officers, by which means they are returned to a State of Nature—Therefore your Memorilist Humbly Prays that said Inhabitants may be invested with Town priveleges, and in such a manner (if consistent) as to retain the Proprietary privileges as heretofore—and your Petitioner shall as in duty Bound ever pray—

SIMEON DEARBORN.

Exeter, March 10th, 1777.

The prayer of the petitioner was answered by the General Court by incorporating Middleton March 4, 1778. The name Leavits Town disappears, which was locally applied to the northern part, now Brookfield. The two sections are separated by the almost impassable mountains: Great Moose, Bald and Parker's Mountain. In 1785 the following petition was presented to the General Court of New Hampshire asking for a division of the town along these mountains and have the northern section annexed to Wolfsborough.

State of New Hampshire

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Convened at Concord, third Wednesday of October, 1785.

Humbly Shew the Inhabitants of the Second Division of Middletown, in the County of Strafford, and State aforesaid, that they are situated at great distance from the place of holding the public meetings in said Town, prevented from going to the other part of the Town where most of the Inhabitants live, without traveling into another Town first, through roads almost impassible for the greater part of the year—Your Petitioners being so cir-

cumstanced have been and must be deprived of the benefit of all town privileges in Middletown while they belong thereto—That as your Petitioners can more conveniently attend public meetings in Wolfeborough, shold the Meeting House there be built at the place agreed on—They pray that they may be disannexed from Middletown and annexed to Wolfeborough, or otherwise relieved from their present grievance—And your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

NICHOLAS AUSTIN,
for Petitioners.

The petition is signed by forty-six names but there is no date attached ; it was in 1785. When the inhabitants south of the mountains heard of this petition they bestirred themselves and got up the following remonstrance which was sent to the October meeting of the General Court :

State of New Hampshire, Strafford, S. S.

To the Honorable the General Court of said State—The Petition of us the Subscribers, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of Middletown in said State Humbly sheweth that we your Petitioners are much Surprised to hear that a Number of People Inhabiting the upper part of our Town have petitioned to be set off from us in the infant State of our Town as we all are but few in number and the State of our affairs both Public and Private being such that if granted we apprehend would be a great disadvantage to the General Welfare and Advancement of the Town, if not Ruin Both, Therefore we Humbly pray that their said Petition be not granted, or at least that it may be suspended to some futer Day, and Your Petitioners in duty bound shall pray.

Middle Town, May 28th, 1785.

This is signed by thirty-four men among whose names are Perkins, Hanson, Pike, Cook, Whitehouse, Baker, Horn, Ellis, Bickford, Richards, Garland, York, Wentworth, Johnson, Keniston, Burnham, Stanton. These remonstrants won and the devision did not take place until Dec. 30, 1794, when the north part was incorporated into a town named Brookfield. For a number of years these two towns united in sending a representative to the Legislature. In 1826 David Davis, Esq., who represented these towns in the Legislature, caused a special act to be passed, allowing each town a member, neither of which had the constitutional number of votes.

The first settled minister was Rev. Nehemiah Ordway (orthodox). His successor, Elder John Buzzell, a Free Will Baptist, established a church, since which time this has been the prevailing religious sentiment.

The southern and central parts of Middleton have a level surface, but while looking north, Great Moose, Bald, and Parker Mountains tower up

before the eye of the beholder, forming a natural bulwark between this and the town of Brookfield. The soil yields good returns by that perseverance and industry which characterizes New Hampshire farmers; the mountains protect them from the cold north winds so the town affords some of the most delightful residences in New Hampshire. Many of the farmers are in prosperous circumstances.

Middleton Corners, a little hamlet south of the center of the town, is the principal place of business. Here is the postoffice, the stores, a hotel, a public hall, and one Free Will Baptist Church edifice.

Middleton contains 7,154 acres, of which 4,000 are improved by cultivation. The census of 1790 shows there were 107 heads of families in the town, and 613 inhabitants. The largest family had 13 to provide for; 8 and 10 in a family was common; there were 164 boys under 16 years of age; there were 304 women and girls. Among the family names were: Furnald, Palmer, Willey, Drew, Durgin, Daniels, Brown, Stanton, Austin, Johnson, Tibbets, Stodard, Nickerson, Coldair, Whitehouse, Lyford, Roberson, Pike, Dearborn, Hanson, Watson, Wiggins, Clay, Palmer, Keniston, Perkins, Chamberlain, Kent, Edgerly, Stellings, Alley, Sanborn, Wentworth, Dearborn, Sawyer, Hill, Woodman, Colley, Bryant, Perkins, Gappy, Baggey, Hines, Bickford, Horn, Bennett, Davis, Twombly, Hix, Runnels, Place, Gerrish, Richards, Frost, and Baker. The present residents of the town, in 1913, are practically descendants of these families and are sturdy representatives of the English stock of New England. They have good schools there and every child goes to school. No illiterates in Middleton. The census of 1870 shows a population of 482, that is a decrease of 131; in 1890 it was 207; in 1900, 300; in 1910, 291, the smallest ever, 15 less than half the number it was in 1790.

The boundary lines of the town are sixteen in number, taking the highest record of any town in the county. The lines on the east and on the west run very nearly north and south, and are parallel and four miles apart; Wakefield is on the east and New Durham on the west. The south line, between Middleton and Milton, runs northeast-southwest, and is five miles and a half long. The north line, between it and Brookfield, has 13 angles and thirteen straight lines; the surveyors could not do any better; they could not get over the mountains which cover the way without zig-zagging in the manner the line appears on the map.

The most northern source of the Salmon Falls river has its rise in Great Moose mountain in the northwest corner of Middleton. In the southwest part of the town is a pond which is the source of the Cochecho river; the original pond is much enlarged by a reservoir dam.

CHAPTER LIV

HISTORY OF MIDDLETONN (II)

NOTED PERSONS BORN IN MIDDLETON

Rev. William Buzzell, a Free Will Baptist minister was born in Middleton, Jan. 4, 1775. He was a son of William and a cousin of Rev. John Buzzell, who resided there from 1768 to 1798. Their parents went there from Barrington. He was a farmer until he was about thirty years old, when he was converted under the Free Will Baptist influence and commenced preaching at Middleton in 1804; he was ordained to the ministry in 1806 and served as pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church in that town until 1831, a period of thirty-seven years. During the time he had charge, some years, of the New Durham (Elder Randall's) Church. He preached more than one thousand funeral sermons, being well known and highly esteemed in all the towns around. He officiated at more than six hundred weddings, and baptized several hundred. He possessed marked ability as a preacher, and his commanding presence and sonorous voice made him specially serviceable in grove meetings. When he was tempted to remove from Middleton and change his pastorate such was the love of his brethren for him that they would not permit him to leave the Middleton Church. He died June 14, 1841; two brothers and a cousin and two nephews were ministers.

Rev. John York was born in Middleton, March 4, 1783; he died in East Dixmont, Maine, April 25, 1862, aged seventy-nine years. He was converted at a revival in his native town when he was a young man and was baptized by Elder Benjamin Randall; when he was twenty-four years old he married and removed to Dixmont, Maine, and soon after became a member of the Free Will Baptist Church at Newburgh when it was organized in 1809, and he took the oversight of it as pastor, and in 1811 was ordained as an evangelist. The ordination service took place at Wilton, Maine, where Rev. Ebenezer Scales was minister and officiated in the ordination ceremonies. He retained his residence at East Dixmont, but did itinerary work as an evangelist in Monroe, Brooks and Jackson, Maine, be-

sides holding the pastorate at Newburgh up to 1819. In the following years he labored in twenty-two towns in Eastern Maine and organized six churches. He was in active service up to 1857, but in the closing five years of his life he preached only occasionally.

Rev. Daniel Buzzell Goodwin was born in Middleton Feb. 22, 1811, son of Dr. Joseph and Anna (Hanson) Goodwin. He was converted when a young man, and being a good speaker he labored as a lay evangelist in the interval when he was not busy with his necessary work on his farm in Middleton. He was a welcome visitor in Wolfeborough, Tuftonborough, Moultonborough and Milton, and was an able assistant in many revivals. Occasionally he spoke in Maine, at Lebanon, Sanford and Berwick. He simply claimed to be a Christian. In January, 1858, he was ordained to the ministry at Moultonborough by the Stafford County Conference of Christians, and was minister of the church there 1858-71; at West Milton, 1871-80. He continued his residence in that town, but was without a charge the remaining eight years of his life. He died Oct. 10, 1888.

Rev. Edmund Chadwick was born in Middleton, Jan. 12, 1812; died at Eddytown, New York, April 7, 1899. He was a student at Dartmouth Medical College for a time, Waterville College, 1836-38, graduating from Bowdoin in 1840. Following that he was a teacher at Nashville, Tennessee, two years. In 1843 he commenced studying for the ministry at Lane Theological Seminary. He finished his studies at Bangor Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1845. He was licensed to preach by the Penobscot Association (Congregationalist), at Bangor, Maine, Nov. 12, 1844. Ordained at Franklin in 1845, agent of Sabbath School Association, Ohio, 1843-4; principal Starkey Seminary, 1847-61; principal of Dundee (New York) Academy, 1863-7; president of County Teachers' Association, and loan commissioner for the United States deposit school fund for the State of New York. He held high rank among the educators of New York state.

CHAPTER LV

HISTORY OF ROCHESTER (I)

GEOGRAPHICAL—TOPOGRAPHICAL—INCORPORATION—THE ROYAL CHARTER—THE TOWN NAMED—FIRST MEETING OF PROPRIETORS—FIRST CLERK—FIRST SELECTMEN—SURVEY OF THE TOWNSHIP—DRAWING THE LOTS—THE PIONEER SETTLER—OTHER EARLY SETTLEMENTS—SUBSEQUENT DIVISION OF LANDS—"NORWAY PLAINS"—CLOSE OF THE PROSPECTORS' REIGN—LAST MEETING—TOWN ASSUMES CONTROL OF AFFAIRS.

The town of Rochester lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Farmington and Milton, on the east by Salmon Falls river, which separates it from Maine, on the south by Somersworth, Dover and Barrington, and on the west by Barrington, Strafford and Farmington.

The surface of the town is rolling, and the soil generally fertile. It is watered by the Salmon Falls, Cochecho, and Isinglass rivers.

Incorporation.—This town was incorporated by royal charter under date of May 10, 1722. The charter was granted in the name of King George I, and the signing of this document, which gave a "local habitation and a name" to this section, was the last act of government performed by Gov. Samuel Shute, his Majesty's Governor of the Colonies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Its caption bears the following:

"George, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the faith, etc."

The town was named in honor of the Earl of Rochester, a brother-in-law of King James II, and one of the most eminent men of his time. For a number of years he had held the exalted position of lord treasurer.

Immediately following the charter is "A Schedule of the names of the Proprietors of the Town of Rochester with their respective proportions ascertained being Part of the Charter." First appears a list of fifty-two whole-share proprietors, heading which is the name of Col. Richard Waldron, and at the close "Parsonage," "Use of Grammar School," and "First Ordained Gospel Minister." Secondly, "Half-share Proprietors;" of these

there are eight. Then come twenty-four quarter-share proprietors, and, finally, "Associates admitted, Governor Shute for a home lot and five hundred acres; Lieut.-Governor Wentworth, ditto. Eight other members of the Government Council a whole share each."

The petition for the charter of the town was signed by most of the inhabitants of Dover, with others from Portsmouth, Newington and Durham.

The first meeting of the proprietors was held at the meeting-house in Cochecho, July 9, 1722, "to consider, debate, and resolve such matters and things" as were necessary for the performance of the conditions of the charter. Col. Richard Waldron was chosen moderator, and Paul Gerrish town and proprietor's clerk.

The first condition of the charter required that within three years the proprietors should build a house and settle a family therein, and within four years plant or sow three acres of ground. The right of those who fail to comply was forfeited. It was therefore decided at this meeting that the most commodious part of the town should be laid out into "home lots," where the several proprietors might build their houses and settle their families. A committee was appointed to "pitch upon" the best location, and were also instructed to lay out roads and also a suitable "train-field." The clerk was instructed to procure a "book consisting of three quires of paper bound up in parchment, at the charge of the commoners," to keep the records in. This was all the business transacted. In consequence of the Indian troubles, which kept the border settlements in a constant state of alarm for the next few years, no meeting of the proprietors was held until April 24, 1727. At this meeting Paul Gerrish was reelected clerk and served until his death, in 1744.

The first selectmen were also chosen at this meeting, as follows: Capt. Francis Matthews, Capt. John Knight, and Paul Gerrish. At this time but little interest seems to have been taken in the new plantation. The selectmen notified the committee which had been appointed five years before to lay out the home lots to reconsider a plan of division, and after five months a plan was submitted which proved not acceptable to the proprietors, and was voted "void and of no effect."

Capt. Robert Evans was then chosen by the proprietors to survey and lay out the plantation in 125 lots, one lot for each share, of sixty acres each, in ranges from Salmon Falls river to the Barrington line.

The survey having been made, the drawing of the lots was commenced Dec. 13, at the meeting-house in Cochecho, by Rev. James Pike, and completed on the following day at Oyster River (Durham), whither the meeting had adjourned.

The territory now having been properly laid out, and the home lots satisfactorily drawn, the next move was the settlement of the town; and to Capt. Timothy Roberts it seems is due the honor of having been the first to settle within the bounds of the present town of Rochester. This was Dec. 26, 1728. He was not a proprietor, but purchased a quarter of a share of Samuel Twombly, of Dover, for ten pounds. He located below Gonic on a part of lot 90, first division. The deed of Twombly to Roberts was the first conveyance of land in the territory. Captain Roberts was soon followed by other pioneers, prominent among whom were Eleazer Ham, Benjamin Frost, Benjamin Tebbets and Joseph Richards. From this time forward the settlement rapidly increased in population, and soon became known throughout the state as one of the most important of the border settlements.

Although some of the settlers were of the Scotch-Irish immigrants, still the town was settled principally by people from Dover, where the greatest number of the proprietors lived. Of the first sixty families not one-fifth part were families of actual proprietors. To the original proprietors the lands were evidently more a matter of speculation and profit than of occupation and improvement. It is worthy of notice that the names now most common in town are those which frequently occur in the list of proprietors. Among these are Hayes, Wentworth, Hanson, Bickford, Edgerly, Whitehouse, Hurd, Horn, Foss, Ham, Evans, Roberts, Varney and Tebbets.

April 20, 1730, it was decided to make another division of land, comprising a much larger tract than the first. Each share contained not less than two hundred and forty acres, extended from the head of the first division to the region of the Three Ponds, including a large part of the present towns of Milton and Farmington. In the first and second ranges, third division, was a level tract, quite large in extent, to which was given the name of "Norway Plain," from the Norway pines with which it was covered. A large part of the plain was left common, and was the site of the present village of Rochester.

December 17, 1730, the lots were drawn, and at the same meeting a town treasurer was chosen. Beside several votes in relation to the church and the minister, it was also voted that the ten-rod road running across the town by the meeting-house should be cleared "fitt for man and horse to pass and repass." An overseer was appointed, with authority to hire men to carry on the work.

The proprietors held the entire control of affairs in the town until about the year 1740, when their political importance rapidly declined. They, however, kept up an organization until 1763, but their business was restricted to matters which concerned the property only. The last meeting of the proprie-

tors was held at Stephen Wentworth's, in Rochester, June 28, 1784, when the town clerk was elected proprietor's clerk, and all books and papers of the proprietors were passed into his custody, and the office became vested in him and his successors forever.

CHAPTER LVI

HISTORY OF ROCHESTER (II)

ANCIENT LOCAL NAMES AND LAND GRANTS

The territory of Rochester has an interesting history antedating 1722 by three score and ten years, at least. Although Dover began to be settled in the spring of 1623 its exact boundary was not determined, by commissioners appointed by the general court of Massachusetts, until 1652. The committee consisted of William Payne, Samuel Winslow and Nathan Boyse. The northern line was started at the first falls in Lamperill river and ran on a "west by north" line to the Salmon Falls river, at a point four miles above the first falls in the Newichewannick river (South Berwick).

All the territory north of this line belonged to Massachusetts, and the general court made several grants accordingly. Dover town meetings made all the land grants inside of its own boundary.

SQUAMANAGONIC

The first grants made by Massachusetts general court in Rochester territory were to Mrs. Parnell Nowell and her son, Samuel, Mr. Samuel Nowell, each one thousand acres, Oct. 14, 1656. Mrs. Nowell was widow of Increase Nowell of Boston, who died there Nov. 1, 1655. The record says he came over with John Winthrop in 1630. He was appointed ruling elder that year, but resigned in 1632, and crossed the river and founded the church in Charlestown. He was commissioner of military affairs in 1634 and secretary of Massachusetts colony, 1644-9. At that date he joined an association which was organized to abolish the custom of wearing long hair, which was at that time a mark of "dignified office and estate," and wrote and spoke with much vehemence on that subject. He died in poverty, hence, the next year after his death, the Massachusetts General Court Record, Oct. 14, 1656, has the following:

"The Court being sensible of the low condition of the late Honnored Mr. Nowell's family & Remembering his long Service to this Commonwealth in the

place not only Magistrate but Secretary, also, for wick he had but litle and slender Recompense, & the Countries debts being such as out of the Country Rate they Cannot Comfortably make such an honorable recompense to this family as otherwise they would Judge meete, therefore do Give and Grant to Mrs. Nowell and her sonne Samuell two thousand acres of land to be laid out by Mr. Thomas Danforth and Robert Hale in any part of the Countrie not yet Graunted to others in two or three farms that may not hinder any plantacion to be erected——”

This Samuel Nowell was born in Boston in 1634; graduated from Harvard College in 1653, and was chaplain under Gen. Josiah Winslow in the Indian battle Dec. 19, 1674, in which he evinced “a fearless mien while the balls whistled around him.” He was an assistant 1680-6, and treasurer of Harvard College several years. The Massachusetts court record of Nov. 18, 1658, shows the return of the survey of the grants made by Danforth and Hale. In brief it is that Mrs. Nowell’s farm of one thousand acres on the “northwest side of Scohomogomocks Hill, lately planted by Indians and lying two miles in length up the Quochecho river,” etc. * * * “Also laid out unto Mr. Samuell Nowell one thousand acres lying on ye south and east side of the aforesaid Scohomogomocks Hill and is bounded with the wilderness land Anent the *great Pine Swamp* on the northeast side thereof and continued between that and the Chochecho River towards Dover bounds, the which south-east line wee could not cleerly determine because Dover bounds is as yett unlaid out.” In 1679 the bounds were determined more definitely as other grants were being made around the Nowell thousand-acre “farms.”

This grant is the first record that contains any mention of what is now known, for short, as Gonic. The surveyors of course spelled it as it was pronounced. The name next appears thirty years later, Jan. 3, 1688, when the Indian Sachem Hoope Whood, Samll Lines, Ould Robbin, and Kinge Harry conveyed to Peter Coffin all right and title to the marshes and timber between the two branches of the Cochecho “beginning at the run of water on the north side of Squammagonake old planting ground (and between the two branches), to begin at the spring where the old cellar was, and so to run ten miles up into the country between the branches by the rivers” (Cochecho and Isinglass). In land transferred since then the name is frequently used. The English of the word is “water from the clay-place hill.” Those surveyors, Thomas Danforth and Robert Hale, were men of note. Danforth was born in England in 1622; died in Cambridge, Mass., in 1699. He came to New England in 1634. He was assistant under the Massachusetts government from 1659 to 1678, becoming deputy governor in 1679; he remained deputy governor and President of Maine until 1688. He was one of the judges of the Massachu-

setts Supreme Court who condemned the witchcraft proceedings of 1692. In his younger days he was an expert land surveyor.

WITCHTROT

The next grant of Rochester territory (before it was Rochester), was made Oct. 11, 1670, when the Massachusetts court granted one thousand acres to Dr. Benjamin Whitchcot and Rebecca, his wife, "in any Free Place on Condition they gave the Massachusetts Colony a Release, and full acquittance from all after Claims and Demands," which condition was complied with. The place he selected is on the Salmon Falls river above the boundary of old Dover, now Somersworth. Of course he came around by water from Boston to the falls at South Berwick, then went up the Salmon Falls river, hunting for a place to locate his thousand acres. When he arrived at what is now East Rochester he decided to have his grant laid out there, on the west side of the river. Jonathan Danforth, a noted surveyor and kinsman of the above-mentioned Thomas Danforth, made the survey and a return of it to the Massachusetts court Aug. 13, 1672, and the following is a copy from his record, now on file in Boston :

One thousand acres lying upon a branch of the Pascataqua River, called Newtchawanack, at some distance above the head of Dover Bounds, lying wholly on the west side of that river. Beginning at a place called ye Bound Meadows, there being an island of up-land and narrow skirts of meadow running around about it, and soe goeth up the river 416 pole upon a straight line, unto a basswood tree, standing in a valley near the river, below a steep hill, and from thence it runs west southwest 480 poles, unto a pine tree standing in a *great pine swamp*, from thence it runneth south and by east 320 poles unto ye river, which the closing line, taking in a small quantity of meadow lying without this straight line, to the value of two or three acres joining to the east of the meadows. The lines were all runne, the trees well bounded, the corner trees marked with B. The exact form thereof may appear by a platt taken of the same 13; 6 mo: 1672. By Jonathan Danforth, surveyor.

A member of the Northam Colonist Historical Society, of Dover, in August, 1909, while in Boston made a tracing of the above mentioned plot as it appears in the state archives in Boston, and took it to East Rochester, and with the assistance of a friend made a partial survey of the grounds as they were then, and easily traced the outlines as given on the plat made by Surveyor Danforth 237 years before. They first found the "Bound meadows" by the river side; from there they measured a line along the river, as shown on the plan, and the northeasterly corner was found to be a short distance below the present upper mill dam, at East Rochester, where, rising from the valley is a

steep hill, or ledge, though not now so very high, as Danforth says. The line on the northerly side carried the bound over into the edge of the White Hall swamp district, where the big pine trees stood 250 years ago; this with the other lines practically included the whole of the East Rochester division of the town. The low land down below the present factories and canal evidently makes the extra two or three acres mentioned.

So in the years before Rochester was incorporated, 1722, that locality was the *Whitchcot* tract of land. As the common English people did not sound the "h" in words, they called it *Witchcot*. After the great witchcraft delusion of 1692, and Doctor Whitchcot had long been dead, the local name became corrupted into *Witchtrot*, by which it was long known after the town began to be settled. Under the town divisions no regard was paid to Dr. Whitchcot's grant; the proprietors allotted it among themselves, hence the Massachusetts House Journal, June 24, 1738, has the following:

A petition of Samuel Sewell, Esq., and others, Administrators on the estate of their late honorable father, Samuel Sewell of Boston, Esq., deceased, and of Jacob Sheafe of Boston, aforesaid, Gent. shewing they are the legal Representatives of the Assigns of Benjamin *Whitchcot* and *Rubecca* his wife, deceased, to whom this Court on the 11th of October, A. D. 1670, at their second Session, were pleased to Grant one thousand Acres of land in any free place, on Condition they gave the late Massachusetts Colony a Release and full Acquittance from all Claims and Demands, referring to the Grounds of a Petition delivered the said Court, which the petitioners say was fulfilled in the year 1671, and the said Grantees afterwards, viz. in 1672, laid out in the Province of New Hampshire and is now (1738) part of a Town known by the Name of *Rochester*, that they are without any benefit of the Grant by reason of its being so laid out, without the Aid of this Court, praying for Relief by a new Tract of the unappropriated Lands in this Province being made them, to hold in equal Halves, to satisfy the first Grant, for the Reasons mentioned, Read and Ordered, That this Petition be considered on Tuesday the 27th currant.

After due consideration they were given a grant of land elsewhere to recompense them for the loss of the East Rochester one thousand acres. All this explains the origin of the local name *Witchtrot*.

WHITE HALL

In the Massuchsetts Court Records, Oct. 11, 1672, is the following grant of New Hampshire land by that colony:

Laid and unto Captain Richard Walderne for the use of Captain Thomas Lake (of Boston) and partners (by virtue of an order of the General Court held at Boston, 31st day of May, 1671) one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of land on the southwest side of the river of Newichawannock, about a mile above the head line of ye Townshipe of Dover as following, viz.: Begin-

ning at a certain elboe of the said River Knowne by the name of the Great Eddie near to a Point of land Called Goliah's Neck, and from the said Great Eddie six hundred and fortie rods west and by south in length of said lands, and from ye said Great Eddie three hundred and twentie rods and by the west for the breadth of it.

Per me, JOHN WINCOLL.

April 26, 1672.

16:8 mo:72. The magists Consent hereto, Provided ye Grant Intrench not in ye least on ye land Confirmed by this Court to *Dr. Whitchcot*, or his successors, and that this land be liable to pay County Rates as other Townes. The magists hand past this to their brethren the Deputys hereto.

EDW. RAWSON,
Secretary.

Consented to by the Deputyes, William Torrey, Cleric, 16:8 mo:72.

Now we have proof positive that this grant to Major Walderne, then captain, is the locality called White Hall. In 1656 the surveyors Danforth and Hale say there was a swamp of great pines on the northeast side of "Schohomogomocke Hill." They were the first men who entered the primeval forest of Rochester with chain and compass. Again in August, 1670, Thomas Danforth, in his survey of Dr. Benjamin Whitchcot's one thousand acres says the west line ran "west southwest 480 poles unto a pine tree standing in a *great pine swamp*." Again in the approval of the Massachusetts officials, given to Captain Walderne's grant, 1672, it says: "Provided ye grant intrench not in the least on ye land confirmed by this Court to Dr. Whitchcot."

At that date, 1672, the only name it had was "the great pine swamp." When the name White Hall was applied does not appear, but there is reason to believe, and nothing to contradict it, that Capt. Richard Walderne, later known as Major Richard, is the man who so named it, and he selected that name in honor of White Hall in London, the headquarters of the English Government. That was his custom to give names to his timber grants so as to locate them when speaking of where the timber came from. It is the tradition that the high ground around the pine swamp was covered with massive oak trees. The pines and certain parts of the oak were shipped to England and used in construction of the warships. It was in fact a timber reservation for the English Government.

Capt. Thomas Lake and partners were a Boston lumber company, engaged in shipping timber to England for the use of the Government. No doubt Major Walderne was one of the "partners," hence the 1,280 acres were "laid out" to him in 1671. Probably Peter Coffin was another partner, as in 1666 he began furnishing lumber, masts, etc., for Thomas Lake & Company, which continued several years, but Captain Welderne was the boss of the White

Hall job. That White Hall was a familiar name of the locality among Dover people before 1700 is manifest by the fact that old records so called it. For example: The bounds of ancient Dover as reaffirmed, or preambulated, in August, 1701, began "at ye middle of Quamphegan falls, and so ran up the middle of the river four miles, or thereabouts, to a marked tree by the river side, with a mile of *Whitehall*." Orders were given to Capt. Robert Coffin and his troops, Aug. 11, 1708, to march from Exeter to Kingstown and thence to Oyster river and there to take up their quarters for the first night; and "thence to Cochecho and soe up towards *Whitehall*, and soe return to Cochecho the next night, and there quarter; and thence to return the third day to Exeter again and there lodge, and to continue from day to day till further order, unless diverted by the appearance of the Enemy; where upon the first advice he is to repair immediately to give present relief to any part that may be assaulted." That is to say, this company of soldiers were doing scout duty to guard against attacks by the French and Indians, and *Whitehall* was on the extreme eastern boundary of Dover. This order is given in New Hampshire Provincial Paper, Vol. 2, page 582. On the next page, 582, is an order to Gov. Joseph Dudley, dated at Whitehall (Eng.) Dec. 30, 1707. On page 588 at a council meeting at Newcastle, Aug. 23, 1708, Captain Coffin's account was rendered for the services of his company in their marching as scouts to Wheelwright's pond (in Lee), Whitehall, etc. The road to Whitehall (from Cochecho) is mentioned July 7, 1714, when William Everett's grant of 100 acres on the north side of James Kid's land, near the Great pond (Willard's pond), above Cochecho was laid out to Thomas Downes, beginning at a pitch pine near the pond, on the west of the road that leads to *Whitehall*. Ebenezer Downes, Dec. 20, 1714, conveyed to John Hurd fifty acres of land, being one-half of that tract given to his brother, Thomas Downes, by their grandmother, Martha Lord, "beginning at a pine tree near the Great pond (Willard's pond), above Cochecho, on ye west side of ye Mast path yt leads to *White Hall*." This indicates that Captain Walderne made that path forty years before this date, and hauled the pine trees cut in White Hall swamp down by the present Granite State trotting park and Willard's pond, and then down the state road and Central avenue to Franklin square, and got them into the river somewhere at Dover Landing.

Farmer and Moore's Gazetteer of New Hampshire (1823) says: "Between Norway Plains and Salmon Falls river is a considerable quantity of land formerly called White Hall, the soil which was destroyed by a fire in the dry years of 1761 and 1762, so as to be of little value for cultivation." Whitehall swamp is mentioned in September, 1814, when Betsey, widow of Stephen Wentworth, petitioned for leave to sell "land in White Hall swamp, so called."

This swamp contains about five hundred acres of low land, now covered in part by white birches. It is between the road that leads from Rochester (Norway Plains) by electric railway to Dover (ancient Cochecho) and the road from Rochester to Somersworth. Probably Maj. Richard Walderne so named it in honor of the "Committee of Trade and Foreign Plantations at Whitehall," often mentioned in the provincial records. Whitehall palace in London was then the center of authority and most of the orders concerning New Hampshire and its mast trees and ship timber came from that committee.

BLIND WILL'S NECK

Blind Will's Neck is the neck of land in Rochester between the rivers Cochecho and Isinglass and is close to the Dover line. It was here that a friendly Indian sagamore named Blind Will was killed in March, 1677, having been sent with a scouting party by Major Walderne to watch the movements of some hostile Indians, who fell suddenly upon the party and killed the greater part. Belknap's history gives a full account of the affair. The name is mentioned in various land transfers, as March 17, 1736, Samuel Tibbets conveyed land to his son Ichabod, at Blind Will's Neck. Dec. 3, 1745, Jonathan Young conveyed to his son Jonathan land at Blind Will's Neck. Oct. 8, 1765, Humphrey Hanson conveyed to his brother Ephraim three acres at Blind Will's Neck.

CHAPTER LVII

HISTORY OF ROCHESTER (III)

INDIAN HISTORY

THE FIRST GARRISON-HOUSES—INDIAN WAR—THE FIRST BATTLE—JOHN RICHARDS—JONATHAN DOOR—DANGER OF ABANDONMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT—PETITION FOR THE SOLDIERS—THE OLD IRON CANNON—MAJOR DAVIS DEFENDS THE TOWN—ATTACK BY THE INDIANS—THE KILLING OF MRS. HODGDON—PEACE—THE BRITISH PRESS-GANG.

Although the settlement of Rochester had been long postponed on account of Indian wars, yet since it first actually commenced nothing of this kind had thus far occurred sufficient to interrupt its progress. The inhabitants must have numbered at this period (1744) nearly one hundred and fifty families, and being upon the very frontier, they were exposed most helplessly to all the horrors of the impending conflict. For a few weeks or months they might have neglected their work and lived in garrisons, or engaged in active operations against the enemy, yet, as the war continued, they were compelled to expose themselves in order to provide means of subsistence.

In 1774 the proprietors gave to the inhabitants all the mill-rents then due, to be appropriated for building five block-houses or forts, "three on the great road that leads to Norway Plains, one at Squamanagonic upper mill, and one on the road by Newichwannock river, or as His Excellency should otherwise order," and appointed a committee to carry out the vote. The forts were built, although the rents could not be collected to pay for them. Besides these public garrisons many were built at private expense, which received the names of their owners.

Garrisons were built two stories in height, the lower story being of solid timber, with strong window-shutters fastening upon the inside. The upper story projected three or four feet upon all sides, commanding approach to the building from every quarter. From the projecting part water could be poured down to extinguish the flames in case the house should be fired, while an enemy who came near the doors or windows was exposed to certain death. Loop-

holes were provided at suitable places, large enough upon the outside for a gun-barrel to be pointed through them, and hollowed or leveled upon the inside to allow the gun to be moved about and aimed in different directions. The second story was built according to the fancy or ability of the owner. In the case of the Richard Wentworth garrison, it was made of thick planks dovetailed together at the corners like a chest, and without any frame, except a few braces. The cellars of the public garrisons were divided by walls into many separate apartments for accommodation of different families. This was the case with the one at the Gonic. As an additional protection oftentimes the whole building was surrounded with a rampart or palisade formed of timber or posts set in the ground.

A few anecdotes will illustrate the cunning of the Indians and the caution of the settlers. The cattle were discovered in the cornfield one day at Colonel McDuffee's. The boys started at once to drive them out, when they were checked by the colonel, who said he knew the fence was strong, and the rascally Indians must have laid a plot to trap them. No one was allowed to move out of doors for a day or two, but when it was safe to venture forth the place of concealment which the Indians had contrived was discovered, and it was evident that they had cut down the fence, driven the cattle into the field, and placed themselves in ambush to kill or capture whoever came out.

At one of the garrisons a large number of hogs were kept, which were suffered to roam about during the day to feed upon acorns and such other food as they could find, and were called home at night. One evening they were called a long time, but none made their appearance. In the night, when it was quite dark, the hogs seemed to return suddenly, and a grunting as of a large drove was heard all around the building. The family were too wary, however, to be deceived by any such ruse as this; they suspected the truth, that the Indians had dispatched the hogs and were now imitating their grunts to entice somebody out of the garrison. That the imagination of the settlers often magnified the real danger or excited needless fears is very probable. Not much would be required to produce alarm after a few persons had fallen victims to these inhuman foes.

It was not until June 27 1746, that any concerted attack was made by the Indians. What a thrill of horror ran through the community! By an artfully-contrived and boldly-executed plot, four men were murdered in the midst of the settlement, and within sight of a garrison; a fifth was wounded and taken prisoner. The names of these persons were Joseph Richards, John Richards, Joseph Heard, John Wentworth, and Gershom Down. They were on the way to their work in the field, carrying guns and traveling in company for mutual protection. A band of Indians had concealed themselves

by the side of the road, near where these men must pass, having first sent one of their number to the opposite side, who stationed himself behind a tree at a convenient distance. Thus having prepared a snare, with all that cunning for which the race is noted, they patiently waited the approach of their victims. When the workmen arrived at the ambush, the solitary Indian, who was to act as a decoy and draw the fire of the party, stepped suddenly forth into full view and fired upon the company. "Face your enemies: fire!" was the order of Joseph Richards, who acted as captain, and all discharged their pieces at the savage, who, having effected his object, had instantly disappeared, escaping unharmed. The remaining Indians, with terrific yells and whoops, sprang from their ambush in the rear and rushed forward. John Richards was wounded. All the guns on both sides being discharged, an exciting race ensued. The whites fled down the road towards a deserted house belonging to the wounded Richards, where they hoped to gain refuge. The Indians followed as closely as they dared, but with caution, for fear the guns of some of their enemies might still remain loaded. The fleeing party—all except John Richards—succeeded in reaching and entering the house; the door was secured behind them, the men planting themselves firmly against it, while they hastened to reload their arms. Before they could accomplish this the Indians, finding themselves unable to force open the door, mounted to the roof, tore off the poles of which it was constructed, and falling upon the men, now defenseless, dispatched them in the most brutal manner. The guns of the murdered men were afterwards found half-loaded; and a web, which Mrs. Richards had left in the loom unfinished, was stained with the blood of her neighbors. John Richards, who was wounded, instead of entering the house with the others, directed his flight to the garrison where his wife was dwelling; but before he could reach it an Indian overtook him, who, with uplifted tomahawk, was about to take his life. Richards called for quarter and was spared. His wound not being dangerous, and being able to travel, he was carried prisoner to Canada. This massacre occurred near the spot where a school-house now stands on the main road. The ambush was a short distance this side, near where Bedfield Meserve resides.

Taking the wounded Richards with them, the Indians, to escape pursuit, struck hastily into the swamp, killing some cattle on the route, and cutting out their tongues and a few tidbits, and next made their appearance on the Salmon Falls road near Adams' Corner. They surprised some men at work in a field, all of whom, however, made their escape. Jonathan Door, a little boy, who in youthful innocence sat whistling upon a fence, became a fellow-captive with Richards. Under the skillful medical treatment of the Indians the wound of Richards was soon healed; and after remaining a year and a half in Can-



TRUE MEMORIAL CHURCH, ROCHESTER, N. H.



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,
ROCHESTER, N. H.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH, ROCHESTER, N. H.



METHODIST CHURCH,
ROCHESTER, N. H.



HOLY ROSARY CHURCH,
ROCHESTER, N. H.

ada, he was sent by flag of truce to Boston, and thence returned to his friends in Rochester. He bought the place in the village now owned by J. H. Ela, Esq., and here he lived after his return. He died in 1792, aged seventy. His son, of the same name, inherited the place, and for years was a miller in the Horne & Hurd mill, situated opposite, where Deacon Barker's grist-mill now stands. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and served through the war; was in the battle of Bunker Hill and at the surrender of Ticonderoga, where he narrowly escaped capture; he was at the battle of Bennington and at the surrender of Burgoyne. He is remembered by many now living.

The excitement proved by the atrocity of June 27, cannot easily be imagined. The suddenness of the attack, its locality,—the most thickly-settled part of the town,—the exciting nature of the struggle, the death of so many of their friends and neighbors, and the escape of the enemy before pursuit could be made,—all must have roused to an intense degree the feelings of the people. It is apparent from the haste with which they adopted measures for future security that great anxiety prevailed. No sooner were the remains of the murdered men buried than a petition to the Governor and Assembly at Portsmouth was dispatched, representing the dangerous situation of the inhabitants, and begging for a guard of soldiers to protect them. This petition "humbly sheweth that the inhabitants are few in number, in indigent circumstances, living in a wilderness, and are continually liable to the assaults of the barbarous Indian enemy, who have killed within the past week four men, and taken prisoners one man and a boy. They have killed and wounded a considerable number of our cattle; they are continually lurking about our houses and fields, and are seen by some of us almost every day; we cannot go out or come in without being liable to fall by them, and our families are suffering because we are not able to go out to labor." Such is the enumeration of their distresses. "Therefore we pray your Excellency and your Honors to take our deplorable circumstances under your wise consideration, and extend to us your paternal care and affection by allowing us a suitable number of soldiers to guard us in our garrisons and about our necessary employment."

The excitement had not subsided when another event occurred which carried it to still greater height, and added another life lost to the list of their calamities.

Traces of Indians had been discovered in the sand by the heath brook at Norway Plain, and in expectation that a party were on their way to attack the settlements a company of men concealed themselves at night by the side of the road a short distance below Norway Plain brook, at the foot of Havens' hill, intending in their turn to ambush the Indians when they came along. Upon the approach of the enemy, however, one of these sentinels, Moses Roberts,

became alarmed and commenced to creep through the bushes towards his neighbor, who, seeing the bushes wave and supposing him to be an Indian, fired upon him. Roberts died the next morning, blaming himself, and justifying the man who shot him.

To support the petition of the inhabitants and represent that the settlement would be broken up unless they received assistance, Rev. Mr. Main was sent to Portsmouth. His mission was successful; for, besides the assurance of soldiers to protect them, he returned with a very substantial token of the "paternal care and affection" of the authorities in the form of a huge cannon, one of the iron guns of Queen Anne's time, for the safe return of which, when demanded, he gave his receipt in a large sum. The history of this cannon is worthy of a brief digression. It was intended for an alarm-gun, by use of which the people of the town might be summoned together whenever danger was apprehended. During the Indian war it was kept at Mr. Main's. Afterwards it was moved to Stephen Wentworth's tavern, a house which is still standing, situated upon the lot owned by Doctor Farrington. This house was called the Wolfe tavern, from the immortal General Wolfe, who had then recently given up his life upon the Plains of Abraham. The Wolfe tavern was a place of no mean renown; it was the only public-house in town; it was also the only store in town, for not only were there accommodations here for weary travelers, but the necessary articles of life, such as rum and crockery-ware, were dispensed to seeking customers. But the grand boast of the Wolfe tavern was in something more aristocratic than these. It was here that His Excellency Governor Wentworth always "put up" when journeying to and from his farm in Wolfborough, a distinguished honor to any tavern. Here the old gun for a long time found a home, a hospitable roof we presume, where its powers of speaking loudly were not over-tested by warlike youth. From this place it would be impossible to trace its wanderings. It appears during its whole career to have experienced more than the usual vicissitudes of earth,—from the minister's to the tavern, from scaring away "the barbarous Indian enemy" to celebrating with booming voice many anniversaries of national independence,—yet ever faithful through good report and through evil report, until, like many a brave soldier, its existence was thrown away in a noble cause by the folly and recklessness of its commander. It was exploded July 4, 1845, by William J. Roberts, William Hodgdon, and some others, and its fragments found an inglorious burial among metal of baser and more ignoble rank in the iron heaps of the foundry. There were many mourners. The town discovered that they had lost a time-honored friend. Its loss was even so much regretted that at the next town-meeting the selectmen were instructed to prosecute the individuals who had sold the old iron. A long and expensive

lawsuit grew out of this prosecution, in which the town was defeated, not being able to establish its ownership, a result well deserved by the town perhaps for its neglect to care for its property.

Crowned with success in the object of his visit, Mr. Main returned to the settlement. Throughout the summer and autumn and a part of the winter scouting parties of soldiers were stationed in the town, whose duty it was to go their daily rounds upon the most traveled roads near the garrisons, and from garrison to garrison, occasionally making longer marches when special reasons required. These parties or squads usually consisted of from twelve to twenty men, who were relieved every few weeks by fresh soldiers. When long marches across country were to be made the number was of course much larger. Upon report that a party of thirty Indians had killed a man at Penacook (Concord), and were approaching Rochester, Gov. B. Wentworth ordered Major Davis, with a detachment of forty men, to march to Rochester to scout about that town. Similar cases frequently occurred. It was doubtless owing to such prudent precautions and the continual presence of soldiers that there was no further loss of life this year. In the spring of 1747 the inhabitants found it necessary to petition for a guard, and as a strong argument why their favor ought to be extended to them, they set forth that no less than twenty of their brethren were enlisted in His Majesty's service for the Canada expedition. Several families had already moved from the town, driven by the distress and fear of the enemy. The petitioners confessed themselves unable to defend the settlement. Their only dependence for succor and relief was upon the provincial authorities, and while they acknowledged the protection granted to them during the past year, and returned for it their hearty thanks, yet unless the same be continued to them they must unavoidably move away, and leave all their improvements for the Indians to destroy. Major Davis with thirty men was sent to their protection. Uncommon danger must have threatened the settlement at this time, for at a public town-meeting in the October following the town voted their grateful acknowledgment to the Governor and Council for sending Maj. Thomas Davis with thirty soldiers, "who by his prudent, diligent, and careful management, under Divine Providence," had been instrumental in defeating the enemy in their attempts against them, and of so preserving their lives. Perhaps there had been an engagement, for on May 23, 1747, Samuel Drown, a soldier, had been wounded; he was for a long time taken care of at the expense of the province. Upon the 7th of June of this year an attempt was made by the Indians to capture or kill a party of men at work in a field. Every one who has traveled the Neck road remembers the spring by the roadside about half a mile below Gonic. It was near this spring that the Indians lay in ambush. They were discovered by three

boys, John and George Place and Paul Jenness. The Indians fired upon them. John Place returned the fire and wounded an Indian. Jenness presented his gun in a threatening manner but did not fire. By keeping it aimed towards the Indians he prevented them from rushing upon them until the men in the field, who had heard the firing, came to their relief, and the Indians were put to flight. The wounded Indian was traced by the stains of blood for a long distance.

A few rods from the road leading from Rochester village to Gonic, and not far distant from the latter place, in a quiet spot half encircled by trees which line the high river-bank, several rough, unlettered stones, indistinctly visible to the passing traveler, mark the resting-place of some of the early inhabitants. One of these graves is that of Jonathan Hodgdon's wife, who was killed by the Indians May 1, 1748. The particular locality of her death is just beyond "Great Brook," upon the right-hand side of the road, nearly opposite the place of her burial. She had gone out to find and milk her cows. It was a still Sabbath morning. For several days a considerable party of Indians, lying concealed upon Ham's hill, which commanded a view of Squamanagonic garrison, had watched all the movements of the settlers. They contemplated something more than the capture or murder of one solitary woman. Tradition says it was their plan to watch the fort until they saw the men depart with their guns to church, surprise and capture the women and children left behind, and finally waylay the men themselves upon the road,—a favorite stratagem of these tribes; but seeing Hodgdon and his wife leave the fort together, they determined to attack them. Mrs. Hodgdon was seized, and the Indians would have kept her quiet and carried her away a prisoner, but as she persisted in screaming they killed her on the spot. Her husband, who was at a short distance, heard her cries and hastened to her rescue, not knowing the cause of her fright, but intending, if the Indians had taken her, to surrender himself also. He arrived at the instant of her death, while the savages were in the act of scalping her. He presented his gun, but it missed fire. He then made his escape to the garrison. The news spread rapidly. The old iron cannon upon the hill, charged with nine pounds of powder it is said, thundered its note of alarm to distant inhabitants. It was heard even at Portsmouth. Several hundred persons gathered together. A company of light-horse from Portsmouth arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the country was scoured as far as Winnipiseogee, but without success. The Indians, it was believed, concealed themselves upon islands in the river near our village.

This was the last attempt of the Indians in Rochester. Such vigor of pursuit deterred them from any subsequent attack. Peace took place the

following year, a peace of short duration, for in 1754 the sword was resumed. Heretofore the English had carried on the war in a desultory and feeble manner, which encouraged their enemies to undertake these marauding and murdering excursions. After this period the English displayed more vigor; they fitted out formidable expeditions against Canada, and largely relieved the Eastern settlements from the calamities of war. One of these expeditions was against Louisburg, a strong city of Cape Breton,—the “Dunkirk of America,” as it was called. It was captured by the British in 1758. Following are the names of some of the soldiers from this town engaged in His Majesty’s service at this time: Lieut. John McDuffie, Ensign William Allen, John Copp, Jr., Daniel Alley, Ichabod Corson, Gershom Downs, Eleazer Rand, William Berry, Jabez Dame.

The British officers sent press-gangs into the towns during the war to impress men into their service. The people of Rochester petitioned to be exempted from the press; but it does not appear that the petition was granted. When the press-gang visited the town, Jabez Dame, whose name is given in the above list, concealed himself until the danger was past; the next morning, however, having informed the girl he was courting of his intentions, he volunteered. The war was virtually closed in 1759 by the surrender of Quebec. The following year all the remaining French possessions in Western Canada were surrendered to the English, and the Eastern settlements found a permanent peace from the ravages of the Indians.

CHAPTER LVIII

HISTORY OF ROCHESTER (IV)

TOWN ORGANIZATION—CHANGE TO CITY

An act of the Provincial Assembly took the management of town affairs out of the hands of the proprietors in 1737, and placed it in the hands of a board of selectmen and town clerk and so continued until Jan. 6, 1892, a period of 155 years; in the fall of 1891 the citizens in town meeting adopted the charter for the city form of government which had been drawn up by Col. Charles S. Whitehouse and Henry Kimball, Esq., and enacted by the Legislature. It is the first city charter in New Hampshire which has only one chamber, instead of the ancient style of aldermen and councilmen, for transacting its municipal legislation, who with the mayor, control all the public affairs of the city. Colonel Whitehouse was the originator of this plan and through his persistent energy it was adopted. Very properly his fellow citizens elected him for their first mayor. The plan has worked well and since 1892 other cities in the state have adopted the same form of government. Rochester has a fine record of ably and honestly conducted municipal affairs.

In March, 1737, forty-five citizens residing in the town petitioned the General Assembly to give them power to choose town officers and assess taxes, as they were then "destitute of a settled ministry and had no civil order," both of which they much needed. Among the names are: Bickford, Hodgdon, Wentworth, Buzzell, Merrow, Richards, Lock, Ham, Place, Berry, Hayes, Tebbetts, Stiles, Trombly, Copp, all of these names appear in the Rochester directory of 1913, 176 years after the petition was signed; this shows the Yankees will survive in this town. The Assembly granted the request of the petitioners, and appointed Paul Wentworth, Esq., Capt. Thomas Millet and Stephen Berry a committee to call the first town meeting to choose town officers. That order bears date of March 24, 1737; the committee attended to the duty assigned them and the town government was inaugurated that year. The following are town clerks down to the inauguration of the city government in January, 1892: Rev. Amos Main, 1737-38; John Bickford, 1739-44; William Chamberlain, 1744-46; John Bickford, 1746-48; Isaac

Libbey, 1748-50; Edward Tebbetts, 1750-51; Isaac Libbey, 1751-56; Jonathan Dame, 1756-71; Josiah Main, 1771-1803; Joseph Sherburne, 1803-15; Joseph Cross, 1813-30; Charles Dennett, 1830-38; James C. Cole, 1838-51; Jabez Dame, Jr., 1851-53; George H. Dennett, 1853-55; Eben Mathes, 1855-57; Charles K. Chase, 1857-60; J. D. Evans, 1860-61; S. D. Wentworth, 1861-63; Nathaniel Burnham, 1864; E. H. Whitehouse, 1865; J. H. Worcester, 1865-67; George F. Gappy, 1867-72; George S. Lindsay, 1872-75; A. T. Cotton, 1876-80; Horace L. Worcester, 1880-91.

The following men served as representatives in the Provincial Assembly and the State Legislature during the first hundred years, as a state: Lieut. Col. John McDuffee, 1775-82; Ebenezer Tebbetts, 1775; John Plummer, 1775-78; Deacon James Knowles, 1778-88; Jabez Dame, 1781; B. Palmer, 1788-91; James Howe, 1791-97; Aaron Wingate, 1792-95; William Palmer, 1794-1800; Joseph Clark, 1798-1801; Levi Dearborn, 1799-1802; Richard Dame, 1800-1803; Beard Plummer, 1802; David Barker, 1804-06; Nathaniel Upham, 1807-09; John McDuffee, Jr., 1810-17; James Tebbetts, 1814-16; Moses Hale, 1816-22; Hatevil Knight, 1818-19; Wm. Barker, 1819-20; Jeremiah Woodman, 1823-24; D. Barker, Jr., 1823-26; John Greenfield, 1823-24; Joseph Cross, 1825-29; Jonas C. March, 1827; James Farrington, 1828-36; Moses Young, 1830-31; John H. Smith, 1832-34; Benjamin Hazen, 1832-35; Jonathan Hussey, 1834-35; Charles Dennett, 1835-36; Wm. S. Ricker, Louis McDuffee, 1836-37; N. V. Whitehouse, 1838-39; John Whitman, 1840-41; A. S. Howard, 1840-44; Jonathan H. Foss, 1841-42; S. M. Mathes, 1843; Noah Tebbetts, 1842; Jacob Smart, 1843; Jabez Dame, Jr., 1844-45; Daniel Lathrop, 1845-46; Richard Kimbell, 1846-47; N. D. Wetmore, 1847; Wm. Evans, 1848-49; D. J. Parsons, B. H. Jones, 1850; James C. Cole, Stephen Shorey, 1853-54; James Brown, L. D. Day, 1854; J. F. McDuffee, George B. Roberts, Jacob B. Wallingford, Daniel W. Dame, 1855-56; Jacob H. Ela, R. T. Rogers, James Tebbetts, 1857-58; I. W. Springfield, John Legro, 1859-60; George W. Flagg, 1859; Levi Meader, 1860-61; M. H. Wentworth, Franklin McDuffee, 1861-62; Charles S. Whitehouse, 1862; E. H. Watson, James Farrington, William Wentworth, 1863; John Hall, Benjamin Horn, 1864; Dudley W. Hayes, 1864-65; Charles K. Chase, 1865; Joshua Vickery, S. D. Wentworth, 1865-66; A. Kimball, 1866; William Whitehouse, Jr., 1866-67; C. K. Sanborn, E. G. Wallace, William Flagg, 1867-68; L. Harrington, 1868-69; J. N. Haynes, John Crockett, S. Hussey, Jr., 1869; None chosen, 1870; E. H. Watson, W. Rand, N. Nutter, R. B. Wentworth, 1871; Edwin Wallace, S. E. Whitehouse, C. W. Folsom, 1872; C. W. Brown, 1872; Arthur D. Whitehouse, Charles W. Folsom, Charles W. Brown, Francis Orr, 1873;

Charles F. Caverly, 1874; Chas. Caverly, O. B. Warren, John W. Tebbetts, Francis Orr, 1875.

Rochester city government was organized Jan. 6, 1892, and the following men have served as mayors: 1892, Charles S. Whitehouse, Rep.; 1893 and 1894, Orrin A. Hoyt, Rep.; 1895, Dr. Robert V. Sweet, Dem.; 1896 and 1897, Samuel D. Felker, Dem.; 1898 and 1899, William G. Bradley, Rep.; 1900 and 1901, Horace L. Worcester, Rep.; 1902 and 1903, William G. Bradley, Rep.; 1904, 1905 and 1906, Charles W. Bickford, Rep.; 1907, 1908 and 1909, William G. Bradley, Rep.; 1910 and 1911, Joseph Warren, Dem.; 1912, Dr. John H. Bates, Dem.; 1913, Frank B. Preston, Dem.

For seventy-five years, up to 1798, the town of Rochester included Farmington and Milton. The southwest line along Barrington and Strafford was $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the southeast about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; the northwest, along New Durham, Middleton and Brookfield, 18 miles; the northeasterly line is the river, very irregular in course, but the direct line from the northwest corner to the southeast corner is 26 miles, so the inhabitants up there had to travel at least 20 miles over bad roads, or paths, to attend church or town meetings. Very naturally they complained, and petitioned to be made into separate parishes, for church purposes, at least; after much discussion their request was granted and the bounds fixed as they now are. Farmington was called the northwest parish, and Milton the northeast parish; this was done by the State Legislature in 1794; that was tried four years, and then the northwest parish was set off and incorporated into the town of Farmington, Dec. 1, 1798. In June, 1799, the southwest parish (town of Rochester) was formally separated from the town, for religious purposes, and the Congregational Society was incorporated as the First Parish in Rochester; after that town meeting had nothing to do with church meetings, and the First Parish church has flourished continuously as a separate organization 114 years. Milton remained the northwest parish of Rochester until 1802; on June 11th that year the Legislature made it a separate township, the town of Rochester having given its consent at a town meeting held on the 31st day of May, 1802. In this connection it is interesting to note the family names on this petition of 1802, which has 104 names attached; they are: Scates, Hayes, Horn, Nutter, Plumer, Chamberlain, Hanson, Miller, Gilman, Wentworth, Roberts, Jenness, Berry, Merrow, Drew, Jewett, Witham, Goodwin, Remick, Chapman, Bocket, Dearborn, Burnham, Twombly, Carson, Pinkham, Nuts, Rollins, Jewett, Leord, Jones, Ham, Cook, Ricker, Dore, Willy, Hatch, Tuttle, Mathes, Palmer, Cate, Field, Hartford, Downs, Hanscom, Walker and Wingate.

The first postoffice in Rochester was established in 1812; before that Dover postoffice supplied the people with mail matter by stage coaches in the latter

years and by special carriers, something like our rural mail delivery, once a week. At the date when the postoffice was established there were sixty dwellings in town, a cotton factory with four carding machines, a scythe factory, two potteries and several general stores. In 1769 the town was divided into six parts, each part hiring a schoolmaster two months. In 1774 a grammar school was opened and in 1801 the district school system was introduced, remaining until its abolishment in 1884. The Rochester Academy was opened in 1828, flourished for twenty years, then declined. The first movement for a public library was in 1792, when a few persons started the Rochester social library. It finally went into decline, but in 1834 it was revived, a new charter obtained and its growth from then on went steadily forward. As in the war of the Revolution, Rochester in the war of the Rebellion did its utmost for the cause of right and the preservation of the union. Both men and money were furnished without stint. A beautiful soldiers' monument testifies to the regard felt for the city's soldier dead.

The industrial side of Rochester commenced with various small tanneries. In 1843 was the beginning of the shoe industry, a small factory being opened and continuing for five years. Other small shops followed, and in 1858 the firm of E. G. & E. Wallace was formed, to later on reach immense proportions. The manufacture of woolen goods, now of great importance, also had a small beginning. The Gonic Manufacturing Company started in 1838 and the Cochecho Woolen Company, East Rochester, was incorporated in 1863.

The Rochester of today has every improvement and advantage of a modern city, broad, shaded streets, handsome residences, and unlimited supply of pure water, scientific sanitation, electric lights, superior railroad and electric car facilities, fine schools and good churches. New Hampshire is famous for its schools, and those of Rochester are the equals of any city in the state. The school board is composed of conscientious, earnest men, and the school buildings are ample and modern. The High School building is one of the finest in New England, and the school itself ranks with the best of similar institutions anywhere.

CHAPTER LIX

HISTORY OF ROCHESTER (V)

ROCHESTER MEN IN THE REVOLUTION

Rochester men have a patriotic record in the Revolutionary war. As early as Feb. 4, 1774, a committee of correspondence was appointed consisting of Hon. John Plumer, John McDuffee, Ebenezer Tibbets and Daniel Wingate, and a series of patriotic resolves to support the Colonial claims for political rights and a copy of the resolution was sent to the committee of correspondence at Portsmouth. John Plumer was moderator of this meeting and Josiah Main clerk. In the fall of 1774 the citizens refused to let any men go to Boston at the call of General Gage to build barracks for the British troops. Immediately after the battle of Lexington a recruiting office was opened in this town, at Stephen Wentworth tavern; and Rochester men quickly responded to the call for volunteers to participate in the siege of Boston. At the Provincial Congress held soon after at Exeter, James Knowles and John McDuffee were delegates from this town.

Among the first to offer his services as a soldier was John McDuffee, who was commissioned May 20, 1775, as lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment, commanded by Col. Enoch Poor. Lieutenant-Colonel McDuffee had seen service in the Provincial wars, and was well qualified for this office; he was lieutenant in command of the rangers at the siege of Louisburg, and had command of a detachment of men under Wolfe at the capture of Quebec. In the regiment were ten men as private soldiers, members of Capt. Winborn Adams' (Dunham) company. There were also eleven privates from this town of Capt. Jonathan Wentworth's company of Somersworth. In all there were 25 Rochester men in the army in 1775. Capt. David Place had a company of Rochester "Minute Men" at Portsmouth, also, during the year Capt. John Brewster had a company of sixteen Rochester men stationed at Newcastle, from Aug. 7, 1776, to Jan. 7, 1777; Dr. Samuel Howe of Rochester served as surgeon of the regiment to which this company belonged. Fourteen Rochester men were privates in Capt. F. M. Bell's (Dover) company at the battles of Stillwater and Bemmis' Heights and the surrender of General Burgoyne at

Saratoga in October, 1777. Capt. Daniel McDuffee also commanded a company in those battles of which about thirty were Rochester men, and they were in the fiercest parts of the battles. In the regular Continental army, in the three New Hampshire regiments, there were over thirty men who had long service, and several of them lost their lives in the army. There were also a good number of brave Rochester men who served their country upon the seas in privateering vessels. Among these were Benjamin Calber, Timothy and Joseph Roberts and Isaac Hanson. They served with the gallant Paul Jones. With them was George Roberts of Middleton.

When the Selectmen passed around the Association Test in 1776 for signers they found 196 men who complied with the request to sign it; twenty-two men refused to sign the test and promise to bear arms against King George's authority. Also there were twenty-two others who were members of the Society of Friends; one of their doctrines of faith was not to engage in war, they refused to sign for that reason. But many of these later changed their minds and rendered good service to the American side of this contest with Great Britain.

Hon. John Plumer, Lieut.-Col. John McDuffee, Deacon James Knowles and Dr. James Howe were prominent in their leadership among the citizens during the Revolution, but there were many others just as patriotic in rendering service, though not so conspicuous in the public eye.

Hon. John Plumer was the first magistrate in the town. Governor Wentworth appointed him Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Strafford county in 1773; the Provincial Congress reappointed him in 1776 and he held the office until 1795, when he resigned; during the later years of his service he was Chief Justice.

Lieut.-Col. John McDuffee was born in 1722; he was a lieutenant in the French and Indian wars. He served in the Revolutionary army nearly five years, continuously, being a part of the time brigade-commissary. He was the first Representative of the town in the Provincial Assembly of 1762; also a member of the State Legislature in 1782. He was six years a State Senator, being part of that time senior Senator, hence served as President of the Senate. He died Oct. 15, 1817, aged ninety years.

Dr. James Knowles came to Rochester in 1749. His fellow citizens conferred on him many official positions; although he was past the age of military service he did valuable work in the Revolutionary period, as a civilian. He served in the Legislature six years as Rochester's Representative. For forty years he was a deacon of the church. He was an able, efficient and unostentatious servant of his townsmen many years.

Dr. James Howe was one of six brothers who served in the Revolution. He had entered upon the practice of his profession before the war began, and his first service in the army was as surgeon's mate in Colonel Long's regiment. He did good service in the Canadian campaign of 1777. He was three times elected as Rochester's Representative in the State Legislature.

CHAPTER LX

HISTORY OF ROCHESTER (VI)

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

The First Parish Congregational Church is as old as the town, as one of the conditions of the charter in 1722 was that the proprietors build a meeting-house within four years. Indian wars prevented any settlement in the town for six years, and the condition was not fulfilled. In 1730 it was voted to build a meeting-house, forty feet long, thirty feet wide, and eighteen feet stud, to be well framed and inclosed. The house was built in 1731, on Havens' hill.

In 1776, this house having become dilapidated and in danger of being blown down by the wind, it was proposed that a new one be built; but, on account of the war, it was delayed until 1780; then a new church was built upon "The Common." This house remained unpainted, and for years had neither steeple or bell. It had galleries on three sides. Many of pews were high square boxes. The middle of the house was provided with free benches.

In 1842 this house was moved from "The Common" to the corner of Main and Liberty streets. It was then renovated, and a vestry was added below. In 1868 it was enlarged and remodeled at an expense of \$8,500. In 1876 repairs were again made on the interior of the house, and it is now a pleasant and commodious house of worship.

The following is a list of the pastors from 1737 to 1883:

Amos Main graduated at Harvard College in 1729; was called to be the settled minister of this town May 9, 1737; died April 5, 1760, aged fifty-one; was pastor of this church twenty-three years.

Samuel Hill graduated at Harvard College in 1735; was installed pastor of this church Nov. 19, 1760; died April 19, 1764; was stated supply and pastor of this church about four years.

Avery Hall graduated at Yale College in 1759; was installed pastor of this church Oct. 15, 1766; resigned April 10, 1775; was pastor of this church eight and a half years; died at Wakefield, Aug. 5, 1820, aged eighty-two.

Joseph Haven graduated at Harvard College in 1775; was installed pastor

of this church Jan. 10, 1776; died Jan. 27, 1825, aged seventy-seven; was pastor of this church forty-nine years.

Thomas C. Upham graduated at Dartmouth College in 1818, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1821; was installed colleague pastor with Mr. Haven July 16, 1823; resigned to accept a professorship at Bowdoin College, May 29, 1825; was pastor of this church two years; died April, 1872.

Isaac Willey graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1825; was installed pastor of this church Jan. 17, 1826; resigned Oct. 22, 1834; was stated supply and pastor of this church nine years.

Edward Cleaveland graduated at Yale College in 1832, and Yale Theological Seminary in 1835; was installed pastor of this church Jan. 11, 1837; resigned Oct. 30, 1837; was stated supply and pastor of this church one year.

Francis V. Pike graduated at Yale College, Sept. 14, 1831, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1834; was installed pastor of this church Feb. 20, 1839; resigned Sept. 20, 1841; was pastor of this church about two and a half years; died at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 4, 1843.

John E. Farwell graduated at Amherst College in 1836, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1839; was installed pastor of this church Aug. 15, 1843; resigned June 22, 1852; was pastor of this church about nine years; died Dec. 24, 1858.

George Spaulding became acting pastor of this church in August, 1852; resigned in August, 1853; was acting pastor of this church one year.

J. C. Seagrave was installed pastor of this church May 25, 1854; resigned Dec. 26, 1855; was stated supply and pastor of this church two years.

James M. Palmer graduated at Waterville College in 1847, and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1853; became acting pastor of this church May 1, 1858; was installed April 26, 1859; resigned July 14, 1864; was acting pastor and pastor of this church about six years.

Prescott Fay graduated at Amherst College in 1852, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1855; became acting pastor of this church May 4, 1865; resigned August, 1867; was acting pastor of this church two years and three months.

A. F. Marsh graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1867; was installed pastor of this church Oct. 31, 1867; resigned Oct. 11, 1870; was pastor of this church three years.

Harvey M. Stone graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1847; was installed pastor of this church May 18, 1871; resigned Jan. 28, 1875; was stated supply and pastor of this church four years.

A. J. Quick graduated at Williams College in 1860, and at Union Theolog-

ical Seminary in 1863; became pastor in October, 1875, and served until 1884. His successor was Rev. A. S. Kimball.

The First Free Will Baptist Society was organized March 19, 1825, at the house of Enoch Tibbets. A church was organized April 15, 1829, at the house of John York. It consisted of sixteen persons. For several years the meetings were held at private residences. In 1840 a meeting-house was built and dedicated at Gonic. The first quarterly meeting was held at the courthouse Aug. 10, 1839. In 1842 Rev. D. Swett was chosen first pastor of the church. In 1874 extensive repairs of the meeting-house were completed at an expense of nearly three thousand dollars. The society is in a prosperous condition.

The East Rochester and South Lebanon Free Will Baptist Church was organized June 1, 1865, and Rev. Isaac Hyatt became pastor. The meeting-house was built soon after at a cost of \$6,000. Rev. R. McDonald became pastor. The society continued to grow as the business interests of the village increased, and is now in a flourishing condition.

The Rochester Village Free Will Baptist Church was organized in the fall of 1871 and Rev. Ezekiel True was chosen pastor. He gathered a large congregation and put the society on a firm foundation. A nice church edifice was built, and in honor of this able and faithful pastor the society named it the True Memorial Church, and the society is one of the most prosperous in the city.

The Friends commenced having meetings in Rochester in 1751 by permission from the Monthly Meeting in Dover. Permission was renewed from time to time, for short periods only, usually about a month. In 1776 there were twenty men who professed that faith and probably as many women, perhaps more. In 1781 they built a meeting-house near Judge Dame's residence. It was afterwards taken down and the material used for constructing a new one at Gonic, from which it has since been removed to its present location. A meeting-house was built at Meaderborough in 1805. In 1823 there were reported to be twenty families belonging to one meeting and fifteen families to the other. The membership at present is not large in number, but excellent in quality.

The Universalist began to organize in 1841 and their first pastor was Rev. R. O. Williams. Following him services were held whenever they could secure ministers to officiate up to 1865; from that date until 1877 no meetings were held, when a reorganization was perfected and services were conducted for several years.

The Unitarians have for a number of years had a pastor who served them and the Unitarian Society at Dover, in the forenoon of Sundays in one city and

in the afternoon in the other city. At present the liberal sentiment of the city is united in supporting these meetings.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began its existence in Rochester in 1807. The Rev. Ebenezer Blake was the itinerant who delivered the first Methodist sermon. The meeting was held in a schoolhouse. He made his circuit round there once in four weeks. The Rev. Warren Banister assisted him betimes. In 1808 the preachers were Revs. L. Bates and E. F. Nowell, doing service in a circuit of towns. Class meetings were organized and the cause of Methodism advanced slowly. In 1809 the circuit riders were Revs. H. Field and A. Taylor. The meetings were then held in the courthouse and the size of the audiences increased, when signs of mob opposition appeared and the preacher had to be escorted on his way to the courthouse by special police officers. The opposers were "lewd fellows of the baser sort" in the town. In 1811 the membership had increased to ninety-one members. Next year it increased to 108. It seemed to be the custom for a preacher to serve only one year. In 1816 Rev. John Lord became pastor and during the year increased the membership about sixty. He was not permitted to remain more than two years, but his successors kept up the membership and increased it little by little each year. In 1825 the society had become sufficiently prosperous to build a meeting-house, which was completed in October, and dedicated with great rejoicing under the pastorate of Rev. H. Foster. Rev. E. F. Nowell participated in the dedicatory service. The new meeting-house and the new minister, Rev. Charles Baker, increased the size of the audiences. An act of incorporation was granted by the Legislature this year to facilitate business arrangements. The membership was largely increased in the years 1826, 1827, and 1828; in the latter year a parsonage was built. In 1830 the first Sunday school was opened in connection with the regular church service. Sunday schools had been held in a schoolhouse before that time. In 1834 they began to assist in missionary work. It had come to be the regular custom now to change ministers biennially. Usually the Rochester church was well served and it prospered spiritually and financially. In 1844 the Rev. O. C. Baker was appointed preacher, but the presiding elder could not permit him to return a second year, because of a misunderstanding between the elder and the church, whereat the church was much stirred up, but his successor, Rev. Henry Drew, poured oil on the troubled waters and peace was restored, but they never forgave that presiding elder. Before Mr. Drew's two years expired he secured a remodelling of the audience room of the church, which greatly improved the appearance, and made the house much more convenient for the parishioners. In 1853 it was found necessary to enlarge the audience room to accommodate the increased congregation; also an organ was installed, which added much to

the effects of the musical programs. In the spring of 1854 the New Hampshire Annual Conference was held in Rochester for the first time. That same year the church contributed \$1,000 to the Conference Seminary, which had been established at Tilton, N. H. In 1861 the present parsonage was built at a cost of \$3,000. In 1867 the corner-stone of the new church was laid, Rev. F. K. Stratton being pastor. The Masonic fraternity assisted in the ceremonial work, in the presence of an audience of 5,000 persons. It was completed in 1868 at a cost of \$20,000. The pastor was Rev. J. M. Chapman. The Rev. M. T. Cilley was pastor in 1877-78, and did especially good work in raising money to pay off the church debt of about two thousand dollars. Being housed in a very fine brick edifice, in a central location, the society has prospered and done good work in all lines that help to make the city better in other ways as well as religiously.

CHAPTER LXI

HISTORY OF FARMINGTON (I)

GEOGRAPHICAL—TOPOGRAPHICAL—FARMINGTON DOCK—FIRST TOWN MEETING
—OFFICERS ELECTED

The line between Rochester and Farmington is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles long. The line between Farmington and New Durham is parallel with the Rochester line and six miles distant; Strafford is on the southwest and Milton on the northeast. It touches Middleton at its north corner for the distance of two-thirds of a mile. The town is well supplied with streams and rivers, among which are the Cochecho, Mad, Ela, and Waldron. These afford manufacturing facilities which are a never-failing source of profit to the inhabitants. These are in the northeast side of the town, and the village is in the valley at the junction of the Cochecho and Ela rivers. The railroad is on the hill west of the village. Chesley mountain in a little south of the center of the town. Blue Job is on the northwest side of the town, partly in Strafford.

The names of its mountains are from parties who owned them at an early date. Job Allard owned the mountains now called Blue Job, which belongs to the Blue Hills range, hence the name Blue Job. Mad river derives its name from its freshets or floods, to which the country along its bank is subject. It has been known to rise after a heavy storm of one or two hours' duration a number of feet, flooding the country along its border, sweeping property and everything before it; rocks weighing tons have been moved from their resting-places by its impetuosity and carried quite a distance down the stream. One of the floods occurred in 1869, causing great destruction of property, and endangering the lives of the people. In some instances they were rescued from their houses in boats.

The early history of Farmington will be found principally in the history of Rochester, of which this town originally formed a part. The early record history, Revolutionary, names of early settlers, etc., are incorporated in the history of the mother-town.

Among the first who settled in this section were Benjamin, Samuel, and Richard Furber, Samuel Jones, Benjamin Chesley, and Paul Demeritt, who located near Merrill's Corners from 1770 to 1783. On the Ten-Rod road

Joseph and Levi Leighton were located ; on Chestnut hill, Moses Horne, Caleb Varney, Judge Wingate, and others in various parts of the town. Among the men from this town who have held public positions in the state and United States legislative halls, now deceased, are Nehemiah Eastman, Esq., who held a distinguished position at the bar for many years. He was elected to the State Senate, and also a member of the Nineteenth Congress. He died Jan. 19, 1856. Dr. Joseph Hammond was a member of the State Legislature, and also of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses. He died March 28, 1836. George L. Whitehouse was a deputy sheriff six years, a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Strafford for fourteen years, also a member of the House of Representatives three years. Judge Whitehouse has also been extensively engaged in railroad surveys in this and other counties. Jeremiah Dame, John D. Lyman, George M. Herring, and Alonzo Nute were members of the State Senate ; Thomas T. Edgerly and Josiah B. Edgerly were registers of deeds.

Jeremiah Jones was the first man born in the town who was elected to the State Legislature. He was elected for six successive terms and nominated for the seventh, but refused to run. His majority at his first election was one, at the last 158. The late Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts, was born on a farm about two miles south of Farmington village.

The first meeting-house was built on Robert's hill, about two miles south of Farmington village. The first schoolhouse was built at Merrill's Corners, in the southern part of the town, about the year 1791.

Early Merchants.—One of the first merchants in Farmington was Jonas C. March, who came here from Portsmouth in about the year 1780, and built a store in what is now the lower end of the village, on premises now owned by G. N. Eastman. Mr. March subsequently removed to Rochester, and was succeeded as the "trader" of the town by John Googin, whose stock in trade consisted chiefly of molasses, tea, spiceberries, pepper-corns, tobacco, rum, etc.

Mr. Googin, however, soon had an energetic competitor in the person of Joseph Smith, of Dover, who erected a large two-story building on the site of the present brick church and engaged in trade, adding dry-goods to the usual stock of groceries. He had a faithful old clerk named Joseph Sherburne, who had charge of the store here, while Smith remained at Dover.

In 1830, Nehemiah Eastman was the lawyer here, and Joseph Hammond the doctor. Peter and Levi Pearl were at the head of the militia, and J. H. Edgerly called the roll of names, among whom were the Nutes, Burnham and Isaac, George R. Dame, Samuel Bunker, Hiram French, etc. At that time "Jerry" Wingate was postmaster.

Farmington "Dock."—The name of Farmington Dock is said to have originated as follows: Long years ago, when Farmington was a part of Rochester, the people living on what was called the "Plains" were in the habit of cutting logs in the winter and depositing them on a little hill on the banks of the Cocheco, near what was called Knight's Brook, ready to be rolled into the river when the spring freshets came and floated them to the "Plains." From the manner of depositing, or "docking," as it was called, came the name. Another theory, however, is that the name Farmington Dock (or the Dock) originated from a growth of large yellow dock growing on the border of Knight's Brook, about one-half mile south of the village, where it crosses the road. People were in the habit of watering their horses at this place, and the growth of said plant was so thick that it became of public notoriety. The word first appears in the town records in 1792.

The village of Farmington is situated on what was formerly known as the "Old John Ham farm." The first dwelling was a log house, occupied by one Berry. The first frame house was erected in 1781 or 1782 by John Roberts, and here he reared a numerous family. The second frame house was built by Jonas C. March previous to 1792.

The town of Farmington was incorporated Dec. 1, 1798, the notification for the first town meeting being dated Feb. 23, 1799, and signed by Aaron Wingate.

The First Town Meeting was held March 11, 1799, at the house of Simon Dame, "at ten of the Clock in the forenoon," when the following officers were chosen: Moderator, Aaron Wingate; town clerk, Jonas C. March; selectmen, Ichabod Hayes, Ephraim Kimball, and David Roberts; auditors, Capt. Samuel Furbur and James Roberts; assessors, Thomas Canney and Paul Demeritt; surveyors of highways, James Roberts, James Leighton, Joseph Thompson, Jr., Paul Demerett, Benjamin Furbur, Joseph Emerson, Daniel Canney, Jonathan French, Edward Knight, Samuel Jones, Jr., Thomas Davis, John Downs, and George Leighton; surveyors of lumber, Jonathan French and David French; hogreeves, Richard Furbur, Joseph Holmes, Aaron Wingate, Jonas C. March, Ephraim Perkins, John Murray, Ichabod Pearl, Ichabod Hayes, and Paul Demerit; tithingmen, Edward Varney, Anthony Peavey, James Nutter, Ezekiel Ricker, Samuel Varney, Alexander Berry, and Richard Rundlet; fence-viewers, John Walker, Ezekiel Ricker, Joseph Holmes, Elijah Meder, and David French; field-drovers, James French, Benjamin Runnals, Joseph Thompson, Jr., Moses Whitehouse, Paul Twombly, Moses Varney, and Samuel Drowne.

At this meeting it was voted "that the privilege of being a constable in said town of Farmington the present year shall be sold at vendue to the

highest bidder, and the purchaser to give bonds to the satisfaction of the selectmen for the faithful performance of his duty."

The "constable birth," as it was called, was bid off by Ensign Samuel Knowles for twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents. At this meeting John Taylor Gilman received one hundred and thirty-three votes for Governor. Richard Furbur was the town's first representative to the General Court.

In 1799 licenses to retail "foreign distilled spirituous liquors" were granted to the following persons: Joseph Holmes, Lakeman & Marsh, Benjamin Runnals, and Elezeaz Pearl.

The following tavern licenses were granted: Joseph Holmes, Col. Richard Furbur, Samuel Knowles, Edward Knight, and Ephraim Perkins.

CHAPTER LXII

HISTORY OF FARMINGTON (II)

ECCLESIASTICAL—CONGREGATIONALISTS—FREE WILL BAPTISTS

The Congregational Church in Farmington Sept. 15, 1819, with the following members: Benjamin Furber, Peter Akerman, Noah Ham, Mary Furber, Muhitable Hayes, Mary Furber, Mehitable Furber, Elizabeth Roberts, The Rev. James Walker, agent of this New Hampshire Missionary Society, officiated at the organization, and he became pastor and held the office seven years. His successor was Rev. Clement Parker, who served in 1827-28 and 29. Following him the supply was furnished from time to time by the Missionary Society up to 1840 when Rev. Timothy Morgan was installed and remained three years. Rev. Joseph Lane served in 1844-45 and 46; Rev. Benj. Willey, 1847-50; Rev. Roger M. Sargent, 1851-52; Rev. D. D. Tappan, 1852-58; Rev. Roger M. Sargent, 1860-69; Rev. W. S. Kimball, 1869-71; Rev. Eugene Titus, 1872-74; Rev. Paul H. Pitkins, 1875-77; Rev. Walter E. Darling, 1877-1884. Since then a succession of good men have served as pastors and the church is in a flourishing condition. A good Sunday school library was secured for the society in 1833 by Rev. Mr. Fisk while a student at Andover Theological Seminary.

The Free Will Baptist Society was organized Oct. 21, 1854. A church was organized inside of the society or parish Nov. 8 of the same year, with a membership of thirteen, five men and eight women. One of this number was Rev. Dexter Waterman, who became the first pastor of the church and society. The meetings were held at this time in the old Peavy meeting house, located about three-quarters of a mile from the center of the village. Under Mr. Waterman's management the membership of the church was increased to thirty-two, and the society was largely increased during the two years he served. His successor in November, 1856, was Rev. J. L. M. Babcock. In 1857 steps were taken for the erection of a house of worship in the compact part of the village. The efforts were successful and the new meeting house was dedicated with appropriate services Oct. 28, 1857. The Rev. Ransom Dunn preached the dedicatory sermon. Mr. Babcock, who had successfully

carried through the campaign of meeting house construction, financial and otherwise, resigned in May, 1858. His successor was the Rev. Daniel Poor Cilley, a grandson of Gen. Joseph Cilley of Nottingham, a speaker and pastor of unusual merit who put the church and society into high standing among the churches of the Free Will Baptist denomination. Mr. Cilley served nearly three and a half years, when he resigned to accept the appointment of chaplain of the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteer Infantry and soon joined his regiment and left with it for the war. He inherited the martial spirit of his illustrious ancestors and served faithfully with his regiment to the close of the war, going with the men into every engagement the regiment was called upon to participate in.

The Rev. Ezekiel True was Chaplain Cilley's successor, and he served from Nov. 1, 1861, to March 1, 1866, and was very successful in calling out large audiences at the Sunday services. At a meeting held on the 17th of the month the society voted to give their old pastor, Chaplain Cilley, a call to become their pastor again, as he had returned from missionary work in the South and was then a resident of Farmington. He accepted and served about six months, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health; his service in the army had broken his bodily powers badly. His successor was Rev. S. N. Tufts, who served until Oct. 1, 1870. Mr. Tufts was succeeded by Rev. George M. Park, who served until Nov. 1, 1874. During Mr. Park's pastorate the meeting house was enlarged, the interior much adorned, and a new bell tower and spire were added. Mr. Parks was a great worker and left the society almost free from debt. He received ninety-two persons to the church—seventy-four by baptism. Mr. Parks' successor was Rev. David H. Adams, who served until Oct. 31, 1878. During his pastorate still further improvements were made by the introduction of a plant for steam heat for the meeting-house and vestry. The Rev. C. A. Bickford succeeded Mr. Adams and served till Oct. 31, 1880. The Rev. David H. Adams, who had been preaching at Newmarket accepted a call to return to Farmington in 1881, and served several years. Since then the church has prospered under a series of able pastors.

CHAPTER LXIII

HISTORY OF FARMINGTON (III)

FARMINGTON'S SHOE MANUFACTURERS

In 1836 Elijah H. Badger came to Farmington and commenced the manufacture of shoes, known at that time as Natick Sale work, that place being then the banner town in the country for the manufacture of this peculiar grade of goods, brogans. He continued in business about one year, when he became financially embarrassed, and left town not to return again. About this time Martin L. Hayes commenced in a small way the manufacture of shoes. He continued increasing his business until he was regarded as the largest manufacturer of shoes in the state, and from the time he commenced business he continued it almost without interruption through life. Mr. Hayes was a native of Farmington, and he always manifested a lively interest in the welfare of his town. To Mr. Hayes more than any one else the town is indebted for the beautiful shade trees in the village. He commenced the example by setting fruit and shade trees on his own grounds; others soon followed his example; the result gave the streets a beautiful and attractive appearance. Mr. Hayes never attempted to monopolize business, but encouraged other manufacturers to come to Farmington and settle. About 1838 or 1848, George M. Herring started in the shoe business here. He came from Natick, Mass. He was successful in his venture and continued in the business during his life time. He not only manufactured shoes but also took a lively interest in public affairs, both religious and political, and contributed much to advance what he thought beneficial to the community at large. Much credit is due him for the enterprise and energy which characterized him through life. His energy drew attention to this town as a good place for others to locate their shops, and Boston merchants began to invest their capital here in the shoe business. Mr. J. F. Roberts, backed financially by Boston money, was the next to open a shoe shop in the village.

Mr. Roberts was a man much respected both for his energy and honesty. He continued but a short time, for his health failed him, and he, too, was soon numbered among those whose business history was short and honorable.

Mr. Roberts was succeeded by his two brothers, George E. and Henry L. Roberts, who remained together a few years, when they dissolved, and each continued by himself. Henry L. is still doing business in town, while George E. has for the last eight or ten years been retired. About the same time that Mr. J. F. Roberts commenced manufacturing, Messrs. Alonzo and J. O. Nute commenced and continued together a few years, when J. O. withdrew. Alonzo remained in business, and has been continually engaged since, except a brief period in which he was in the army of the Union. Mr. Nute was one of those enterprising men who may always be found at the front in any enterprise he believes to be for the interests of his town. They were among the largest, if not the largest, manufacturers in town. Among others who were early identified in the business of our town were Luther Wentworth, H. B. Edgerley, and Israel Hays. Mr. Wentworth continued a short time, but failing health compelled him to retire from active business, and disease soon took him from our midst. H. B. Edgerly still continues, and has been continually identified with the business for the past thirty years. Mr. James B. Edgerly, the present very efficient cashier of the Farmington National Bank, was associated with Mr. H. B. Edgerly, for a few years. The name of the firm under which Mr. Edgerly does business at present is, H. B. Edgerly & Son. Mr. Israel Hays is still in the manufacture, and his firm is I. Hays & Son. Mr. William Johnson was one of the early comers to our town to engage in manufacturing. He has since moved to the West, where he is engaged in shoe business, but not manufacturing.

Mr. N. T. Kimball and John L. Platts were also among those who were early identified with the shoe interest here. Mr. Platts removed to Dover, N. H., where he still resides, but he is not now doing shoe business. Mr. Kimball moved to Rochester, N. H., where he continued in business until his decease. Mr. John H. Hurd, later of Dover, N. H., is a native of Farmington. Mr. Hurd commenced and continued manufacturing in Farmington for many years, when he moved to Dover, where he continued in business, and the name of his firm was John H. Hurd & Son. The late C. W. Thurston, of Dover, formerly did business in Farmington, and continued here until the great fire of 1875, which consumed his factory, together with a great deal of other property in our town. Mr. E. F. Jones manufactured shoes a number of years in town, at first in company with George A. Jones, who did a nice business, and was actively engaged many years. Mr. Daniel W. Kimball and John M. Berry were the active manufacturers for C. W. Thurston before his factory was destroyed. After that Mr. Kimball engaged in manufacturing for a Boston house, and did a nice business. Mr. Berry was

actively engaged in business since he commenced in 1870, and his factory now is one of the largest in town. Mr. Berry was the only manufacturer in town who made long leg, crimped, and treed boots. He manufactured shoes in the winter and boots in the summer. Mr. E. C. Kinnear was one of the largest manufacturers in town for a number of years. He continued here for some ten or twelve years, when he moved to Dover, and continued the manufacture until 1880, when he moved to Rockland, Mass. Mr. A. E. Putnam commenced manufacturing in Farmington in 1878. He manufactured for a Boston house. J. F. Cloutman commenced in 1854, and continued actively engaged in business a half century. He commenced the manufacturing of brogans, and continued in that branch of manufacture for nine years. After that time he made a different class of goods, manufacturing women's, misses', and children's light sewed goods, made of grains, glove, kid, calf, goat, and kid, lastings, etc. The value of the product of J. F. Cloutman's factory in some years reached nearly one-half million dollars.

J. F. Cloutman brought the first wax-thread sewing-machine ever used for shoe work in the state into Farmington, about 1855. He was the senior partner of the firm of Cloutman & Bingham, 147 Summer street, Boston, Mass. When manufacturing shoes commenced in Farmington there was no machinery used at all. Soles were cut from the sides of leather by hand, using a straight edge and pattern to mark the size of the sole. The heel lifts were cut out with knife and pattern. The inner soles were pegged on to the last, and made to fit the last by hand and the use of a knife. Upper patterns were made of pine wood generally, and bound with flat zinc about three-eighths of an inch wide. The uppers, after being cut, were sent into the country to be closed and made ready for the bottomer. The closing was done on the old-fashioned clamp, and the thread was prepared in the old-fashioned way, putting two or three threads together and waxing with the old-fashioned ball of wax by hand. The bottomer did all of his work by hand, and in fact from the beginning the shoe was made entirely by hand, without the aid of machinery. Today the methods are entirely changed. Machinery is used to cut the soles; it is used to prepare the heels; it is used to mould the soles that they may the better fit the shape of the last; it is used by many to last the shoe; it is used to tack the outer sole on the shoe after lasting it; it is used in pegging, sewing, or nailing; it is used in leveling the bottom; it is used in putting the heel on; it is used in smoothing or shaving the heel; it is used in trimming the front edge of the shoe; it is used to set or burnish the front edge and heel; it is used to buff or scour the bottom preparatory to finishing it; and in fitting or stitching the upper it is used from the beginning to the finish. Even the button-holes are worked in silk by

machinery, and one operator can make from 2,500 to 4,000 button-holes per day. Machinery has made it possible to produce a much nicer boot or shoe, for a much less price, and in many cases one-half the cost, than under the old methods. In 1854 it was considered a fair business for one manufacturer to manufacture ten cases per week, or 600 pairs per week, and twenty cases, 1,200 pairs per week, was considered a great business. Today there are a great many factories that produce from two to three thousand pairs each per day. The manufacturers of this town manufactured in 1881 about fifty thousand cases, or about one million five hundred thousand pairs, the value of which is probably about two million dollars. Farmington has always been the largest shoe manufacturing town in the state, and continues prosperous in the business. The shoe manufacturers of Farmington probably pay out annually in cash for labor \$500,000, and furnish employment for from 1,000 to 1,200 people.

CHAPTER LXIV

HISTORY OF FARMINGTON (IV)

FARMINGTON SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR, VARIOUS TOWN TOPICS

Farmington has always been one of the most patriotic of towns, in peace as well as in war. For the suppression of the southern rebellion it furnished 234 men, in all departments of the service; the following are some of those who held high positions: Louis Bell, captain of Co. A, First Regiment, later promoted to colonel, killed Jan. 15, 1855; Alonzo Nute, quartermaster of the Sixth Regiment; Rev. Daniel Poor Cilley, chaplain of Eighth Regiment; Albert W. Hayes, second lieutenant, Sixth Regiment, promoted to captain in 1862; Ralph Carlton, captain Co. I, Third Regiment; Henry A. Flint, first lieutenant Co. F, Second Regiment.

Captain Carlton was killed July 17, 1862; the Grand Army Post of Farmington was named in honor of his brave career. A fine soldiers' monument has been erected on one of the most valuable lots in the village, the gift of Mr. James Bartlett Edgerly, a descendant of Col. Thomas Tash and of Col. John Waldron of the Revolution, who is a member of the Carlton post. The Woman's Relief Corps did a large amount of work in raising funds to procure the monument. The noble stature that surmounts the monument was modeled from a brother of Seth Low, who was mayor of New York several years ago. The figure very appropriately faces southward, as Farmington men faced and helped conquer the great rebellion.

As Farmington was simply the Northwest parish of Rochester during the Revolution, the war record of its citizens is given in the history of that town, but in the lesser wars of the nineteenth century were: C. B. Roberts, Timothy Davis, J. G. Watson, G. L. Whitehouse, Asa and Jeremiah Willey, whose graves are honored on Memorial Day by the Grand Army veterans.

Farmington has many fine buildings showing that it has been and is prosperous. The spacious opera house was opened in 1881 with Sol Smith Russell as the great attraction; since then its walls have echoed to the notes of many famous people, among them: Mr. Blaisdell of Concord, Camella Urso, Walter Emerson, Emil Lubliny, Miss Hall, the Fiske jubilee singers

and excellent orchestras, from time to time. Mr. Tompkins of the Boston theatre sent some of his best companies here who gave first class entertainments

Of fraternal organizations Farmington has its full share: Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men and others, and the farmers are well organized and are doing good work in the Henry Wilson Grange, which has its name in honor of United States Senator and Vice-President Wilson who was born and brought up in this town.

In view of the immense amount of good in work auxiliary to the church and state and to the fraternal societies, special mention in terms of unqualified praise is due to several organizations of Farmington women; among the number are: Mrs. Adelaid Cilley Waldron, Mrs. L. H. Palmer, Mrs. L. A. Small, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Thayer of lodges, and Mrs. C. W. Talpey, Mrs. J. F. Cloutman, Mrs. A. W. Shackford, Mrs. E. F. Eastman and Mrs. Larson A. Fernald, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and societies auxiliary to religious bodies.

Extravagance has never been apparent in the dwellings of Farmington, but a certain degree of comfort and delicate living is and has been the rule in nearly all of them, and there are few marks of destitution. The community is made up largely of pure New England stock, very few foreign families have come here to dwell. As a rule every man owns the home in which he dwells.

The Farmington Savings Bank was chartered in June, 1868, and organized the same year by the choice of George M. Herring, president; Thomas F. Cooke, treasurer; G. M. Herring, A. Nute, Hiram Barker, George N. Eastman, David T. Parker, H. B. Edgerly, John Barker, John G. Johnson, Daniel Pearl, C. W. Wingate, John H. Stevens, Levi Pearl, and Elijah Jenkins, trustees.

Mr. Herring held the office of president until his death, in 1875. Jan. 14, 1876, Hon. John F. Cloutman was elected president, and held the office until May, 1881, when he was succeeded by C. W. Wingate, Esq.

Mr. Cooke held the office of treasurer until his death, Nov. 11, 1880, and was succeeded in office by William Yeaton. Mr. Yeaton's successor was Charles W. Talpey who held the office until his death, as also did Mr. Cloutman. Among those who have served as trustees were: Charles W. Wingate, George N. Eastman, Levi Pearl, H. B. Edgerly, William W. Hayes, John F. Cloutman, Hiram Barker, Jonathan R. Hayes, David S. Parker, A. Nute, Josiah B. Edgerly, John Tuttle, John H. Barker, D. W. Edgerly, G. E. Cochrane, E. P. Nute.

The Farmington National Bank was organized in July, 1872, with the following board of directors: George M. Herring, J. F. Cloutman, John H. Barker, H. B. Edgerly, Alonzo Nute, C. W. Thurston, Charles W. Talpey, Martin L. Hayes, Edwin Wallace; first president, G. M. Herring; first cashier, Thomas F. Cook. Mr. Herring's successor was John F. Cloutman; Mr. Cook's successor was James B. Edgerly, both of these gentlemen served until they died.

CHAPTER LXV

HISTORY OF FARMINGTON (V)

NOTED MEN OF FORMER GENERATIONS

The State of New Hampshire has furnished one President of the United States, Franklin Pierce, and one Vice-President, Henry Wilson; both in the same generation; one of Concord, the other of Farmington; Pierce served from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1857; Wilson served from March 4, 1873, until his death, Nov. 22, 1875; he was in feeble health during 1875 and died of apoplexy. That score of years 1853-1875, covers a period of the most remarkable events in the world's history, and Henry Wilson was active in it from beginning to end. New Hampshire men can never duplicate it. In fact it is doubtful if New Hampshire ever furnishes another President or Vice-President of the United States. To Farmington will ever remain the honor of being the birthplace of Henry Wilson, and his place of residence until he was twenty-one years old. Of course Henry Wilson is Farmington's most illustrious citizen. No extended biography of his career is needed here, but just a mention that he stands at the head of this town's noted men. His birthplace in this town is properly marked with a bronze tablet on a huge boulder. He was born Feb. 16, 1812; he died Nov. 22, 1875, in Washington, D. C. His birth name was Jeremiah Jones Colbath, but after he became of age he had the Massachusetts Legislature change it to Henry Wilson; why the change was made is not known. When he was ten years old, his parents being very poor, he was apprenticed to a farmer in Farmington to "serve his time," as was the old custom in New England. It took eleven years to finish that contract, which terminated Feb. 16, 1833. During the time he was allowed to attend the winter school in that district, about six weeks, each winter, a little over a year in the whole time, but he made good use of it in reading, writing and ciphering; also put in his spare time in the course of his duties as farmer's "hired man" to read every book that was available in Farmington, or the towns around it, and he seems to have digested the reading matter. There was no public library, neither were books very plenty, or in great variety. When his apprenticeship terminated in February, 1833,

he took his departure from Farmington in search of other than farm work. There was no shoe shop or grange in the town at that time. After he had won national fame in the United States Senate, he spoke one evening at a public meeting in Dover. He said it was his first speech in that city, and he began his address in a reminiscent way; the writer of this was fortunate enough to be there and hear him. He said he had left Farmington, so many years before his speech, in search of work; he inquired at Rochester, no work for him there; he went to Great Falls, nothing for him there; he came to Dover and made inquiries, every employer had all the help he wanted; he crossed the line out of New Hampshire and made inquiries at Haverhill, nothing doing. So he kept on from town to town until he reached Natick, Mass., having made the journey all the way on foot; in that town he was fortunate enough to find work in a house of a shoe maker. He went to work and learned the trade; he staid-with that employer two years, and lived very frugally; saved all the money he could and in 1835 tramped back to New Hampshire to see the folks. Strafford Academy had recently been opened; he went to Strafford Centre, a few miles from his old home and attended the school a few terms; this gave him a good start, as he was quick to apprehend and diligent in his studies. It was at this academy he began to show his masterly powers as a debater; at that time the school was full of keen young men and gave Mr. Wilson all he wanted in that line; one of the great questions debated was anti-slavery. There he took his stand as an Abolitionist; thirty years later he was in the United States Senate and his anti-slavery campaign was ended in a complete victory. But at Strafford he had not the remotest idea of what he and the country had to go through to set the bondmen free.

In 1838 Mr. Wilson resumed his work of shoe making at Natick, and that became his home the remainder of his life. He began his political career as a campaign speaker in 1840, advocating the election of Harrison and Tyler.

At these meetings he was introduced as the "Natick Cobbler"; the result was his brother cobblers in that town sent him to the Legislature, as their representative; and then, after an intermission he served three annual terms in the State Senate, and had won a reputation throughout the state as a Free-Soil party leader. After that he did not have much time to devote to shoe making, but the Natick cobblers stood by their chief and kept him in the public service of the state until 1855, when he was elected United States Senator; he was kept there by re-election eighteen years; then resigned to take the chair of Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.



ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DOVER, N. H.



ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, DOVER, N. H.



RICKER MEMORIAL CHAPEL, PINE HILL CEMETERY,
DOVER, N. H.

Judge George L. Whitehouse was born in Middleton, Jan. 6, 1797; his parents were Nathaniel and Anna (Leighton) Whitehouse. Their son George remained at home on the farm until eighteen years of age, but during the time had attended the district school of his neighborhood, and had learned somewhat of surveying. When he was sixteen years old he taught a winter district school, and did so several winters following. He supplemented his common school education by attending academies.

He came to Farmington in 1824 and engaged in the grocery business. He was deputy sheriff of Strafford county from May, 1827, to May, 1833; he was register of deeds from May, 1833, to August, 1839. In the fall of that year he commenced his career as a civil engineer, by constructing a canal three-quarters of a mile long, at the headwaters of the Cochecho river in Middleton. Later he was assistant engineer for sometime in the construction of the Cochecho railroad from Dover to Farmington. In 1851 he commenced the preliminary survey of the route for the Great Falls and Conway railway; later he surveyed for the route of the Rochester and Nashua road and several other branch roads now a part of the Boston and Maine systems up to 1871. In the later years he was chief engineer for the work.

He was appointed associate justice of the court of common pleas in 1841, which office he held till 1855, when the courts were changed. Judge Whitehouse had a long, active and very efficient public career: A land surveyor for sixty years; civil engineer, forty years; justice of the peace and quorum throughout New Hampshire and notary public for the States of New Hampshire and Illinois, forty years; judge of the court of common pleas, fourteen years; deputy sheriff, six years; recorder of deeds, six years; captain of a militia company, several years; private soldier in the War of 1812, for which service he drew a pension in his old age; he held various town offices in Middleton and Farmington; and was representative from Farmington in the Legislature of 1830, and in that of 1850 and 1857.

John F. Cloutman was born in New Durham, Dec. 27, 1831; he was a son of John F. Cloutman and Patience S. Edgerly his wife, who was a daughter of Andrew Edgerly. He received a limited school education, but what the schools failed to supply he acquired by general reading and careful and intelligent observation. He worked on the farm until he was thirteen years of age, then began to learn how to manufacture shoes, and at twenty-two years of age was master of all departments of the business. In 1853 he began manufacturing shoes on his own account for Joseph Whitney & Co., of Boston, and did work for that firm nine years.

In 1862 he changed from the Boston firm and began the manufacture of shoes at Farmington, in connection with the Wallace Brothers, of Rochester,

and was associated with them two years, and the following six or seven years manufactured on his own account. Later he was engaged with different firms but kept at the business as long as his health permitted.

In 1862 and 1863 Mr. Cloutman represented Farmington in the Legislature. In 1876 and 1877 he was State Senator. He held various town offices. Trustee and vice-president of the Farmington Savings Bank. He was member of the Masonic fraternity in which he held various official positions; he was member of St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar of Dover. He was district deputy grand master of the first Masonic district in New Hampshire.

Hon. Alonzo Nute was born in Milton, Feb. 12, 1826; he was a son of David Nute and Lavina Cook, his wife, who was daughter of Peter Cook of Wakefield. He worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years old, attending school in the winter time. In 1842 he went to Natick, Mass., where Henry Wilson had gone before him, who gave Alonzo a hint that it would be a good place for him to make a start in the world of work and business. Mr. Nute worked at the shoe manufacturing business there six years, and mastered all departments of the business of making and selling boots and shoes. During two years of the time he was an employe of Mr. Wilson and lived in his family; so they were life-long friends and heart to heart politicians of the Free Soil, Republican stamp. He returned to Farmington in 1848 and became boss in one of the departments of Martin L. Hayes shoe shop. But in the fall of 1849 he set up business for himself in the manufacture of shoes in company with his brother Jeremy O. Nute. In 1854 they dissolved partnership and he carried on the business successfully alone until his sons Eugene P. and Alonzo I. became of age to engage in the business with him; then the firm name became A. Nute & Sons and so continued as long as he remained in the business.

In the Civil war Mr. Nute was quartermaster for the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment for two years. He was representative from Farmington in the State Legislature in 1866, and State Senator in 1867-68. Later he was Congressman from the first district, and made a good record in the House at Washington. He was an able, courteous and successful man in business and in politics.

Dr. David Taylor Parker was born in Bradford, Vt., April 10, 1813; he was a son of Reverend Clemens and Rachel (Taylor) Parker. His father was a Presbyterian minister, so the son was well born and well brought up. For a while the son was a student at the academy in Alfred, Me. When he was eighteen years old he commenced teaching winter district schools, and he was a good instructor. When he was twenty years old he began the study of

medicine with Dr. L. M. Baker at Great Falls, as Somersworth was then called. He graduated from Bowdoin College in May, 1836. He commenced the practice of his profession in Farmington, March 3, 1837, and was in successful practice there for more than half a century. The field of practice was not confined to that town, but his services were in demand in all the towns around, as the people had perfect confidence in his skill as a physician.

In 1864-65 Dr. Parker was the Republican representative in the Legislature, although the general ticket of the Democratic party was successful by a large majority. He was president of the Strafford District Medical Society in 1842-43; he was president of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1872. For many years he was a member of the American Medical Association, as well as of several other important professional societies. He always kept well read up in the latest discoveries in the medical science, so that none of the fresh graduates from Harvard Medical School or any other school could compete with him in the treatment of difficult cases. Dr. Parker was one of New Hampshire's great and good doctors.

CHAPTER LXVI

HISTORY OF MILTON (I)

LOCATION IN THE COUNTY—THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS AND BY WHOM

Milton is the northeasternly town in Strafford county, and is situated upon the Salmon Falls river, which forms its entire easterly boundary, and separates it from Acton and Lebanon in the State of Maine. It is bounded southerly by Rochester, westerly by Farmington, and northerly by Middleton and Wakefield. The west branch of the Lebanon Falls river also runs through the town, making a junction with the east branch at the head of Northeast pond.

The town has a territorial extent of about eighteen thousand acres. The surface is somewhat broken, but the soil is generally good and well adapted to farming purposes. The Teneriffe Mountain is a bold, rocky elevation, near the center of the town, affording excellent pasturage. The town is abundantly watered, being traversed by numerous streams and brooks beside those already named. The three ponds from which the principal village takes its name are a trio of beautiful ponds spread out at the base of the mountain, affording excellent boating and fishing, and are a favorite resort of the disciples of the immortal Isaac.

The early history of this town is identified with that of Rochester, it having formed a part of that town under the name of the Third or Northeast Parish prior to June 11, 1802, at which time it was incorporated into a separate town by legislative enactment. On account of the destruction of the records by fire, it has been found somewhat difficult to determine just when, where, or by whom the first permanent settlement was made in this town. It is, however, very certain that it was in the southern part and probably as early as 1760, or very near that time.

The writer is of opinion that Jonathan Twombly is entitled to the honor of making the first settlement near the Twombly brook, and upon the farm now owned by Hon. Luther Hayes, and sometimes called the Bragdon farm, Samuel Bragdon having purchased the farm from a son of Mr. Twombly in about 1800. Mr. Twombly and his wife and some of their children were,

no doubt, buried upon this farm. An ancient headstone records that Hannah Twombly died in February, 1769. She was doubtless a daughter of Jonathan and this is believed to be the oldest grave in Milton.

Richard Walker was also a very early settler and a near neighbor of Mr. Twombly; probably there was very little difference in the time of their settlement. Mr. Walker died in 1813 at the age of seventy-seven years, and he and his wife are buried very near their old neighbors. The date of Mr. Twombly's settlement is obtained from the birth of his daughter, Betsey, who afterwards married James C. Hayes. She was born June 4, 1862, and is believed to have been the first white child born in town.

John Twombly, not supposed to be a near relative of Jonathan, made a settlement in what is now known as the Varney neighborhood in 1771 or 1772, and had for nearest neighbor one Jenkins, who lived upon the Goodwin hill at that time. The Christian name of Mr. Jenkins is not known, and no subsequent knowledge is had of him. Mr. Twombly very soon removed to and made a permanent settlement in the Lyman neighborhood, where he and his good wife died at a ripe old age. Our respected townsman, Theodore C. Lyman, was an adopted son of this worthy couple; and always spoke of them with much affection.

The next settlement is believed to have been made upon Plumer's Ridge in 1772 or 1773, or very near that time, and probably by Benjamin Scates. Beard Plumer and his brother Joseph, sons of the Hon. John Plumer, of Rochester, however, were very early settlers, and it has been sometimes questioned whether they were not the first in this locality. James C. Hayes, David Wallingford, William Palmer, Elijah Horn, Moses Chamberlain, and others, very soon followed and opened up settlements in this neighborhood. This was soon followed by quite a rush of settlers to the west side of the town, Daniel Hayes, Caleb Wakeham, Enoch Varney, Samuel Nute, William Wentworth, William Tuttle, Ichabod Hayes, James Hayes, Ebenezer Coursan, and Stephen Meseron being among the first, Jeremiah Cook, Dudley Burnham, Jotham Nute, Otis Pinkham, Ephraim Plumer, John Twombly, James Varney, John Varney, William Mathes, and others coming soon after.

Early in the summer of 1776, Samuel Twombly, a nephew of the first settler, Jonathan Twombly, could have been seen, with a pack well strapped upon his back, wending his way up the side of Teneriffe, to search out a home for his lady love, returning and bringing her to this wild region the next year. Stephen Wentworth very soon became a neighbor of the Twomblys.

It does not appear that any settlement was made east of the West Branch river prior to about 1785 or 1786, and among the earlier settlers there may be

named, among others, Reuben Jones, Paul Jewett, Amos Witham, the Berrys, the Millers, Ephraim Twombly, Paul Wentworth, Caleb Wingate, David Coursan, John McDuffee, and soon after Hatwell Nutter, Thomas Applebee, William Applebee, John Hart, John Remick, Jr., Jonathan Dearborn, Joseph Dearborn, and many others.

Among the first who settled at Three Ponds were Samuel Palmer, Levi Burgen, John Fish, Paul Jewett, Pelatiah Hanscom, Robert McGeoch, and others. Daniel Door and Jonathan Door settled at the head of the Pond quite early. The old tavern-house at Three Ponds, burned a few years ago, was built by Robert McGeoch in 1786 or 1787, and was perhaps the first tavern in town.

April 9, 1787, the town of Rochester "voted to raise a tax on the *supposed* first parish, to pay Rev. Joseph Haven his salary, and also voted to raise an *equivalent* tax on the out parts of the town, to be laid out by them at such time and place as they may agree." This was doubtless the origin of the different parishes which were afterwards established.

On Oct. 15, 1787, Rochester "voted to lay out a road from the Branch bridge to Palmer's mill." This was the first public road laid out in Milton, and was from some bridge in the present town of Rochester, and not from what is now known as the Branch bridge in Milton, for, at a meeting held the 31st day of the following March, they "voted to lay out a road from Palmer's mill to Wakefield line, if the owners will give the land." This road extended over Plumer's ridge, the Branch river, and what has since been known as the Branch hill, thus establishing a thoroughfare through the entire town from Rochester to Wakefield.

March 7, 1792, "Voted to lay out a road from Moses Chamberlin's to Haines' Mills." This is the old road leading from the Branch to Union village.

March 5, 1793, "Voted to lay out a road from Shapleigh Upper Mill to Wakefield line, in accordance with the petition of Thomas Cloutman."

James Hartford is said to have been the first trader or merchant in Milton. He was located at Three Ponds, but in what year is not known. He has been succeeded by something more than one hundred different merchants in that village. Elijah Horn was doubtless the first blacksmith, but was soon followed by Isaac Worster at the Ponds, and later by Solomon Land and Joseph Rines at Milton Mills.

Stephen Drew settled at Milton Mills in 1818 or 1819, and after a year or two moved to the Three Ponds. He is supposed to have been the first resident physician in town. Before his time doctors were called from other towns when needed.

Very soon after the organization of the town it was voted to use the capital letter M as the seal of Milton. The first town meeting was called by William Plumer, Esq., and held at the dwelling house of Lieut. Elijah Horn, on Aug. 30, 1802; Beard Plumer was chosen moderator; Gilman Jewett, town clerk; William Plumer, John Fish and John Remick, Jr., selectmen. Their first official act is on record as follows:

State of New Hampshire, Strafford, ss: We, the Selectmen of Milton, do by these presents license to Elijah Horn to keep a public tavern at his house in Milton from this date under such Rules and Regulations as the law directs. Given under our hand at Milton, this 30th day of August, 1802.

William Plummer,
John Fish,
John Remick, Jr.,
Selectmen.

At the first annual meeting held March 14, 1803, Beard Plumer was chosen moderator; Gilman Jewett, clerk; William Plumer, John Fish, Ezekiel Hayes, selectmen; Beard Plumer, representative. One hundred and thirty-four votes were cast for governor, of which John Taylor Gilman had 103; John Langdon 31. The following were appointed to locate the proposed meeting-house, for church and town uses: Capt. Daniel Hayes, John Fish, Timothy Roberts, John Remick, Jr., William Plumer, and Beard Plumer; these gentlemen being unable to agree called in council Joshua Allen, Daniel Wingate and Luther Dearborn, and the combined number of wise men decided in favor of the site on which the present townhouse stands. The town voted to accept the choice made by the committee.

Then the town voted to build a meeting-house on that site, 52x42 feet, with a porch at each end eleven feet square and a portico in front. John Fish, Gilman Jewett and Beard Plumer were appointed a building committee. Its construction was to be completed on or before Oct. 3, 1804, and it was so completed. They sold the pews at auction for \$19,083. They used two gallons of rum at the raising of the frame and putting on the ridge pole. The first town meeting was held in it Aug. 27, 1804. During the first four score years following its incorporation the following were moderators at town meetings: Beard Plumer, 6 years; John Fish, 1; John Remick, Jr., 8; Joseph Plumer, Jr., 4; Levi Jones, 4; John Nutter, 1; James Roberts, 8; Hanson Hayes, 10; Charles Swasy, 3; Thomas Chapman, 2; James Berry, 2; Eli Wentworth, 1; John D. Lyman, 1; Asa Fox, 1; Charles A. Varny, 3; Charles C. Hayes, 14; Charles Jones, 6; E. W. Plumer, 2; Abram Sanborn, 2; Luther Hayes, 1.

The following have been town clerks during the first eight years: 1802-06, Gilman Jewett; 1807-10, John Fish; 1811-22, Levi Jones; 1823-39, Stephen M. Mathes; 1840, James M. Twombly; 1841-51, Robert Mathes; 1852-53, Daniel E. Palmer; 1854-55, Ezra W. Twombly; 1856-68; Joseph Mathes; 1869, George W. Tasker; 1870-74, Joseph Mathes; 1875-84, Charles H. Looney.

The representatives for the same period are as follows: 1803, 1805-08, Beard Plumer; 1804, 1809-10, John Fish; 1811-12, 1818-19, Theodore C. Lyman; 1813-15, William Plumer; 1816-17, John Remick, Jr.; 1820-21, Daniel Hayes; 1822-24, Levi Jones; 1825-27, Hanson Hayes; 1828-29, 1835-36, Thomas Chapman; 1830-32, Stephen M. Mathes; 1833-34, Stephen Drew; 1837-38, James M. Twombly; 1839-40, James Berry; 1841-43, John H. Varney; 1844-45, Charles Swasey; 1846-47, Ichabod Wentworth; 1848-49, Asa Fox; 1850, Robert Mathes; 1851-52, Ebenezer Osgood; 1853, James Doldt, John D. Lyman; 1854, John D. Lyman, Samuel Washburn; 1855-56, Eli Wentworth, David Wallingford; 1857-58, Luther Hayes, Lewis Plumer; 1859-60, John E. Goodwin, Daniel E. Plumber; 1861-62, Enoch W. Plumer, Charles Varney; 1863-64, Charles Jones, Theodore Lyman; 1865-66, Ambrose H. Wentworth, Thomas H. Roberts; 1867-68, John U. Simes, Hiram V. Wentworth; 1869, George Lyman, Samuel G. Chamberlain; 1870, George Lyman, Samuel W. Wallingford; 1871, Samuel G. Chamberlain, George W. Tasker; 1872, George W. Tasker, Bray W. Simes; 1873, Joseph Plumer, Elbridge W. Fox; 1874-75, Charles C. Hayes, George E. Simes; 1876, Sullivan H. Atkins, Luther Hayes; 1877, Luther Hayes, William F. Cutts; 1878, Luther F. Cutts, Samuel H. Roberts; 1879-80, Ira A. Miller; 1881-82, Asa A. Fox.

CHAPTER LXVII

HISTORY OF MILTON (II)

CONCERNING MINISTERS AND CHURCHES

It does not appear that they had any regular minister before the Congregational Church in 1815. But immediately after the completion of the meeting-house in 1804 an effort was made to settle a minister, as a regular town minister. At a meeting held Aug. 27, 1804, it was: "Voted to choose a committee to treat with Rev. Mr. Nason, and see on what terms he will agree to settle in town." At a meeting on the 5th of November the committee rendered the following report: "Milton, Nov. 5, 1804, Gentlemen: We have, according to your desire, talked with Mr. Nason, and we find that if the town are agreed to give him the use of a decent parsonage during his ministry and \$300 yearly, that he would settle with us on these conditions.

RICHARD WALKER
Committee. BENJAMIN SCATES"

The town voted to accept this report. But Mr. Nason did not settle there; he and others conducted services in the meeting-house from time to time, but not regularly as settled ministers. The town accounts show that prior to 1805 the following persons had been paid to preach: Reuben Nason, \$82; Mr. Brown, \$4; Mr. Bunt, \$24; Mr. Pillsbury, \$55; Captain Plumer for boarding the ministers, \$33; in 1805 the town paid Christopher Page for preaching, \$84; Reuben Nason, \$34.15; in 1806, paid John Darrance for preaching, \$54; in 1807 paid him for preaching, \$21; in 1808 paid Mr. Preston for preaching, \$5; in 1808 Mr. Papkin for preaching, \$30; in 1810 Asa Piper for preaching, \$30; in 1811 Asa Piper, \$2.50; Mr. Godiny for preaching, \$5; in 1812 Asa Piper, \$23; Mr. Thurston, \$3; in 1813 Asa Piper, \$4.50; and Israel Briggs for preaching, \$33.

March 14, 1803, in town meeting, voted to raise 50 cents on a poll, and other ratable property in proportion, for support of the ministry. The same tax was voted to be raised March 12, 1805, and also "voted to tax all denominations alike, with the privilege of directing what teacher may have their money."

March 9, 1813, "Voted not to raise any money for the support of the ministry." And at a meeting held May 3, following, a committee was chosen to ascertain what property there is in Milton which was given by the proprietors of Rochester to procure preaching of the gospel in said town. It does not appear on record that this committee made any report, but a committee chosen March 10, 1818, to ascertain the amount of all the parish and school property then belonging to the town did report March 9, 1819, "That they can not ascertain the exact amount, but in their opinion \$1,000 should be appropriated for the support of the gospel."

April 8, 1820, "Voted to lay out \$60 and the interest of the \$1,000 called parsonage property for the support of the gospel, and that the same be divided between each society in the town petitioning for the same."

March 8, 1831, "Chose a committee of three to assist the selectmen in making a fair and impartial division of all the notes belonging to the town; and voted that notes amounting to \$1,000, as be by them separated from all other town property, and kept separated as a special fund belonging to the town, as parish property, and that the same shall be managed as a fund entirely separate from all other notes."

It does not appear that this committee ever took any action in the matter; at any rate the record does not show that any separation of the notes alluded to was had. At this time the town held notes against individuals amounting to \$1,744.78, a large proportion of which were entirely worthless.

These notes were carried forward from year to year until 1844, when the selectmen, in accordance with a vote of the town, selected those considered worthless, amounting to \$635.98, and placed them in the town chest, where they doubtless now remain.

What proportion of those worthless notes represented parish property has not yet been determined.

No further action was taken in the matter until March 13, 1860, when it was "voted to divide the ministerial money equally between the five established societies."

March 10, 1863, "Voted to divide the ministerial money equally among the several religious societies in town who shall hold meetings regularly four months in the year previous to the first day of January."

These two latest votes would seem to indicate that it was the intention of the town to divide whatever money there might be that the societies could have any claim upon, and thus end the whole matter, but it does not appear that this was carried into effect, or that any effort was made to determine what, if any, amount they were equitably entitled to.

March 9, 1880, "Voted that the interest of the ministerial fund be divided

equally among the several societies in town that support preaching four months in a year prior to January first."

The First Congregational Church in the town was organized on Sept. 8, 1815, and consisted of nine members, viz.: Barnabas Palmer, Hatevel Nutter, Benjamin Scates, Abigail Scates, Deborah Wentworth, Mary Chamberlain, Achsah Palmer, Mrs. — Nutter, and Elizabeth Roberts.

Benjamin Scates was the first clerk and deacon, and Rev. Curtis Coe the first pastor. The church remained under his care, and that of the Rev. Dyer Burge until 1819, when Rev. James Walker was called, and continued in charge until his death in September, 1826. From this time until December, 1832, the church had no settled minister, but was supplied by Rev. Clement Parker, E. S. Anderson, and others, whose names do not appear upon the church records. Rev. Benjamin G. Willey was then settled, and remained in charge until 1846. He was succeeded by Revs. Edward F. Abbott, August, 1846, to May, 1848; James Doldt, May, 1848, to January, 1870; Frank Haley, February, 1870, to April, 1874; John N. Lowell, August, 1874, to August, 1875; Samuel W. Clarke, April, 1876, to April, 1877; John N. Jewett, 1877 to 1880; George Sterling, October, 1881, to 1890. This church originally so small, and in a location sparsely settled, has made an almost unprecedented addition to its membership of 236, making a total of 247; of which number ninety-two are supposed to be now living; sixty-nine now active members. Sally Jones and Deacon E. W. Plumer are the elder active members, having united with the church in 1836, and held a continued membership up to this time. Ebenezer Osgood became a member in 1832, but asked and obtained a dismissal a few years ago for the purpose of uniting with the Second or Union Church.

This church worshiped in the old meeting-house until 1835, when the house was built at Three Ponds, which has since been transformed into a "Classical Institute." After this time for several years the meetings were held alternately at the Three Ponds and Milton Mills. The present meeting-house of this church was built in 1860, and is a spacious and elegant edifice.

The "First Christian Church" was organized March 3, 1827, with ten members, as follows, viz.: Hapley Meserve, Joseph Goodwin, Anna Goodwin, Joanna Meserve, Eliza Rines, Abigail Burnham, Ruth Burnham, Mary Burnham, Dorcas Ricker, Mary Howe.

The first deacons were Hapley Meserve and Samuel Ricker, and the first clerk was Hapley Meserve. The pastors have been Simeon Swett, John Davis, John T. G. Colby, Samuel S. White, Jotham S. Johnson, and A. G. Comings.

The deacons have been H. Meserve, Samuel Ricker, Joseph Goodwin, Jonathan Howe, Joseph H. Nutt, James H. Twombly, and John C. Varney.

and the clerks, Hapley Meserve, Daniel B. Goodwin and Martin V. B. Cook. Two hundred and one members have been added to this church, and sixty-eight have died. Their house of worship, known as Union Chapel, was dedicated Sept. 22, 1841.

Baptist Church.—Prior to 1834 a church existed, known as the Acton and Milton Baptist Church. This church had a large membership in Milton. On the 28th day of October, in said year, fifty-two members were dismissed from said church, and the 30th day of the same October they organized themselves into a new church, called the Baptist Church of Milton. The membership was as follows: Charles Swasey, Sarah Swasey, John Shackford, Elizabeth Hart, Ann E. Hart, Hannah Nutter, Ruth Nutter, Samuel S. Hart, Daniel Jones, Nancy Witham, Ira Witham, Nathan Jones, Mehitabel Witham, Eunice Swasey, Harriet Fox, Widow Betsey Berry, Susan S. Nutter, Mary Ann Nutter, John Witham, Jr., William S. Nutter, Aaron H. Hadsdan, Nathaniel O. Hart, John Witham, Francis Berry, Josiah Witham, Susan Jones, Martha Witham, Fatima Wallingford, Lydia Jewett, Susan Archabald, Eliza G. Berry, James J. Jewett, Lydia Witham, Nathan Dore, Climena Witham, Alice Hussey, Mary Wentworth, Lydia Fall, Sarah Wentworth, Sally Merrow, Eliza Merrow, Mary Jones, Nancy Jewett, Asa Jewett, Betsey Berry, Mary Witham, Abigail Witham, Deborah Dore, Sarah Berry, Francis Wallingford, Sarah Dore, Elizabeth Nutter. William S. Nutter was chosen clerk, and Charles Swasey and John Witham, Jr., were chosen and ordained as deacons. Of these fifty-two members nine only are now living.

This church worshiped in the Union meeting-house at Milton Mills, which was built in 1834. The church for several years was in a very prosperous condition, and received an addition of twenty-three members.

Jan. 25, 1842, David Farnham was ordained a deacon, and in May, 1855, Samuel S. Hart was also made a deacon.

The pastors were Elders Emerson, Glover, Smith, Small, Chase, McGregory, Cox, Robbins, Jay, Daymond, Broadbent, Jones, and Hubbard, and perhaps some others. William S. Nutter held the clerkship from 1834 to 1837, Asa Jewett from 1837 to 1850, David Farnham from 1850 to 1852, Samuel S. Hart 1852 to June 6, 1867, at which date the record closes.

A Free-Will Baptist Church was organized at the house of Theodore Lyman, on the 11th day of May, 1843, with seventeen members, viz.: Hazen Duntley, Daniel M. Quimby, Luther Hayes, William Fernald, James O. Reynolds, Drusilla Jewett, Betsey Lyman, Mary H. Downs, Mrs. D. W. Wedgwood, William B. Lyman, Theodore Lyman, E. S. Edgerly, Dearborn Wedgwood, Phœbe Duntley, Sophia Quimby, Sally F. Downs, Mrs. A. Hubbard.

Luther Hayes was chosen clerk, and Theodore Lyman deacon. Rev.

William H. Waldron was the first pastor, having charge of the church about one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Horace Stanton. Mr. Stanton's health failing he was soon obliged to resign the pastorate, and the Rev. Uriah Chase was called for a time. This church, having no meeting-house or suitable place for public worship, soon discontinued Sabbath meetings, but kept up prayer and conference meetings until May 1, 1850, at which time the organization became extinct. There were ten members added to the church after its organization. Although for the lack of pecuniary ability to build a meeting-house and support the regular preaching of the gospel, this little church was obliged, for the time being, to give up its organization, many of its members continued to feel a lively interest in the cause, and in 1859 succeeded in building the present very neat and tasty meeting-house, which was dedicated on the 25th day of December of that year.

On the 17th day of May, 1860, a new church was organized under the supervision of Revs. Daniel P. Cilley, Ezra Tuttle, and E. P. Gerrish, with twelve members, viz.: Ezra Tuttle, Samuel Jones, N. B. Varney, Eli G. Downs, Eleanor Hubbard, Martha A. Varney, Luther Hayes, Benjamin Scates, Fred H. Tuttle, Mary H. Tuttle, Francis Jones, Mary A. Jones. Luther Hayes was chosen clerk, and has continued in that position to the present time. Samuel Jones was chosen deacon, and Rev. Ezra Tuttle was called to the pastorate, and remained in charge of the church nearly three years, resigning April 26, 1863. He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Bedell, May, 1864, to May 4, 1865; Rev. N. C. Lathrop, Dec. 3, 1865, to Dec. 2, 1867; Rev. I. C. Guptill, May 2, 1868, to April 3, 1869; Rev. Ezra Tuttle, April 10, 1870, to Jan. 6, 1872; Rev. J. P. Jay, Aug. 31, 1872, to June 6, 1874; Rev. E. G. York, Sept. 28, 1878, to April 5, 1879; Rev. C. L. Plumer, Aug. 12, 1879, to July 2, 1881.

Rev. E. Owen, of Portsmouth, preached one-half the time from April 1, 1876, to Dec. 30, 1877, but was not settled over the church. His labors resulted in much good, sixteen members being added to the church during his term of service.

The Methodist Church at Milton Mills was organized in June, 1869. The first officers were Asa A. Fox, clerk; John Brackett, treasurer; Harris Brown, sexton; Alpheus Remick, collector. Stewards, A. B. Shaw, John Brackett, E. C. Abbott, S. F. Rines, W. Hapgood, J. N. Witham, B. S. Butler, H. L. Mitchell, A. A. Plumer; trustees, A. B. Shaw, B. S. Butler, J. B. Dow, J. Brackett, S. F. Rines, J. Lewis, J. N. Witham, G. E. Hart, W. Patten.

The pastors have been Revs. Ira J. Tibbetts, James Crowley, W. H. McDaniels, A. B. Carter, J. M. Bean, W. C. Bartlett, and J. P. Frye.

This church has a very neat and tasty house of worship, pleasantly located near the Union House. It was erected in 1871.

The Union Congregational Church at Milton Mills was organized on the 26th day of September, 1871, with a membership of sixteen, viz.: Benjamin G. Adams, Sophia Adams, Dr. Reuben Buck, Mary Buck, Mary E. Brown, Margaret Brierly, Sarah E. Fox, Josiah Gerrish, Wm. McGibbon, Mary McGibbon, Betsey Hubbard, Helen Miller, Ebenezer Osgood, Ellen C. Osgood, Almira B. Osgood, Ann E. Simes. Among the first pastors were Revs. Almon T. Clark, D. B. Scott, George Muchael and C. F. Goldsmith.

CHAPTER LXVIII

HISTORY OF MILTON (III)

MILTON SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

Previous to the incorporation of the town the northeast parish of Rochester was divided into eight school districts, and each district had a summer and a winter school of a few weeks. Most of these schools were held in private houses, as the town could not afford to build schoolhouses so easily as they could establish school districts. On the first day of December, 1806, the town was re-districted and the number was reduced to five, which arrangement continued until 1828, when the territory was re-districted into ten divisions. In 1851 the number was increased to twelve. Subsequently other changes were made and so continued until the district system was abolished by the Legislature and the present town system was introduced. During the district period of more than a century the town, as a rule, provided good schoolhouses, and the teacher did good work for small pay. A few of the votes taken in the town touching school matters may be of interest in this connection.

March 14, 1803, voted to leave the amount of school money to be raised to the selectmen.

Nov. 5, 1804, voted to sell the timber on the school lot; and in accordance with this vote said timber was sold at public auction on the 13th day of the same month for the sum of \$1,212.25.

There is no record showing that this money was ever appropriated to school purposes.

March 12, 1805, "Voted to leave the amount of school money to be raised discretionary with the selectmen."

March 11, 1806, "Voted to raise half as much more money as the law requires for support of schools." But at a subsequent meeting, held in May following, "Voted to leave this matter to the selectmen."

March 10, 1807, "Voted to raise, in addition to what the law requires, half as much more money for the support of schools."

March 13, 1810, "Voted to lay out the interest due the town in schooling."

March 12, 1811, "Voted to add \$100 to what the law requires for schooling."

March 10, 1812, "Voted to add all the interest on notes due the town to what the law requires for the support of schools for the ensuing year."

March 14, 1815, a committee of five was chosen to separate the school property from other town property and at the next annual meeting this committee reported \$388 school property and \$628 parish property.

March 10, 1818, a committee recommended that in their opinion \$1,000 should be appropriated for the support of the gospel, and \$500, together with the school lot, which they considered worth \$500 more, for the support of schools.

March 10, 1829, "Voted that the principle of the literary fund be funded with the town, and that the town raise the interest annually for the benefit of schools."

March 14, 1837, "Voted that all literary money over and above \$500 be expended the present year, and all that may hereafter be received be expended the same year it is received."

March 13, 1838, "Voted that the interest of the surplus revenue now accrued be expended for support of schools."

July 28, 1842, "Voted that the selectmen dispose of the notes in the hands of Levi Jones and appropriate the same towards the extinguishment of the debt due from the town to the several school districts by paying over to each district its proportion the present year." Accordingly, \$186.46 was paid to the districts.

March 13, 1877, "Voted that the railroad money received from the state be appropriated for schools."

March 9, 1880, "Voted that the surplus dog tax be appropriated for the support of schools."

The schools at Three Ponds and Milton Mills were the first to be graded, about 1870. Also there was a classical institute opened at Three Ponds after the close of the Civil war.

THE NUTE HIGH SCHOOL

Milton has had good schools from the beginning, more than a century, but the best of its good fortune was when one of its loyal sons, Lewis Worster Nute, made provision in his will for a first class high schoolhouse and money enough to make a handsome annual income to support first class teachers to run it.

Mr. Nute was born in Milton, Feb. 17, 1820. He was son of Ezekiel and

Dorcas (Worster) Nute, natives of Milton, and grandson of Samuel Nute, a native of Back River, Dover, who settled in what is now Milton, soon after the close of the Revolution. His ancestors were among the early settlers in Dover. Ezekiel Nute was a good farmer and for many years a deacon in the Congregational Church at Milton. His wife was one of the best of women. They had four sons, the second of whom was named Lewis Worster. He worked on the farm with his father until he was nineteen years old. When he was a small boy he went to school summer and winter, six weeks each; when he was a big boy he went to the winter school only; all big boys attended the winter school. Those who think the "six weeks" schools were not of much account are greatly mistaken. The best of them, like that in Mr. Nute's district, were kept by college boys and the work done was first class and thorough. The boys went to these schools until they were eighteen or twenty years old. Mr. Nute made good use of the time and easily mastered all the text-books then available for school use. When he was nineteen years old he commenced teaching winter schools in the back districts, and the committee said he did good work.

When he was twenty years old he left the farm and went to work in Boston as clerk in Mr. Simmons' ship-chandler store. When he was twenty-one he commenced work in the boot and shoe business with Elmer Townsend. Later he worked with the firm of T. P. and O. Reit & Company, remaining with them until 1848; then with Allen, Harris & Potter, with whom he remained until May 1, 1853, when he purchased an interest in the business, and the new firm became Potter, Elder & Nute. In 1857 the firm changed to Potter, Nute, White & Bayley. In 1863 Mr. Nute took the entire business and held it as long as he lived. His specialty for a long time was the manufacture of brogans and plow-shoes. For a long time his wholesale store was at 27 High street, Boston. He had an extensive manufactory at Natick, Mass. His career was a remarkable one; strict in his business methods, honest in his dealings with his employees, and a large-minded citizen who loved and did not forget his old home in Milton. His wife, to whom he was married Aug. 1, 1845, was Priscilla Farrow of Cohasset, Mass. They had no children.

Mr. Nute died in 1888 and in his will gave to the town \$125,000 to establish a high school, and an additional \$25,000 left in trust to a relative as long as she lived. She died a few years ago and the school now has it. From the fund a first class schoolhouse was constructed and the remainder invested, the income used for support of the school. The investments now amount to

about \$100,000. The trustees have managed to keep first class teachers and for years past it has ranked among the best educational institutions in New Hampshire. It goes without saying that Lewis W. Nute ranks among Milton's foremost and most highly esteemed sons.

CHAPTER LXIX
HISTORY OF MILTON (IV)

VARIOUS BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

On the 14th day of March, 1837, the town voted to receive its proportion of the surplus revenue, and at a meeting held June 4, 1838, a vote was passed authorizing the town agent to expend that money in the purchase of a farm to be used for a home and the support of the poor.

Although there was a large majority in favor of this action, the minority felt very much aggrieved thereat, being of the opinion that this money should be divided *per capita*.

These malcontents immediately took measures intended to frustrate the action of the majority. They at once asked for a meeting to be called to reconsider the vote for the purchase of a farm, and being again defeated at this meeting, and the farm being soon purchased, they at once petitioned for a meeting to sell the farm and divide the money. They were again defeated, but with a persistency worthy of a better cause they continued to ask for meetings for the same purpose as often as they could legally be called, until at last the selectmen refused to notice them further. They then applied to a justice of the peace to call a meeting, and on the 31st day of May, 1842, a meeting was held at which a vote was passed to sell the farm and stock, and divide the proceeds equally between all the inhabitants of the town, and a committee chosen to carry this vote into effect.

This committee at once advertised the farm and stock to be sold at public auction on the 4th day of July following, at which time all was struck off to the highest bidders.

At a meeting held on the 28th of the same month a resolution was passed declaring the former meeting and the action of the committee illegal and void, and instructing the selectmen to demand of said committee all the property, both real and personal, taken into their possession.

In accordance with these instructions, the selectmen commenced a suit against the committee for the recovery of said property. This suit was prose-

cuted to final judgment and execution. The farm continued to be used as an alms farm until a county home was prepared for the poor.

MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

The first saw-mill was built by Samuel Palmer at the Three Ponds village, and near where the present dam is located. This was very early, probably about 1775 to 1780. Mr. Palmer subsequently built another saw-mill and a grist-mill farther down stream, where the Varney mill was afterwards located. This part of the town was known for many years as "Palmer's Mills." Very soon after this a saw-mill was built at Milton Mills by a Mr. Nock. This mill soon went into the hands of Paul Jewett, and was subsequently known as the Jewett mill. This place was known for a long time as Shapleigh Mills. Mills rapidly increased, so that in 1813 there were no less than twelve mills of various kinds in town, viz.: Lyman's saw- and grist-mills, owned by Theodore C. Lyman and others, Thomas Layton's wool-carding mill, Ira Fish's fulling-mill, Isaac Wooster's grist-mill, owned by Isaac Wooster and others, Paul Jewett's saw- and grist-mills, Nathaniel Jewett's saw-mill, owned by Nathaniel Jewett and others, Stephen Watson's saw-mill, owned by Stephen Watson and others, the lower saw-mill, with various owners, Horn's saw- and grist-mills, owned by Benjamin Horn. The last-named mills were situated at the upper end of the town, on a narrow point of land which has since been annexed to Wakefield. This number was soon increased by the erection of Berry's mill, Hayes' mill, and others. Thomas Layton's factory was erected in 1816, and was used as a woolen-mill until 1837, after which Francis Looney used it for the manufacture of cotton for fourteen years. It was subsequently burned.

The Milton Mills Manufacturing Company was organized in 1837, and in that and the following year built their mill, and after running it a few years transferred the business to Durgin & Co. In 1845-46 the whole property was bought by John Townsend, and was run successfully by him for several years. The mill was burned, and rebuilt by Mr. Townsend, being considerably enlarged. It was soon after sold to Mudge, Sawyer & Co., and subsequently to the Waumbeck Company, and has continued to do a very successful business. This company has a capital stock of \$100,000, and the mill has ten sets of woolen machinery. They employ 175 operatives, with a monthly payroll of \$3,200. They use about 240,000 pounds of wool and 160,000 pounds of cotton, 725 cords of wood and 500 tons of coal annually, and produce 396,000 yards of cloth and 27,550 pairs of blankets.

In 1844 a cotton factory was built at Three Ponds, and after running a few months was burned in September, 1845, the watchman, Mr. Caleb Varney,

perishing in the flames. This mill was soon rebuilt, but was never put in operation, it being subsequently taken down and carried away.

William Sargent succeeded Ira Fish in the fulling-mill business in 1820, and carried on the business until 1825, when he was succeeded by John H. Varney, who, after some twenty-two years of successful business, sold out to Joshua Holland in 1847.

Mr. Holland went into the manufacture of woolen goods, which business he carried on with success for some ten or twelve years. The mill was subsequently burned.

Edward Brierly established a block printing business at Milton Mills in 1850, and after a few years of successful business purchased a saw-mill and privilege on the site of the present Brierly mill, where he soon began the manufacture of felt goods. The rapid increase of his business soon compelled him to make extensive additions and in a short time he had extensive mills on both sides of the river, doing a very remunerative business.

In the summer of 1873 these mills were entirely destroyed by fire, thus sweeping away in an hour the accumulations of years of hard labor. Mr. Brierly soon began the erection of a new mill, but losing largely by the insolvency of insurance companies, he became somewhat embarrassed and was obliged to compromise with his creditors. His health soon after failing, he was unable to recover his former financial position and at his death the property went into other hands and has since been operated by other parties.

In 1873 Henry H. Townsend & Company erected a mill in the village for the manufacture of felt goods, which has been continued to the present time. In 1880 they erected a new and much larger mill at the Three Ponds. There was at one time quite an extensive shoe manufacturing business in Milton, but as the methods of shoemaking changed the business was given up. D. & S. Washburn, L. Berry and J. Layward have each at times done quite an extensive manufacturing business at Three Ponds. Murray Brothers, after the close of the Civil war, did quite an extensive business for several years in the manufacture of tin goods at Milton Mills. Lewis Plumer & Son for many years after the war did an extensive lumber business at the Hayes mills. Luther and C. H. Hayes did a prosperous business in the manufacture of boxes at their mills at South Milton. Since 1898 new industries have been introduced and Milton has had much prosperity in various ways.

MILTON'S MILITARY RECORD

During the Revolution there were not inhabitants enough in the northeast parish of Rochester to furnish soldiers to fight King George's "Hessians," but

in the War of 1812-15 Milton furnished a company which was raised in the fall of 1814 and did duty at Portsmouth in response to the urgent call and command of Governor Gilman. The muster roll of that company shows the following names, under date Sept. 11, 1814:

Capt. William Courson, Lieut. Jeremy Nute, Sergt. John Museron, Sergt. Jacob Nute, Sergt. David M. Courson, Corp. Thomas Wentworth; Musician Benjamin Dare; Musician Lewis Hayes. Private soldiers: Ephraim Wentworth, Thomas Baker, Samuel Nute, Daniel Wentworth, John C. Varney, Ichabod Dodge, James Bragdon, Ezekiel Nute, George Dow, Daniel Hayes, Jr., James Twombly, Henry Miller, James Goodwin, William Downs, John Foss, Hapley Varney, Thomas Chapman, Amos Gerrish, Webster Miller, James Varney, Jr., Ebenezer Adams, John L. Varney, William Gerrish, William Foss, William Burroughs, John Remick, Norton Scates, James Hayes, Dowar Dow, Richard Plumer, Ambrose Tuttle, Nathaniel Pinkham, Isaac Hayes, Aaron Twombly, John Mills, William Drew, James Merrow, Jr., Phineas Wentworth, Beard Plumer, Andrew Dow, Dodivah Plumer, John Boise, Sergt. Patrick Hanscomb, Corp. Joshua Jones, Charles Recker and Lieut. Hanson Hayes.

IN THE CIVIL WAR

From the time when the report of the first gun fired by the rebels in South Carolina was in Milton till the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House, the town furnished 150 men, who served in various regiments of New Hampshire volunteers. Following are excerpts from the town records of votes passed from time to time which show the spirit and patriotic sentiment which prevailed among the voters as well as in the men who went to the front on fields of battle:

May 16, 1861, "Voted to raise on notes of the town one thousand dollars for procuring such articles as may be needed for the personal safety and comfort of those who may enlist as volunteers from Milton, and for the support of their families while absent."

Dec. 21, 1861, "Voted to raise on notes of the town fifteen hundred dollars in addition to the one thousand for the same purpose."

March 11, 1862, "Voted to hire four thousand dollars to be applied to the aid of the families of volunteers."

Aug. 11, 1862, "Voted to authorize the selectmen to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to all resident volunteers on or before August, 15th inst."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire two thousand dollars for that purpose."

March 10, 1863, "Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire five thousand dollars to aid families of volunteers now in service of the United States."

July 11, 1863, "Voted to pay each man who may be drafted from the town into the service of the United States three hundred dollars."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire on notes of the town such a sum as may be necessary for that purpose."

Sept. 7, 1863, "Voted to authorize the selectmen to pay each drafted man the sum of three hundred dollars within ten days after he, or his substitute, shall have been mustered into the U. S. service."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire six thousand dollars for that purpose."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire one thousand dollars to aid the families of drafted men."

Dec. 5, 1863, "Voted to authorize the selectmen to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the town, paying each man a bounty of five hundred dollars."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire eleven thousand dollars for that purpose."

Dec. 8, 1863, "Voted to authorize the selectmen to procure volunteers to fill said quota, and to pay such sums in addition to the five hundred dollars as may be necessary."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire four thousand dollars for that purpose."

March 8, 1864, "Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire five thousand dollars to aid families of soldiers in the U. S. service."

July 18, 1864, "Voted to fill the quota of this town for the next call of the President for soldiers, and pay a sum agreeably to an act passed June session, 1864."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire ten thousand dollars for that purpose."

Aug. 6, 1864, "Voted to pay each man who may enlist under the call of July 18, 1864, who has been a resident of this town three months next preceding said enlistment, the sum of two hundred dollars for twelve-months' men, two hundred and fifty dollars for two-years' men, and three hundred dollars for three-years' men, in addition to the bounties already voted."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire twelve thousand dollars for that purpose."

Dec. 7, 1864, "Voted to pay a bounty to volunteers or persons furnishing substitutes, counting on the quota of Milton in anticipation of a future call for men."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire twelve thousand dollars to pay said bounties."

March 14, 1865, "Voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars each to men who may be drafted from this town."

"Voted to pay each re-enlisted man a bounty of two hundred dollars and interest from time of re-enlistment until paid."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire five thousand dollars to aid the families of volunteers and drafted men."

This making a total appropriation for war purposes of seventy-nine thousand five hundred dollars in four years, and showing a readiness to contribute freely to the support of the government in its time of peril.

CHAPTER LXX

HISTORY OF MILTON (V)

INTERESTING TRADITIONS

The Indians had made a permanent treaty of peace with New Hampshire white men before many settlements were made by white men in the northwest parish of Rochester. So far as Milton is concerned, they are all good Indians; they say dead Indians are always "good." There is a tradition, however, that some time before a settlement was made here a small party of hunters were encamped near where the upper end of the Three Ponds village now is, and that while tending their traps in the vicinity of Northeast Pond they one day discovered unmistakable signs of the presence of Indians. This discovery put them upon the alert, and a watch was set for their stealthy foes. Very soon two of the red rascals were seen prowling about the camp with evident hostile intent, but believing their presence unsuspected they failed to use their usual caution, and before they had a chance to carry out their nefarious purpose two well-directed leaden messengers summoned them to the happy hunting-grounds. Their bodies were buried upon the bank of the river, and the hunters were molested no more.

But although the Indian trail was no more seen in the forest, or his mocasin-track upon the sand, and the blooming maiden could meet her bashful lover upon the mountain-side or by the rippling stream without fear of molestation, yet these early settlers were not entirely free from the trials incident to forest life. Bears were for a time somewhat plenty and troublesome, often feasting upon the succulent corn, and occasionally upon a tender lamb, pig, or calf. Not a few amusing stories have been told of them. Mrs. David Wallingford used laughingly to tell of a fright she once received from one of these prowlers. She was berrying some distance from her home, and being anxious to fill her basket and return home in good season for her afternoon duties, she had briskly plied her fingers without taking any note of her surroundings. After stripping the shadowy side of a fine bunch of bushes of their delicious treasures she stepped softly around to the other side, and there in the bright sunshine lay Bruin quietly taking his afternoon siesta, having evidently gorged

himself with the luscious fruit. Mrs. Wallingford did not long watch his slumber, but sped carefully but swiftly homeward, being anxious only to place as great a distance between herself and the sleeping beast as possible in the shortest space of time.

A somewhat amusing story used to be related by a lady, who was one of Milton's early settlers, in which her husband was mistaken for a bear, and somewhat disturbed the equilibrium of a young man "who would a-wooing go." It appears that the husband of this lady was a very industrious man, as indeed most of the early settlers were, and was always up betimes in the morning and busy with his daily labors.

The young man alluded to had been visiting his sweetheart in the neighborhood one evening, and no doubt the happy hours had fled much more rapidly than he took note of, so that the head of the family had already left his bed and was busy killing weeds in his cornfield before the over-zealous lover had mounted his good horse for his homeward ride.

As he approached the good farmer's cornfield he heard a rustling of the cornstalks. Curbing his hungry steed and standing erect in the stirrups of his saddle, he discovered what he felt sure was a big, black bear gathering his breakfast of sweet, juicy corn. A capital idea at once seized his brain: "I will call the farmer and we will catch that bear." Thus thinking and happy in the thought, he carefully wended his way to the farmhouse door. Gently tapping on the wide panel his call was answered by the appearance of the farmer's good wife, much to the young man's surprise. However, recovering his composure, he said: "Madam, there is a big, black bear in your cornfield and I have called to get your husband to help me capture him." The good housewife put on a winning smile and replied: "Oh, that animal is already captured; that is my husband killing weeds." The young man blushed to the top of his ears. Mentally he wished there was someone near to kick him for being such a fool, but bidding her good morning he mounted his horse and rode away, happy in the thought that he had escaped a fierce fight with a big bear.

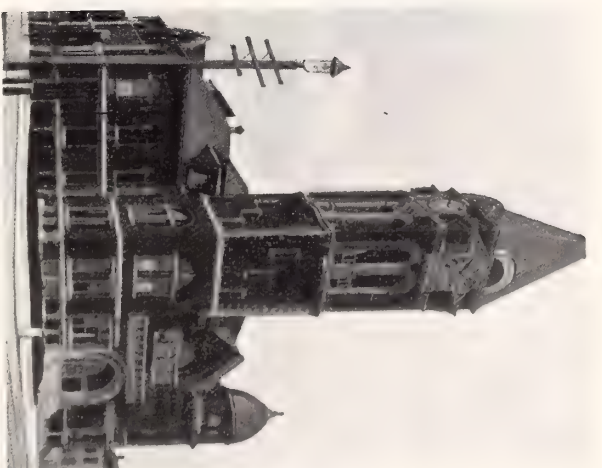
The bears that came down hungry from Middleton mountains were always fond of pig pork. They were shrewd fellows and knew just where to go when they wanted an early breakfast. Caleb Wakeman was one of the most thrifty and prudent of the nineteenth century Milton farmers. He got wise to the habits and tricks of those bears. He had a pen of fine pigs; he built a high fence of logs around that pen, and felt sure it was bear-proof. Notwithstanding this precaution he was aroused from a sound slumber one night by a tremendous squealing in his pig-pen. Hastily donning his out-door garments he rushed to the garrison of his porcine friends. He found conditions some-



DAM ON THE COCHIECO RIVER, DOVER, N. H.



U. S. POST OFFICE, DOVER, N. H.



CITY HALL, DOVER, N. H.



MASONIC TEMPLE, DOVER, N. H.

what mixed and quite serious. The Middleton bruin had selected the fattest pig of the lot for his breakfast and was having a difficult job to get him over that log fence. Mr. Wakeham at once took a hand in the fight, but the big bear held his grip, mounted on the top of the fence, and in spite of all the farmer could do, old Bruin escaped, carrying the pig to his mountain den, where Mr. and Madam Bruin and all the cubs had a fine breakfast while Mr. Wakeman was making improvements on his log fence around the pig pen.



HENRY R. PARKER, M. D.

Representative Citizens

HENRY R. PARKER, M. D., formerly one of Dover's best known and most highly honored citizens, who passed from life's stage, December 29th, 1909, when in his 74th year, came of a long line of sterling New England ancestry, whose virtues were brightly reflected in his own life and character. The history of the family has been traced back in England to early in the fifteenth century, as the records show that a certain William Parker died chamberlain to the King (Henry VI) in 1423, and that this William "had an excessive pedigree." At subsequent periods many of the Parkers were prominent in church or state affairs. Sir John Parker, second son of the William above mentioned, was in 1470 canon of the church of Covingham. Sir John's eldest son, Matthew, in 1504 was master of Beuc College, Cambridge. His son Matthew was archbishop of Canterbury in 1564. The latter's eldest son, John, was a captain of the King's guard in 1600. Henry, son of the above mentioned John, was of the Queen's household in 1624. Matthew, another son of John, was custodian of Stoke Clane College in Suffolk. John (2), son of John (1), was director of the Suffolk corporations. Stanley Hugh, son of John (2), for bravery in war, was made baron in 1681. Hugh (2), son of Hugh (1), was commander of the Channel fleet in 1720. Sir Hyde Parker, son of Hugh (2), was a gentleman of prominence; his son, Sir Hyde (2), commander of the British fleet in the East Indies, was, with his vessel and all his crew, lost at sea in 1768. Sir Hyde Parker (3) distinguished himself on the English side in the American revolution in 1782. Sir William Parker (2) was a British admiral in 1810; and his son, Sir William (3) received a baroncy in 1844, was made admiral of the blue in 1851, admiral of the white in 1853, and admiral of the red in 1858, and rear-admiral of the United Kingdom in 1862. He died in 1866.

From this family sprang the Parkers of America. Six male scions of this old English family came to New England during the 17th century and settled promiscuously about Massachusetts Bay. At the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown two brothers by the name of Parker remained in this country, and later, on the captured "Frolic" another Parker remained in

America. The former six are the founders of the registered Parker families in this country.

Coming to the genealogical line of the subject of this sketch it appears that William Parker, an artisan, second son of Hugh Parker, an alderman of London in 1681, "sailed in ye ship Hellen for the wilds of America in ye springe of 1696," where he became the father of a large family.

The record shows that William Parker, a tanner, came over from England in the latter part of the 17th century and settled in Portsmouth, N. H. He married and had four children. That his eldest son, William became a lawyer, then a judge of note and record. The judge's fourth daughter, Lydia, married Samuel Hale of Portsmouth, whose son John Parker Hale, became the father of John P. Hale, United States senator from New Hampshire, and free soil candidate for President in 1852.

Matthew Stanley Parker, fourth son of Judge William Parker, was born in Portsmouth in 1749. In 1773 he married Ann Rust, daughter of Captain Henry Rust. Here is where the Parker and Rust families mingle. He removed to Wolfeboro, bought the most of Wolfboro Neck and built the first house on it. Later he moved to "Slab City" and operated lumber mills there. He was a promoter of Wolfeboro. He was the father of seven sons and one daughter.

Matthew Stanley Parker's fourth son was Henry Rust Parker. He was born at Wolfboro, February 6, 1728. He married Hannah, granddaughter of Col. Henry Rust. For a while he operated a hotel at Mink Brook. He was one of the founders of the Wolfeboro and Tuftonboro Academy, and died Monday, September 15, 1848. His children were John Tappan, Samuel Sewall and Matthew Stanley.

John Tappan Parker, son of the above mentioned, was born September 25, 1804 and died September 25, 1848, at the age of 44 years. He married Sally L. Seavey and they had three children, Eliza Frances, Ruth Ann and Henry Rust Parker. Eliza Frances, born July 30, 1826, married first Asa Perkins and had children, Hartley, John and Asa. She married for her second husband, Clark Collins. Ruth Ann, born August 9, 1832, married Moses Thompson and had children, Roland, Charles and Nellie.

Henry Rust Parker, third child of John Tappan and Sally L. (Seavey) Parker, was born in Wolfeboro, N. H., January 24, 1836. He began his education in the public schools, where he usually stood near the head of his class. When but twelve years of age he had the misfortune to lose both of his parents, and was thereby thrown wholly upon his own resources. Realizing the need of a good education in order to insure his future, he worked with a persistent energy that was bound to win success. Before many years had passed he

was a student in the Wolfeboro Academy, and later his name was enrolled among those of the noted instructors of that institution. While performing his duties as a teacher Mr. Parker devoted his free time to the study of medicine, for which he had a predilection. Afterwards he entered the medical department of Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1866. He began the practice of medicine in his native town and continued there until 1881, when he came to Dover. Here he made rapid strides in his chosen profession until he occupied an assured position among the leading medical practitioners of this section of New England. He was examining surgeon for pensions in Strafford County under both the administrations of President Cleveland, he being president of the board. He was for several years one of the trustees of the estate of the late Hiram Barker of Farmington. He was a member of the Dover Medical Society, which he served as president; a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and a member of the Strafford County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1891 and 1892. He was a member of the medical staff of the Wentworth Hospital. He also served as a member of the State Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of New Hampshire and Vermont.

Dr. Parker was elected mayor of Dover by the Democrats in 1890, after the most exciting campaign in the city's history and the following year was re-elected, his period of service comprising the years 1891-2. He gave the city one of the best administrations on record, bringing about an era of reform on financial lines. He was a 32d degree Mason, a past master of the Blue Lodge and a member of St. Paul's Commandery, K. T. He was one of the incorporators of the New Hampshire Genealogical Society, which he served for a while as vice president and president. He was a member of the Northam Colonists, the Society of Colonial Wars of New Hampshire and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a member and vestryman of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, and president of the Men's Club of that parish.

Dr. Parker was married, May 27, 1866, to Miss Ella M. Thompson, of Wolfboro, N. H., and by this union there were three children—Nathalie S., wife of George B. Harper, of Montreal, Canada, whose children are Helen Louise and John Tappan; Alberta T., wife of Harry P. Henderson, of Dover, N. H., who has two children—Maud C. and Ella P.; and Henry R. Parker, Jr., who died December 27, 1894, at the age of nineteen years.

Dr. Parker died December 29, 1909, after being sick about a week with pneumonia. As soon as the sad event was known, Mayor George J. Foster published the following announcement:

TO THE PEOPLE OF DOVER

City of Dover, Mayor's Office,
December 30, 1909.

Death has removed from our midst an honored citizen of Dover, one who has been identified with its progress and development, and who worthily filled the office of Chief Executive of our city during the years 1891 and 1892.

As a mark of respect to the late Dr. Henry Rust Parker, I earnestly request that our merchants close their places of business during the progress of the funeral on Saturday, January 1, 1910, between the hours of 1:30 and 2:30 p. m.

GEORGE J. FOSTER, *Mayor*.

This request was generally respected, universal sympathy being felt and shown for the bereaved family. Dr. Parker was both an able and conscientious man. Devotion to duty was one of his chief characteristics; but he went beyond that in often accepting responsibilities involving onerous labor from which many would have sought to be excused. He had an attractive personality and made many warm friends, whose esteem he never forfeited. He had his reward in the approval of his own conscience, and he will long be held in affectionate remembrance by all who knew him.

HON. ARTHUR GILMAN WHITTEMORE, attorney-at-law, banker, and one of Dover's best known and most popular citizens, was born in Pembroke, N. H., in July 26, 1856. His parents were Hon. Aaron and Ariannah (Barstow) Whittemore, and he is a descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas Whittemore, who came from Hitchin parish, Hertfordshire, England, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1642. Mr. Whittemore's great-great-grandfather on the paternal side was Rev. Aaron Whittemore, the first settled pastor of the Congregational church in Pembroke (formerly Suncook), who was a graduate of Harvard College in 1732 and was ordained pastor March 2, 1738. The great-grandfather, son of the above-mentioned, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The father and grandfather of the subject of this sketch were associate justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Merrimack county. On the maternal side Mr. Whittemore is a descendant of Elder William Brewster, one of the Mayflower pilgrims.

Arthur Gilman Whittemore was educated at Pembroke Academy and Harvard Law School, being admitted to the bar in March, 1879. For nine years he was associated in law practice with Judge C. W. Woodman, in Dover, the partnership continuing until the latter's death in 1888, since which time Mr. Whittemore has practiced alone. By strict application to his chosen profession he has gained an extensive and lucrative practice and with it the

confidence and respect of the whole community in which he lives. He is attorney for and vice president of the Strafford Savings Bank, one of the largest and strongest savings banks in the state, and is also a director in the Strafford National Bank. When the Dover National Bank failed in 1895, Mr. Whittemore was appointed receiver, and although the defalcation of its late cashier exceeded the capital stock, Mr. Whittemore so successively liquidated the remaining assets as to pay the depositors in full, with interest and a substantial dividend to the stockholders.

At various times Mr. Whittemore has taken an active part in some of the more important public enterprises of Dover. In 1887, when the new water-works system was installed, he was elected one of the water commissioners and held that important office thirteen years, by tri-annual elections by the city councils. In the management of the business he always manifested good judgment in financing the great work and in its up-keep and extension.

At the November municipal election, in 1900, Mr. Whittemore was elected mayor, and re-elected in November, 1901, and also 1902, serving three years. He was installed in office on the first Wednesday in January, 1901. During his three years of service some of the most important improvements the city has undertaken were inaugurated. They were not easy jobs, but required a good deal of shrewd but honest management to bring about. Mayor Whittemore had a quiet, yet forceful, business-like way of taking hold of and carrying forward any scheme, so that most of the citizens were astonished, as well as delighted, when they saw what he had actually accomplished.

During his first year in office he was the chief promoter in securing a donation of \$30,000 from Andrew Carnegie for the construction of a public library building. When the proposition was first mentioned to Mr. Carnegie he did not seem inclined to comply with the request, and interposed various objections, all of which Mr. Whittemore shrewdly and successfully removed from the generous Scotchman's mind, and the gift was secured for the city. The trustees of the public library for the year 1902 in their annual report say: "The wide and animating beneficence of Andrew Carnegie has not overlooked Dover. We have touched the edge of one of his golden showers. Plans are maturing for a new library building. * * * A noble lot has been donated by the trustees of the Franklin Academy, being a part of their estate called the Hale lot on Locust street."

Mayor Whittemore in his inaugural address in January, 1902, said: "The city has had placed at its disposal a large and valuable lot for school and library purposes, situated in the heart of the city, near the city hall, and known as the William Hale estate. * * * I would recommend that you take immediate action in reference to the construction of a new high school

building. Having the lot the building can be advantageously erected in conjunction with the new public library."

Mayor Whittemore's recommendations were adopted. But what a lot of judicious and persuasive work had to be done to remove the encumbrances on the north side of the Hale lot, to secure a clear opening to St. Thomas street. Most mayors would have folded their hands and given up in despair. Not so Mayor Whittemore. He talked, argued and advised with all interested parties, and success crowned his labors. Of course he had able assistants, but he took the lead and held it to the end of his three years' term.

The chief contest after the land claims were disposed of was what plan should be adopted for the high school house; the settling of that question required the concurrent action of the school committee and the city council, but Mayor Whittemore proved to be a good manager and the school committee finally adopted his views and selected the plans he favored and the work of construction was begun; but the completion was left to his successor in office. The library building was completed during his third year, in accordance with plans he favored. These public buildings are monuments to his good judgment and a credit to his financeering ability. His administration was creditable in every respect, and that he was popular with the people is manifest by the fact that he was elected by the largest majority ever given any mayor of Dover.

In the summer of his first year in office Mayor Whittemore had the honor of entertaining, as the guest of the city, President Roosevelt, who paid its citizens a brief visit in August, on his way to Maine. The President left the train and was escorted to the large platform erected on Franklin Square, where he delivered a stirring speech, Mayor Whittemore presiding and introducing him to the vast throng.

For eight years Mayor Whittemore was one of the three railroad commissioners; during the three years of the closing of his term he was chairman of the board; his term of service was cut short somewhat by action of the Legislature, which established a Public Service Commission, which took the place of the railroad commissioners. But in the performance of the duties of his office during his eight years he was efficient and judicious in rendering decisions between the railroads and the public. During the last three years he was in office he was chairman of the board, when they were given some pretty hard problems to solve. When any complaint was entered he was always prompt in starting an investigation and never slow in finishing it. One of these important questions was regarding the express rate charges. Numerous complaints were made that the charges were exorbitant. The board instituted a thorough investigation and established an equitable rate,



CHRISTOPHER H. WELLS

but they were deprived of the right of enforcing their rates, as the Legislature established the Public Service Commission, displaced the railroad commissioners, and nothing was done to enforce the order.

Mr. Whittemore is president of the Dover Board of Trade. He is a member and one of the organizers of the Bellamy Club, a business man's social club. He is a member of St. Thomas Episcopal Church and one of its staunch supporters. Above all he is a courteous and agreeable gentleman to meet on any occasion.

Mr. Whittemore was married June 27, 1887, to Miss Caroline B. Rundlett, and they have two children, Manvel and Caroline. The son graduated from Dartmouth College in 1911, with honors, and is now a student at law. Mrs. Whittemore is a woman of marked ability. She has been president of the Dover Women's Club, and is a popular leader in society.

CHRISTOPHER HENRY WELLS, judge of the Probate Court, was born in Somersworth, N. H., July 6, 1853, son of Nathaniel and Eliza (Thom) Wells. He was graduated from Somersworth High School in 1871 and from Bowdoin College in 1875. On August 15, 1878, he was admitted to the bar and entered into the practice of law with W. R. Burleigh. February 10, 1883, he bought out the local printing and publishing plant which publishes the Somersworth Free Press, a weekly newspaper, and does a general printing and publishing business, and is now owner of and controls the business. On March 15, 1898, he was appointed judge of probate for Strafford County, N. H., and was appointed January 11, 1900, justice of the Somersworth Police Court. The latter position he held until July 1, 1913, when the police courts of the state were, for partisan purposes, abolished and district police courts substituted by the Democratic majority in the Legislature. March 28, 1901, he was appointed as chairman of the commission selected by Governor Jordan to prepare rules of practice and procedure in the probate courts of the state, and uniform blanks for use in those courts, this commission taking two years for its work. From 1881 to 1883 he was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, and he was also a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1889. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Charles H. Sawyer, with the rank of colonel, in 1887 and 1888.

Judge Wells was president of the Strafford County Republican Club for four years. From 1894 to 1898 he was mayor of Somersworth, also a member of the Executive Committee of the State Republican Club, and from 1876 to 1880 he was captain of the Independent Company of Cadets, of Somersworth, one of the best drilled companies in New England. Judge

Wells is a member of the New Hampshire Bar Association, the New Hampshire Historical Society, the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution, president of the First National Bank of Somersworth, trustee and first vice president of the Somersworth Savings Bank, and trustee of the Somersworth Public Library. He was one of the first to inaugurate the movement which resulted, in 1893, in obtaining a charter and establishing the city of Somersworth, and was chairman of the committee which constructed waterworks for Somersworth, from 1893 to 1896. Judge Wells is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and member of Somersworth Grange, P. of H. He is also a member of the Somersworth Club, the Derryfield Club of Manchester, the New Hampshire Weekly Publishers' Association, and the Suburban Press Association of Massachusetts. He married in Dover, June 15, 1887, Oriana Hartford.

Such in brief, is a simple statement of Judge Wells' career, but he deserves something more than that. **His father, Nathaniel Wells, Esq.,** who was born in Wells, Me., in 1805, and graduated from Phillips-Exeter Academy in 1826, has a record that shows where the son received his inherited ability from. After graduation he edited a newspaper at Brunswick, Me., three or four years and then, in 1830, came to Somersworth and commenced study of the law in the office of Winthrop A. Marston, and at the end of the usual three years' course was admitted to the Strafford County Bar, and became a partner of Mr. Marston in the practice of his profession. Later he was partner with Hon. Charles H. Bell, and when in 1854 George William Burleigh purchased Mr. Bell's interest, the firm of Wells and Burleigh was formed, which continued two years, when Mr. Burleigh withdrew and Mr. Wells took as his partner his law student, Royal R. Eastman, which partnership continued until 1873, when Mr. Eastman withdrew on account of ill health. Mr. Wells' last partnership was with William R. Burleigh. The latter died August 16, 1878. He was attorney for the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, director of the Great Falls National Bank and trustee of the Somersworth Savings Bank. He was an able and successful lawyer.

Judge Wells has performed with credit to himself and benefit to the public the various duties that have been assigned to his keeping by his townsmen and by the higher authorities of the state; a good lawyer, a just judge and a discreet councillor in the management of public affairs. Beyond that Judge Wells is a first class newspaper man, an inherited trait of his father which was never fully developed in the parent, as he was in that business only three years before he began the study of law, and not under favorable circumstances for encouragement to continue. On the other hand the son

began newspaper work four years after he took the law business, and under favorable conditions, February 10, 1883; for thirty years Judge Wells has conducted a model weekly newspaper, "The Somersworth Free-Press." During those three decades no item of local news worthy of record has escaped being recorded in "The Free-Press;" its files give a complete history of what has happened. That is not all; his editorial comments on affairs, local, state and national, have a crisp good sense and appreciative humor which wins the favor of his readers, regardless of their politics or religious belief. At three score years Judge Wells is in the prime of his usefulness, and it is hoped "The Tattler" will furnish two columns for the first page of the "Free-Press" during another decade, at least; then he can dispense with his "Forty Years Ago" column.

JOEL FITHIAN SHEPPARD, proprietor of the National Wood-working Machine Company, Dover, N. H., an important industry of this place, was born at Quincy, Mass., April 15, 1884, and is a son of Eben Wallen and Frances (Pratt) Sheppard. The parents reside at Quincy, where the father is a coal merchant.

Joel F. Sheppard prepared for college in the public schools and was graduated at Cornell University in the class of 1907, earning his degree of mechanical engineer, and in the same year engaged with the International Steam Pump Company, of Cambridge, Mass., being engineer in charge of tests and inspections. He continued with that company until April, 1910, when he bought the wood-working machinery plant of the John A. White Company, at Dover, N. H., and operated it until June, 1911, in September of the same year starting the Dover Machine Works. In February, 1913, he purchased the National Wood-working Machine Company's interests at Manchester, moving the plant to Dover and establishing here what promises to be an industry of the utmost importance to this section.

Mr. Sheppard married Miss Francis Bather, a native of England, and daughter of George Bather. Mr. Sheppard has many pleasant social connections, which indicate a genial disposition and a large measure of popularity, these including membership in the Portsmouth Country Club, the Bellamy Club, his old Greek letter college fraternity, the Quincy Yacht Club of Quincy, Mass., and the Middlebrook Golf Club, in which last named organization, as a member of the executive committee, he has charge of all match games.

EDGAR A. LEIGHTON, who for the last thirteen years has held the responsible position of cashier of the Somersworth National Bank, is a scion

of an old New England family, both his paternal and maternal ancestors having been among the earliest settlers of Dover. Among them was Thomas Edgerly, who was prominent among those who resisted the Mason claims in 1684, an account of which controversy may be found in an early chapter of this volume.

On the paternal side the immigrant ancestor of the subject of this sketch was Thomas Layton (or Leighton), who was born in 1604, probably at Edinboro, Scotland, as his father was Prof. Alexander Leighton, of Edinboro University, a distinguished theologian. He was a brother to Robert Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow, distinguished in English history.

Dr. Alexander Leighton, the father of Thomas, a Scotch divine and physician, was born at Edinboro in 1568. He became professor of moral philosophy in that university, but afterwards went to Leyden and took his doctor's degree. He then visited London, where he had a rectorship, until he lost it by incurring the displeasure of King Charles I, through his opposition to that monarch's tyrannical methods of raising money and his tyranny in matters of religion. He published two books, one entitled, "Zion's Plea Against Prelacy," and the other an appeal to parliament, "The Looking Glass of the Holy War." This so angered the King that Dr. Leighton was summoned before the "Star Chamber Court" and there convicted. He was fined \$10,000 and degraded from the ministry. He was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to be publicly whipped; he had an ear sliced off, his nostril slit, and the letters "S. S." (sower of sedition) burned into his cheek, and then, after a week of pain and fever in jail, was again let out to undergo a similar mutilation on the other side. Nor was that all. Scorched and bleeding, he was sent back to prison, where he remained eleven years, or until the tyranny which had crushed him had fallen before the growing power of the puritans. He died insane in 1644.

In the histories of England by Froude and Hume frequent mention is made of a Richard Leighton, who, it is thought, was the father of Alexander, and who was one of the commissioners appointed under Thomas Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VIII, to investigate the monasteries, with a view to their suppression—a scheme of Henry's, which was ultimately carried out, 380 of the smaller monasteries being put down by act of parliament, and their revenues of 100,000 pounds placed at the King's disposal.

Robert Leighton, son of Alexander, and brother of Thomas, was born in Edinborough (or possibly London) in 1611. He was educated in Edinborough and in 1643 settled as minister of Newbottle, near that city. He then quitted the Presbyterian church for the Episcopal, was successively principal of Edinburgh University, bishop of Dunblane, and archbishop of Glasgow.

and died in 1684. He was a good theologian, an eloquent preacher, and a pious and disinterested man. On one occasion he made this statement: "They forget a main part of the glory of the church who do not pray daily for the conversion of the Jews."

Thomas Layton (or Leighton) came to this country in 1633, landing at Salem, Mass., October 10th, from the ship "James," with about thirty colonists for the plantation at Hilton's Point, having been eight weeks on the voyage from Gravesend, England. The company was under charge of Capt. Thomas Wiggin, and was sent out by Lords Say and Brooke, George Willys, William Whiting and others, who in the previous year had bought a grant of the Pascataqua plantation (including Northam, or what is now Dover) from the Bristol Company. They proceeded at once to the settlement at Dover Point. In the record of those who received grants of house lots from Capt. Wiggin, on the high and beautiful lands, a mile up from the Point, appear the names of John Dame, Richard Waldern, Thomas Layton, and Rev. William Leverich, the last mentioned coming as minister of the settlement.

That Thomas Layton was a prominent man in the colony is evidenced by the fact that his name frequently appears in important transactions connected with the affairs of the colonists. He was a member of the "Combination for Government by ye people of Pascataqua," in 1640, with forty-one others entering a protest to the King against the efforts of Capt. Underhill to force a union of the colonists with Massachusetts. In 1648 he was the largest tax payer in the settlement, with one exception. He was selectman in 1647, 1648 and 1658. He received several grants of land, but continued to reside at Dover Neck until his death, January 22, 1672, leaving one son and several daughters. In his will he gave property to his only son and heir, Thomas (second), and to his daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Sarah. His widow, Joanna, married for her second husband, July 16, 1673, Job Clement. She died January 15, 1703.

Thomas Leighton, 2d, was born at Dover Neck, date of birth not given. Later records read that he resided at "Leighton's Hill," north of Clement's Cove, old Pascataqua Bridge, near the site of what was planned to be, the great commercial center, "Franklin City." This was one of the original grants given his father, Thomas, 1st, in 1642, and transferred by his will to his son Thomas, 2d. Thomas Leighton, 2d, married Elizabeth, daughter of Elder Hatevil Nutter. The daughters married as follows: Mary married Thomas Roberts; Elizabeth married Capt. Phillip Cromwell; Sarah was single in 1672, but may have married Philip Chesley later. Other members of the Leighton family who came to America at an early date were: John

Leighton, 1645, who settled in Saco, Me., and Capt. Wm. Leighton, 1650, settled in Kittery, Me.

Thomas, 2d, died at Leighton's Hill, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, 3d, who lived with his father at Leighton's Hill. It is said that the property remained in the Leighton family for 200 years, or until a comparatively recent date.

Thomas Leighton, 3d, was born about 1685. He left several children, among them David, who is in the direct line of descent to the subject of this sketch.

David Leighton — at the family homestead at Leighton's Hill, October 14, 1730. He married Anne Chamberlin, who was born July 18, 1733. He died December 14, 1811, and his wife Anne died September 29, 1816. They left ten children, namely: Dorothy, John, Jacob, Ephraim, Jonathan, William, Elizabeth, Nancy, David, and Moses, of whom Jacob is the ancestor next in direct line.

Jacob Leighton was born July 12, 1757. He married Mary Townsend, born July 23, 1761. They had nine children—Betsey, Mary, Dorothy, Jacob, Lydia, Rhoda, Ephraim, and Hannah.

Ephraim, above mentioned, the next direct ancestor, was born November 8, 1798. When a young man he, with two companions, went to the almost unbroken wilderness of what was then known as the Second Division of New Durham, near "Merry Meeting Pond," and took up land and began to clear it for farming purposes. The cave, or what is familiarly known as "Devil's Den," was on the farm belonging to him. He married Nancy F. Edgerly, born September 23, 1796. At this point the union of the Leighton and Edgerly families brings the subject of this sketch, E. A. Leighton in straight line of descent from Col. Thomas Tash, who served in the French and Indian wars, leading a battalion against Crown Point. He was later an officer in the Revolution, thus making Edgar A. Leighton eligible as a Son of the American Revolution, as Nancy F. Edgerly, his grandmother, was a granddaughter of Col. Tom Tash, her father having married Elizabeth, the second daughter of Col. Tash.

Ephraim Leighton died May 18, 1847, from the effects of being thrown from a horse that he was riding. His wife, Nancy, died in Dover, November 4, 1882. They left children as follows: Nahala D., Everett W. (father of E. A. Leighton), William A., Hiram, Caroline A., and Mary E. F.

Everett W. Leighton was born May 16, 1820, on the old Leighton homestead in New Durham. He was a member of Company C, 13th Regiment, N. H. Volunteers, in the Civil War; and died March 14, 1863, from disease contracted in the service. He was engaged in the hard fought battle of

Fredericksburg and in several other smaller engagements. He married Alice O. Edgerly, a straight line descendant of Thomas Edgerly, who settled at Oyster River in 1665, thus making our subject a "Northern Colonist" by both lines of descent. They left eight children, namely: Sarah L., Edgar A., Clara E., Alice A., Warren E., Adraanna, Isora Alma, and Clara B., only two of whom are now living—Edgar A. of Somersworth and Warren E. of Lewiston, Me. Clara B. (Mrs. Davis), died recently.

Edgar A. Leighton, whose name appears at the head of this article, is, as shown above, the tenth in line of descent from Richard, the pioneer. He was born March 14, 1849, on the old homestead in New Durham, N. H. When he was about two years old the family removed to Alton, N. H., where they lived for about six years, thence moving to Farmington. In 1871 he came to Somersworth to take charge of one of the departments in Nute Brothers shoe manufactory, later being associated as a partner in the general insurance business of Crawford, Tolles & Co. For the last thirteen years, as elsewhere stated, he has been cashier of Somersworth National Bank. He was married to Clara Eva Rand, of Portsmouth, N. H., in 1871. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, while he is a member of Washington Lodge, I. O. O. F. They move in the best society of Somersworth and Mr. Leighton is widely known as a successful business man, an able financier, and a patriotic citizen whose aid and influence can always be enlisted in any good and worthy cause.

DUDLEY L. FURBER, shoe manufacturer, and president of the Merchants' National Bank, of Dover, was born in Northwood, N. H., August 18, 1848, son of Samuel H. and Mary (Leavitt) Furber. The father was a farmer by occupation, and he and his wife were the parents of seven children, including the subject of this sketch.

Dudley L. Furber acquired his elementary education in the public schools, and afterwards attended Northwood Seminary. He then learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed until 1883, at which time he engaged in the clothing business, meeting with good success. He continued thus occupied until 1890, when he entered into the shoe manufacturing business. He located in Dover in 1893, at which time he established his present up-to-date plant, which is doing a good business. In 1903 he became a director in the Merchants' National Bank, and in 1910 was made its president, which position he has since held. His connection with this bank has proved beneficial, and it is widely recognized as one of the most solid financial institutions in this part of the state.

Mr. Furber is a member of the Democratic party; he belongs to the

Masonic Order and to the Knights of Pythias, also to the Bellamy Club. . He married Miss **Cora Carleton**, a daughter of Captain Ralph Carleton, who served with distinction in the Civil War. The family residence is at No. 213 Washington street, Dover.

HERBERT W. OWEN, general superintendent of the Pacific Mills, Cocheco Department, at Dover, N. H., was born in the state of Connecticut, December 14, 1871, a son of Oscar G. and Harriet M. (Robbins) Owen. The father, Oscar G. Owen, was identified with the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, holding a position as superintendent until a few years before his death in 1909.

Herbert W. Owen, who is one of a family of three children, was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, and when he grows to maturity he, like his father, became identified with the cotton interests. In 1901 he came to Dover, being engaged as superintendent of the cotton mills, and he continued in that position until 1908, when he was promoted to be general superintendent of the Cocheco Department of the Pacific Mills, which position he still holds. These mills, which are a branch of the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., are engaged in the manufacture and printing of cotton goods and give employment to a large number of people. He is a trustee of the Strafford Savings Bank. He belongs to the Masonic order and also to the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Owen married Miss Hattie E. French, of Fall River, Mass., and they have two children, Vera H. and Oscar C. The family have a comfortable home on Locust street, and are affiliated with the Unitarian church.

FRED N. BECKWITH, superintendent of the Beckwith Box Toe Company, Dover, N. H., was born at Wooster, Mass., December 9, 1886. In the public schools and at Adams academy, Mr. Beckwith was educated, and his first business experience was in the retail shoe line in which he continued three years. He then became interested in the present enterprise and has so continued.

The Beckwith Box Toe Company was established in 1904, at Boston, Mass., by Harry H. Beckwith, with eight employes and an output of 5000 pairs of box toes a day. Later Fred N. Beckwith, his brother, entered the business and in September, 1909, the plant was removed to Dover, where excellent facilities for enlargement could be secured. Here a four-story building is occupied, this company utilizing two floors and having 26,000 square feet of floor space, and in contrast to the first year of business, there are now ninety people employed and the normal output is 80,000 pairs a day. The sale territory covers the entire United States, Canada, England, France and

Germany. The company is incorporated with a paid in capital of \$25,000. H. H. Beckwith is president and treasurer and Fred N. Beckwith is superintendent.

Harry H. Beckwith was born in Nova Scotia but was educated in the United States. He began work in a New England shoe factory and later became a traveling salesman in the same line and so continued until he established his present enterprise. He married Isabel Doris, of Somerville, Mass., and they have two children, Edwin and Isabel. They reside at Brookline, Mass. Mr. Beckwith and family attend the Baptist church.

Fred N. Beckwith devotes himself almost entirely to the affairs of the Beckwith Box Toe Company but has additional interests and is on the directing board of the Dover Realty Company. His social tastes are indicated by his membership with the Portsmouth Country Club, the Bellamy Club and the Middlebrook Golf Club.

ELWILL S. SHORTRIDGE, of the C. E. Brewster Company, wholesale druggists, Dover, N. H., was born in Brookfield, N. H., September 20, 1869, son of John L. and Susan E. (Mitchell) Shortridge, the father being a prosperous farmer. He began his education in the country schools, subsequently attended the public schools of Dover, from which he was graduated in 1874, and then returned to his father's farm. After remaining at home for awhile he became a shoe operator, at which occupation he worked for three years. He then entered the drug business as traveling salesman for C. E. Brewster, and was thus employed until 1894, when, in company with Charles H. Bradley, he purchased the business, Mr. Brewster dying in April of that year. The business was then re-organized and conducted as the C. E. Brewster Company until 1900, when it was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The present officers are: C. E. Cartland, president; E. L. Corson, vice president and secretary; E. S. Shortridge, treasurer and general manager. The concern occupies a three-story building, on a site 40x90 feet, and sells to the trade within a radius of 75 miles around Dover. Mr. Shortridge is also a trustee of the Strafford Savings Bank and president of the Dover Realty Company. He is a 32d degree Mason, belonging also to the Mystic Shrine, to the Knights of Pythias, and to Lodge No. 184, B. P. O. E.

E. E. ROBERTS, one of Dover's most highly respected citizens, now living somewhat retired and occupying his comfortable residence on Sixth street, was born at Lumber City, in Telfair county, Ga., February 4, 1837, and is a son of Elijah and Susan G. (Taylor) Roberts.

Elijah Roberts was born in Ossipie, N. H., and came to Rochester in early

manhood. He was a natural mechanic and although he never had the chance to learn the trade of millwright, followed the same successfully for many years. It was during the five years that he and wife lived in Georgia, where he built mills throughout Telfair county, that his son, E. E. Roberts, was born. He was employed for many years in the factories and saw mills at Rochester, Somersworth and Dover, spending the greater part of his life in Strafford county. He died in 1857, at Oxford, Me. He married Susan G. Taylor, who was born in Maine and lived to be eighty-three years of age. Of their eight children there are two survivors: E. E., of Dover, and Mrs. Anna A. Hurd, of Rochester.

In early boyhood E. E. Roberts attended the village school at Rochester, afterward studied one year at Saco, Me., and subsequently was given three academic terms at Lebanon, Me. When fifteen years of age he began to give his father valued assistance in his mill-building work, helping during the summer seasons and attending school in the winters. He continued this work under his father's supervision until the latter's death, when he engaged with other lumber men. For three years he worked under Burges & Butterfield and was then made foreman at East Rochester in the work of installing machinery. He went then to Hyde Park and built the tube mill there, remaining one year, returned then to East Rochester and during the following year built a mill there. In the next year he built a mill at Gonic, for five years being continuously engaged in constructing these important mills. In 1871 Mr. Roberts came to Dover and for three years worked as a journeyman with the Cocheco Company. He then spent one year in the meat business at Lawrence, Mass., and in 1875 became a master mechanic for the Cocheco people, continuing in that capacity with the same company, for twenty-one years, severing this relation on August 8, 1896. Since then Mr. Roberts has been interested in handling timber tracts. He is a self-made man, assuming heavy responsibilities when only a boy which he subsequently honorably discharged, among these being the paying off of a mortgage on his father's farm, which amounted to \$650.

Mr. Roberts married Miss Martha L. Herrick, who is survived by two children: Fred E. and Mrs. Clara L. York. He was married (secondly) in 1894, to Miss Ellen N. Cavanaugh. He has always been a man with settled religious convictions and attends the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally a Mason.

ALBERT P. SHERRY, attorney-at-law and city solicitor of Dover, was born in Dover, N. H., February 28, 1879, one of the family of two children of Michael and Ann (McLin) Sherry. The father, Michael Sherry, is a

native of England of Irish descent. The subject of this sketch graduated from both the public and parochial schools of this city. To earn a livelihood he then learned the trade of barber at which he worked until 1905. He began the study of law under Dwight Hall in 1902 and in 1905 was admitted to the bar. After practicing law for two and a half years in Nebraska, he came to Dover in 1909, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession, having an office in the Strafford National Bank Building. A Republican in politics, he was elected city solicitor of Dover, on that ticket, in 1911 and has ably administered the affairs of the office. He has achieved a gratifying success, which has been self-earned, and is widely respected as a citizen.

Mr. Sherry married Miss Abbie E. Sullivan, a native of Ireland and daughter of Peter and Julia (Sullivan) Sullivan. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church, and they reside at No. 662 Central Avenue. Mr. Sherry is also affiliated with the Knights of Columbus; Div. 1, A. O. H., and the Royal Arcanum.

REV. THOMAS E. REILLY, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Dover, N. H., was born at Concord, N. H., December 23, 1858, one of the family of five children of Bernard and Mary (Lynch) Reilly. Both parents were natives of Ireland.

The subject of this sketch began his education in the public schools of his native town and later attended the seminary in Montreal, and also the St. Theresa Seminary at Three Rivers. Immediately after finishing his classical course he was ordained to the priesthood, at Portland, Me., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Healy. He was first stationed at Concord, N. H., in the capacity of assistant priest, under the Rev. J. E. Barry, remaining there until October, 1884. He was then assigned to the cathedral at Manchester, N. H., this being in December, 1886, and from thence he was assigned to a parish at Newmarket. On October 1, 1911, he was assigned to his present position as pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Dover, and has since remained here. This church has a very fine interior. The church contains a population of 3125 people, while the parochial school, taught by the Sisters of Mercy and Christian Brothers, has between five and six hundred pupils.

HON. JOHN RILEY VARNEY, in former years one of Dover's most noted citizens—a man whom all delighted to honor—was born in Dover, N. H., March 26, 1819. His parents were James Bowdoin and Sarah (Byles) Varney, and he was a descendant in the eighth generation of William Varney, or Varnie, of Ipswich, Mass., the immigrant ancestor of the family, who died in Salem, Mass., in 1654. William's son, Humphrey, was "received an inhabitant" in

Dover, N. H., August 4, 1659. He married Sarah, daughter of Elder Edward and Catherine (Starbuck) Varney. Their son, Peter Varney, married Mary Hussey as early as 1720. Their son, Moses Varney, born about 1724, was married in 1750 to Esther Chick. Among their children was Moses Varney, born May 10, 1762, who married in 1782, Mercy Cloutman. Of their ten children was James Bowdoin Varney, born in Rochester, N. H., July 17, 1784, who died in Dover, March 22, 1838. He married Sarah Byles, daughter of John and Mary (Hanson) Riley, of Dover, and they were the parents of seven children, of whom the fourth-born was John Riley Varney, the subject of this sketch.

John Riley Varney was born in a house that stood on what is now the extension of Washington street, opposite the new No. 1 mill. After acquiring an elementary education in the public schools of Dover, he became a clerk in the store of Messrs. Alden & Morse. Before long, however, he determined that he would have a college education, and, after preparatory studies at Franklin Academy, Dover, went to Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1843, holding the first or second position in his class for scholarship. While in college he taught school during the vacations, and after his graduation taught in the Franklin Academy for two years. He then took up the occupation of civil engineer, in which he continued for ten years. This was a work for which he was particularly well fitted, his mind having a strong mathematical bent, and he showed marked ability in the solution of those problems which enter into the laying out of railroads. For a considerable time he was employed in making surveys and measurements for a route through the great forest region of New York.

In 1856 Mr. Varney became clerk of court for Strafford county, remaining in office four years. He was then chosen professor of mathematics in Dartmouth College, in which position he remained three years. He was a man of wonderful powers in this department of science. His mind, working with great intuitive rapidity, reached conclusions by over-leaping wide spaces that ordinary mathematicians would have found it necessary to bridge by successive stages of proof and reasoning. In this respect he was the peer of such men as Prof. Chase, of Dartmouth, and Benjamin Pierce, of Harvard.

For some time during this period Mr. Varney had pursued legal studies, and in 1863 being admitted to the bar, he became the partner of Hon. John P. Hale of Dover. Even before this he had become one of the most prominent men in the county, both in social and public life. He served as postmaster of Dover for four years. He was a member of the Legislature in 1856 and 1857, and was secretary of the Naval Committee at Washington in 1862 and 1863—a position which at that time was no sinecure, but which called for men of a

high degree of ability and patriotism. He was register of probate from the death of William C. Woodman until 1874, and two years after was reappointed to the office. He also served the city as its police judge for five years and as a member of the Board of Education for four years. In 1868 Mr. Varney became a joint proprietor and editor of the *Dover Enquirer*, and subsequently of the *Daily Republican*. These last three positions he was filling at the time of his death. He was also a deacon of the First Church.

Mr. Varney, at the age of sixty-two, on May 2d, 1882, in the full maturity of his powers and usefulness, met death in an instant, under the falling walls of the Washington Street Free-Will Baptist Church, which had been burned a few hours before. This tragic event was a great shock to the community. The great respect in which he was held and the deep sorrow felt by all classes was strikingly manifested at his funeral, which took place at the First Church three days later and which was attended by a great concourse of people, every place of business in the city being closed. Yet of such a man it may well be said that though dead he still liveth, not only in the hearts and memories of those who knew and loved him, but in the lasting impression made by his deeds and works, the influence of which is still felt in the community and will doubtless be felt for many years to come. Mr. Varney was married first to Susan Kimball; secondly, on Dec. 25, 1860, to Isabella G. Kimball, a daughter of Richard (no relation to first wife) Kimball, now deceased, who in former days was well known throughout this section as an able attorney. Of this marriage there are two daughters—Margaret P. and Harriett O. B., who reside with their mother at No. 8 Hanson street, Dover.

WILLIAM H. KNOX, one of the substantial men of Dover, where he is engaged in business on Middle street, dealing in flour, feed, grain, cement, hay and fertilizers together with farm implements, was born in 1870, at Charlestown, Mass. His father was William P. Knox, long a member of the police force of Boston, Mass., whose death occurred in 1911.

William H. Knox attended the Charlestown public schools, after which he went into the teaming business and still has interests there. In 1903 he came to Strafford county and bought a farm in Madbury, and in 1908 embarked in his present business at Dover. In politics a Republican he served four years as a representative from Madbury. He has been town treasurer for five years and chairman of the board of selectmen for one year and at present is serving in the office of forest fire warden.

Mr. Knox married Miss Elizabeth E. Berry, of Charlestown, Mass., and they have four children, namely: Warren P., who is a student in the New

Hampshire State College; and Henry B., Alice R. and William E., all three of whom are students in the Dover High school. Mr. Knox and family attend the Universalist church. He is a man of social instincts and belongs to the local Grange and to the Odd Fellows.

COL. THOMAS HAINES DEARBORN was born August 21, 1860, at Northfield, N. H. He is eighth in descent from the immigrant ancestor, Godfrey Dearborn, who was born in Exeter, England, about 1605 and came to New England about 1636. He was one of the company that started the settlement at Exeter, N. H., under the leadership of Rev. John Wheelwright. His name appears among the signers of the Combination for Good Government in 1639, in that town. Settled in Hampton before 1648 and became a large property owner there and was one of the prominent citizens.

His son Thomas was born in Exeter, England, in 1634 and came over with his parents. His son Jonathan was born in Hampton in 1686; he is known in history as "Cornet" Jonathan Dearborn, as during the Indian wars he held that office in a company of militia that served in the wars. His son Shubael was born in Hampton in 1719, May 17th. He married Sarah Fogg of Hampton. He removed from Hampton to Northfield in 1770, and was one of the first settlers in that town; in fact it was not set off from Canterbury and made a township until after that date. He was a soldier in the last colonial war with the French and Indians, under King George, against whom he afterwards rebelled. He also was a soldier in the siege of Louisburg, under command of Sir William Pepperell. At the capture he secured for himself and brought home a good French musket. At Northfield he was a prosperous farmer. His son Shubael was born at Hampton, July 12, 1753, and came to Northfield with his parents. In 1779 he married Ruth Leavitt of Hampton and they commenced housekeeping in a log house in Northfield, but before long he built a new frame house, all the materials for which, except the chimney and wood-work, he hauled from Portsmouth with an ox-team; it was a nice, good-stepping team of young oxen that could walk as fast as a man could walk. But before marriage he served in the Revolutionary army. Mr. Dearborn was 22 years old when the war began. His father, too old to go, took down from the hooks over the fire-place his French musket, which he had kept bright and shining ever since he "gobbled it up" at Louisburg, and putting it into his son's hands told him to join the New Hampshire troops and use it for the defense of his country against the attack of King George's Hessians. The son obeyed. He enlisted in Captain Jeremiah Clough's company of Canterbury and Northfield men, which company became a part of Col. Enoch Poor's regiment, which marched from Exeter to Cambridge, June

27, 1775; the next ten days after the battle of Bunker Hill his company took part in the siege of Boston, which continued until March, 1776. He continued service in Colonel Poor's regiment in later campaigns. He brought that gun home and it was used again in the War of 1812-15 by another member of the Dearborn family. It is now in the possession of Shubael Dearborn of Concord. This second Shubael has a son he named Shubael; he was born in 1783, on the old farm on Dearborn Hill, Northfield. He was twice married; his second wife was Sally Glines.

Their son John S. Dearborn was born Sept. 8, 1824. He married Hannah Haines in 1850. He inherited the farm of his grandfather and was a prosperous farmer on Dearborn Hill. His health failing, he removed to Dover, where he died in 1896. His wife survived him several years, living to be 87 years of age. She died at Exeter, being at the time with her son-in-law, Hon. W. H. C. Follansby. Their son, Colonel Thomas H. Dearborn, is the subject of this sketch.

Colonel Dearborn is eighth in the descent from Thomas Leavitt, by his great grandmother, Ruth Leavitt. Thomas Leavitt was one of the founders of Exeter and his name appears as one of the signers of the Exeter Combination of 1639. Thomas Leavitt was one of the prominent men of Exeter. Another immigrant ancestor of distinction was Roger Shaw, who came from England in 1636 and settled at Cambridge, Mass. Later he removed to Hampton, where he held various town offices, and was representative in the Massachusetts General Court in 1651, 1652 and 1653. Colonel Dearborn's mother, Hannah Haines, daughter of Thomas Clough and Deborah (Rogers) Haines, was of the seventh generation from Samuel Haines, who was one of the original settlers on Dover Neck, and his name appears among the signers of the Combination for Good Government in Dover, in 1640. Later he removed to Greenland.

Colonel Dearborn was educated at three of the best schools in the state—Tilton Seminary, New Hampton Academy and Philips Exeter Academy. At the conclusion of his school work he was engaged for a few years in the West in the stock-raising business. Returning to the East, he commenced his life work in the dry goods business as clerk in a store at Exeter. In 1884 he removed to Dover and opened the large double store in the National Block, at the corner of Second Street and Central Avenue, under the firm name of Thomas H. Dearborn & Co. It at once became the leading dry goods establishment, the firm doing an immense business. He managed this concern for more than a score of years, when he retired from that business for a brief period, and was at the head of the State Commission for the suppression of the brown tail moth and gipsy moth pests, in which he did

good service. In 1908 he took charge of his present dry goods establishment, "The Fashion." At the age of 53 years he is in the prime of life to do big business; and he is doing it.

Notwithstanding Col. Dearborn has been a very busy and industrious dry goods man, he has in these later years taken considerable interest in political affairs. He served as alderman from Ward 4 in 1901 and 1902, during which time important improvements for the city were undertaken and carried out, and Col. Dearborn was always on the progressive, prudent, business side of the questions that came up for decision.

In 1903 he was appointed by Governor Nahum J. Bachelder member of his staff, with the rank of colonel. It was during this period—1903 to 1905—that an attempt was made in the legislature to divide the town of Northfield and annex the village part of it to Tilton. In that contest Colonel Dearborn was influential in helping defeat the bill.

It was during the 1903 session of the legislature that a police commission was granted to Dover, and Colonel Dearborn was appointed one of the three commissioners, and the board elected him chairman, which position he held for ten years. During that term the police force has been maintained by a high standard class of efficient men who have been prompt in the performance of the duties.

As a society man Col. Dearborn is a member of Moses Paul Lodge of Masons; Lodge No. 186 of the Elks, and Wecohamet Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the New Hampshire Society Sons of the American Revolution and the New Hampshire Historical Society. He is a member of the First Parish.

September 15, 1884, he was united in marriage with May R. French, daughter of Mr. Sperry and Harriet Robinson French of Exeter. Children: John Sperry, Ruth French, Thomas Arnold and Eleanor Follansby; all are living, except the elder son. Mrs. Dearborn is a lineal descendant (seventh removed) of John Alden.

CHARLES WOODMAN for many years was one of the representative men of Dover and as a financier was known all over Strafford county. For a long period prior to his death in 1885, he was treasurer of the Strafford Savings Bank at Dover. He was born in this city in 1822, a son of Charles Woodman who died at the age of thirty-two years.

Charles Woodman never knew his father, as he was a babe of six weeks when the latter died. He attended school and Greenland Academy at Dover and afterward was a clerk in a store in Boston, still later was employed in a railroad office. He returned then to Dover and became identified with the

Strafford Savings Bank with his uncle, William Woodman, and so continued until his death. He was widely known in financial circles and his advice was sought and his judgment accepted by those making investments. Like his father, he was to some degree interested in public affairs, although not a politician, as was the older Charles Woodman who, before his death, had been nominated for Congress. Voting the Republican ticket, Mr. Woodman was elected alderman and held other civic offices. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity and attended the Congregational church.

Mr. Woodman was twice married, first to Miss Hannah Coffin, and they had three children: Alice, William and Sarah, the last named surviving. Mr. Woodman's second marriage was to Miss Annie E. Allen and they had two children, Charles and Alice, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Woodman resides in the old family homestead at Dover, which was erected 100 years ago. She is a member of the Congregational church and is a lady much esteemed. Mr. Woodman died December 20, 1885.

EDMOND N. CARIGNAN, M. D., of Dover, is one of the younger members of the medical profession in this city, but who, well qualified for his profession, has already laid the foundation for future success. He was born in Canada, October 7, 1881, his parents being respectively Zephirin and Mary (Blais) Carignan. The father, a native of Canada, was a carpenter by occupation.

The Carignan family is of French origin, and the subject of this sketch was educated in the Catholic schools of Canada, graduating from St. Ann's College in 1906 with the degree of A. B. He then entered Laval University of Quebec, where he remained two years, taking his B. M. degree there. He then went to Baltimore Medical College for two years, being graduated in 1910. In the same year, after taking a post-graduate course, he located in Dover, N. H., where he is now recognized as one of the rising young physicians of the town. His practice lies largely among the French population of Dover, but he has also a considerable clientage among those of American birth. He is a member of the local, County, State, District and American Associations. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. In January of the present year he was elected city physician of Dover.

Dr. Carignan married Miss Graziella Lavoie, a daughter of John Lavoie, who was also of Canada. He and his wife are the parents of two children—Roland and Charles E. The Doctor's family residence is at No. 31 Atkinson street, his offices being located at No. 114 Washington street.

PATRICK MCGILL, funeral director and undertaker with well appointed rooms at No. 12 Third street, is a native of Dover, born in 1876, a son of Thomas and Ann (Rossiter) McGill.

Thomas McGill was born in Ireland but spent almost his whole life of fifty-nine years in the United States, his death occurring at Dover. He married Ann Rossiter, who survives, and they had three children: James, a Catholic priest, pastor of the parish of Our Lady of Perpetual Help at East Manchester, N. H.; Julia, and Patrick. Rev. James McGill is the only Dover boy ever ordained to the priesthood. He was born in Dover and ordained here by the Rt. Rev. Dennis M. Bradley, bishop of this diocese.

Patrick McGill attended the public and parochial schools in boyhood and subsequently was graduated from St. Anselm College at Manchester. He then became an employe in the Roberts Bros.' shoe store and continued until he embarked in his present business on November 1, 1907, preparing for the same by a course in the Barnes' School of Sanitary Science and Embalming, Boston, under the direct supervision of Professor Dodge. Mr. McGill married Miss Genevieve M. Sherry. In politics he is an independent voter, doing his own thinking and asking no political favors.

LOUIS WARNER FLANDERS, M. D., who for the past twenty years has been identified with the medical fraternity of Dover, N. H., as a specialist in diseases of the eye and ear, is a native of Rhode Island, having been born April 27, 1864, in Wickford, Washington county, that state. He is a son of the Rev. Alonzo B. Flanders, D. D., and a grandson of James Flanders. The latter was a man of some prominence in Vermont, where he died at the age of seventy-six years.

The Rev. A. B. Flanders was born in Chelsea, Vt., December 6, 1829, and acquired his early education at Exeter, N. H. Having studied for the ministry with Bishop Carleton C. Chase, of this state, he was duly ordained at Claremont, N. H., in June, 1853. For twelve years subsequently he was rector of St. Paul's church at Wickford, R. I. Enlisting in the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he served as chaplain at the front for two years, during which time he was twice stricken with malarial fever. The second attack was so severe that his life was only saved by the devotion of his wife, who bravely made her way through the lines and nursed him back to health. After his return home, on the advice of his physician, he went to Vermont, in the hope of benefiting his health by a stay in the mountains. In December, 1868, he settled in Chester, Vt., where he afterward founded St. Luke's church, of which he was rector for fifteen years. Then, after a short residence at White River Junction, Vt., he moved to St. Albans. At his death,

which took place in April, 1898, he was one of the oldest and most highly esteemed ministers of Vermont. His degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Vermont University. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese, an examining chaplain, and served as delegate to the General Convention several times.

Rev. A. B. Flanders married Sarah A. Ide, who was born in Windsor, Vt., a daughter of Simeon Ide. Her father, a widely known editor, publisher and politician, was the founder of the Vermont Journal and the American Yeoman, both of which he established in 1818. Three years previously he had printed in an old blacksmith shop the first edition of the New Testament ever printed in New Hampshire. Mr. Ide was a man of very forceful character. He was described as a leader among men, was extensively acquainted with the most prominent politicians of his native state, and was a member of the State militia. He lived to the venerable age of ninety-four years.

Louis W. Flanders began his education in the common schools of Chester, Vt., and subsequently attended the Stevens High School at Claremont, N. H. Later he entered the University of Vermont and was graduated from the medical department in the summer of 1885. Soon after he began the practice of general medicine at Highgate, Vt., but after a short stay there removed to Brandon, Vt., and in the following year was associated with A. T. Woodward. He then went to Castleton, Vt., where he continued in practice until 1890. He now gave up general practice and removing to Burlington, in the same state, became assistant to J. H. Woodward, M. D., professor of Ophthalmology and Otology. Dr. Flanders was professor of the materia medica in the University of Vermont. After a three years' stay in Burlington, during which Dr. Flanders became especially well skilled in those branches of his profession to which he was devoting his particular attention, he came to Dover—in 1893—and opened an office here as an oculist and aurist. He has been successful in building up a large practice, both in Dover and for a circuit of twenty miles around. His office is located in the Masonic Temple.

Dr. Flanders has attained a high rank in Masonry, belonging to Burlington Lodge, No. 100, F. & A. M., of Burlington, of which he is past master; Burlington Chapter, R. A. M.; Orphan Council, R. & S. M.; St. Paul Commandery, K. T., and to the N. H. Consistory, A. A. S., Northern Jurisdiction. Politically he is a Republican, but takes no active part in public affairs.

He was married December 23, 1890, to Miss Annie Miriam Hilton, of Chester, who was a companion of his early childhood and a schoolmate. They reside at No. 14 Hamilton street, Dover. They have one son, Walter Louis, born May 11, 1897.

ROSCOE G. BLANCHARD, M. D., a very prominent member of the medical profession, at Dover, N. H., has been established in his profession here for twenty-nine years, during which time he has built up a fine practice and has won the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He was born in West Cumberland, Cumberland County, Me., July 24, 1853, a son of Joseph Y. and Abbie N. (Libby) Blanchard. When he was six years of age his father died and his mother removed to Saco, Me., and here he acquired his elementary education in the district schools. He subsequently attended the Biddeford High School, from which he was graduated in 1871.

He then took a commercial course at Gray's Business College in Portland, after which he found employment as bookkeeper and cashier with the firm of Chadbourn & Kendall, dry goods merchants of Portland, with whom he remained seven years. During the latter five years of this period he occupied his spare hours with reading medicine with Dr. Edward Preble and attending lectures at the Portland Medical College. Having by close economy accumulated a little money, he now gave up his position and entered the Portland Medical School, where he took a two years' course. This was followed by a full course in the medical department of Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1884. A few months later he located in Dover, where by dint of hard and conscientious work he has achieved a pronounced success as a physician and surgeon. He is an active and prominent member of the Maine Medical Society, the New Hampshire Medical Society (of which he was president one year), the Strafford District Medical Society, which he has served as secretary, and the Dover Medical Society, of which he was secretary five years and president two years.

A Mason of high rank, being one of the four 33d degree Masons residing in Dover, Dr. Blanchard has done much to promote the good of the order in this city. He is a member of Strafford Lodge and Belknap Chapter, has served for nine years as illustrious master of Orphan Council, and is a knight of St. Paul's Commandery, of which he was eminent commander for two years. In 1895 he was invested with the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; also belongs to Beacon Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Portland, and to Portland Encampment. He was advanced to the 33d degree rank in the Masonic order ten years ago. His office is located in the Masonic Temple.

Dr. R. G. Blanchard was married September 4, 1877, to Miss Laura B. Hodgdon, a daughter of Z. H. Hodgdon and Orinda (Reed) Hodgdon, of North Boothbay, Me. They are the parents of a daughter, Florence L. The family residence is at No. 630 Central Avenue.

JUSTIN A. EMERY, attorney at law, with offices in the McDuffee Block, Rochester, is one of the younger members of the Strafford county bar but is recognized by his associates and the public as a lawyer of marked ability. He was born June 22, 1880, at York, Me., and is a son of Joshua and Abbie A. (Baston) Emery.

Joshua Emery was born in South Berwick, Me., where the family is an old settled one. His occupation throughout life was mainly farming. Shortly after the birth of his son, Justin A., he moved to Rochester, N. H., purchasing a farm on Rochester Neck, and resided there until his death, at the age of eighty years. He married Abbie A. Baston and they had four children.

Justin A. Emery attended school at Rochester, N. H., and afterward, for several years, was in the life insurance business, subsequently accepting a government position as letter carrier, in which he remained for seven and a half years. Such a position affords little leisure but Mr. Emery took advantage of his free time and applied himself so closely to the study of law that he succeeded in his ambition and in June, 1911, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar, later being admitted to practice in the United States District Court. In September, 1912, he opened his present office and has won and maintains honorable standing in the profession.

Mr. Emery married Miss Mary E. Stillings and they have two children: Elfrieda C. and Esther L., whose ages are respectively eight and three years. Mr. and Mrs. Emery attend the Congregational church. In politics he is a Democrat and has often proved his party loyalty. Fraternal life has interested him and he belongs to the Masons, the Order of Eastern Star and to the Odd Fellows and Rebekah lodges, being officially connected with these organizations.

MIAH BUCHANON SULLIVAN, M. D., one of the most prominent members of the medical profession in Dover, N. H., was born May 29, 1857, one of the family of ten children of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Gillman) Sullivan. He began his education in the public schools, afterwards attended the Towle Academy, and later the University of New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1881. Beginning the practice of his profession in Lewiston, Me., he remained there, however, but a short time, removing in the same year to Dover. Here he has built up an excellent practice and is widely recognized, both in and out of the profession, as one of the most able physicians and surgeons in the county. He is a member of the Medical Society of New Hampshire and of the Strafford County Medical Society, and is fraternally identified with the Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He is also a director in the Merchants Savings Bank. He served as chairman of the committee of credentials, and also as one of the committee on Work at the Elks' convention held at Mil-

waukee, Wis. In addition to the societies above named Dr. Sullivan belongs to the New York Medico-Legal Association and to the American Medical Society. He is a close student and keeps well abreast of his profession at all times, investigating every new discovery in medical or surgical science and using the most modern methods in his own large practice. He has been very successful and as a citizen is held in high esteem.

Dr. Sullivan was united in marriage, February 2, 1897, with Miss Mary X. Holden, a daughter of William Holden, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, Md. They have two children—Marie T. and James H. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and they have a pleasant and commodious residence at No. 61 Silver street. The Doctor's office is located at 430 Central Avenue, Dover. Dr. Sullivan's daughter unveiled the Elks monument at Pine Hill cemetery, November, 1913.

EVERETT J. GALLOWAY, a member of the well known law firm of Pierce & Galloway, lawyers, of Dover, N. H., was born in Lynn, Mass., March 29, 1877, a son of John H. and Julia (McCarthy) Galloway. His father was an expert shoe operator in one of the large shoe factories for which the city of Lynn is famous. The subject of this sketch, after attending the common schools, completed his literary education in the Portsmouth (N. H.) high school, where he made a good record in scholarship. For a short time he followed his father's occupation, but in 1903 he began the study of law in Dover in the office of W. S. Pierce. Admitted to the bar in 1908, he has since been successfully engaged in general law practice, becoming a member of the firm of Pierce & Galloway in 1908. This firm has a good reputation in the profession, and a considerable amount of law business passes through their office in the course of the year. Mr. Galloway is affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Pythias (Lodge No. 89); the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 184, and the New England Order of Protection. July 13, 1903, he married Miss Myrtie E. Smith, a native of Dover and daughter of Newton C. and Laura A. Smith.

HENRY DOW, now deceased, for many years was one of the substantial and representative men of Dover. He was born at Dover, on the site of the old Strafford bank, and always made his home in his native place, where he died in 1889, at the age of eighty-nine years. He came into life with the beginning of the century that was notable in many respects, and throughout his long period of existence took a deep interest in the progress and development made.

In the schools of Dover Mr. Dow received his boyhood educational training and from there entered Exeter Academy, later becoming a student at Harvard

College. Subsequently he engaged in the study of medicine but when the time came for him to begin the practice of his profession he discovered that his inclinations lay in a different direction, in fact that agriculture made a greater appeal to him. Therefore the collegian and physician became a farmer and for many years interested himself in the cultivation and improvement of his fertile acres lying in the vicinity of Bellamy, Strafford county. He was never an active politician but gave his continued support to the Republican party.

Mr. Dow married Mrs. Mary Edna (Hill) Gray, a daughter of Nathaniel R. Hill, of New Hampshire, and widow of George Frederick Gray, to whom Mrs. Dow was married in October, 1875. Mr. Gray was born at Dover, N. H., where he died in 1880, survived by three children: George, who is an illustrator, with a studio in Boston, Mass.; and Ruth and Charles, twins. George Frederick Gray was prominent in politics in Strafford county and was once a member of the state senate. He was widely known also in journalism and as editor of the Dover Gazette and as contributor to the Herald, was one of the pioneer and progressive newspaper men of this section.

HON. JAMES WALTER TWOMBLY, formerly a member of the New Hampshire State Legislature and a leading factor in politics in Strafford county, is the oldest contractor engaged in the business at Dover, a member of the firm of Nathaniel Twombly & Son. He was born at Dover, N. H., August 2, 1859, and was educated in the public schools and at Reedfield College, where he was a student in 1877-'78.

After his return from college, J. W. Twombly, in 1882, became associated with his father in contracting and building, at Dover, under the firm name of Nathaniel Twombly & Son. He has continued in the business ever since and has erected many of the most substantial business houses and residences at Dover. He has ever been an active and interested citizen, zealous for Dover's good name as a business situation as well as an ideal location for homes, and during his two years as city alderman and two years as a member of the city council, lent his assistance to every movement of a public-spirited character that promised substantial results. His record was appreciated by his fellow citizens and he was elected a member of the General Assembly from the Fourth Ward, Dover.

In 1882 Mr. Twombly married Miss Juliet Perkins of Wells, Me., a daughter of Charles and Susan E. Perkins, the former of whom was a retired sea captain and hotelkeeper of Wells Beach, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly had one child who died in infancy. He is a member of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, F. & A. M., and belongs also to the Elks and the Royal Arcanum.

FRANK P. COLEMAN, who has been the efficient superintendent of Pine Hill cemetery at Dover for the past twenty-two years, is well known over Strafford county. He was born at Durham, N. H., in 1852, the youngest of a family of twelve children, his parents being Oliver and Mehetable (Clark) Coleman. The father died when aged forty-seven years, having been a farmer all his mature life. Frank P. Coleman was reared by his mother, being but four years old when his father died. He attended school at Durham and Dover, N. H., and at Linden, Vt., and then was variously engaged prior to being appointed a member of the police force at Dover. In 1889 he was made superintendent of the tract set apart for cemetery purposes and Pine Hill cemetery has practically been entirely developed through his care, taste and good judgment. Its beautiful hillside situation was recognized by early settlers and in 1717 the second meeting-house ever constructed at Dover was built on this hill, by public subscription. When Mr. Coleman took charge of the cemetery he had only seven lots under special care, while now he has a fund of \$60,000 to make use of for cemetery improvement. It is a beautiful spot, one that reflects credit both on Mr. Coleman and the city.

Mr. Coleman married Miss Lillie Philpot, who died in 1888, leaving one daughter, Florence R., who died when nineteen years old. His second marriage was to A. Minnie Hall, who died in 1901, leaving one child, Francena H., who is the wife of Eddie Gill, of Melrose, Mass. In politics Mr. Coleman is a Republican. He belongs to the Odd Fellows at Mt. Pleasant and the Encampment and is major of the order of Patriots Militant of New Hampshire. He is a member and a trustee of the Pierce Memorial church at Dover.

HON. CHARLES H. FOSS, mayor of Dover, N. H., is one of the prominent business men of this town, being interested extensively in real estate and insurance, and acting also as agent for the foreign steamship companies. He was born in Rochester, N. H., April 2, 1851, one of a family of two children born to Andrew and Abigail (Place) Foss. The father, Andrew, who was a farmer, died December 29, 1904, his wife, the mother of our subject, having passed away nearly four years previously, on February 4, 1901. Their remains rest in the old farm cemetery at Rochester, N. H.

Charles H. Foss, after attending the public schools for the usual period, became a student at Austin Academy, at Strafford, N. H., and afterward at the Eastman National Business College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. On reaching maturity he found employment in the office of Sawyer Woolen Mills, at Dover, N. H., where he was soon made cashier and paymaster, and he remained connected with that industry for twenty-seven years, or until 1899. He was then for three years collector of taxes, after which he engaged in his



CHARLES H. FOSS

present business. He has been successful as a business man and has also taken a prominent part in local politics, having been elected on the Republican ticket to various important offices. He served on the common council of Dover during the years 1883 and 1884; was alderman in 1891 and 1892; a member of the school board from 1895 to 1900 and collector of taxes in 1900, 1901 and 1902. He was twice elected to the Legislature from the Fourth Ward, serving during the sessions of 1909 and 1911. He also served as street and park commissioner, being appointed in March, 1912, by the Hon. Dwight Hall for a three years' term and when elected mayor resigned from that body, being elected in November, 1912, and taking office in January, 1913.

Mr. Foss is also prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Strafford Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; Belknap Chapter No. 8, R. A. M.; Orphan Council No. 1, R. & S. M., and St. Paul Commandery, K. T.; also of Major Waldron Council No. 989, Royal Arcanum. He was married September 20, 1875, to Miss Carrie Garside, daughter of Walter Garside, and he and his wife are the parents of a son, Walter. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church and are identified with various social activities of Dover.

RALPH HOUGH, a well known and respected resident of Dover, now retired, who for forty-five years was an active factor in the industrial life of the city, was born August 15, 1824, in Manchester, England. His parents, Thomas and Catherine (Keniston) Hough, came to America with their family in 1826, landing here after a voyage of nine weeks in a sailing vessel. Locating in Dover, Thomas Hough found employment in the Cocheco Print Works, and afterward died. The children of the family comprised eight sons and two daughters.

Ralph Hough, who was but a babe of two years at the time of the family's advent in this country, was well brought up and acquired his education in the common schools of Dover. He began industrial life at the early age of 10 years, beginning a five years' apprenticeship in the Cocheco Print Works. During the first year he was paid at the rate of fifty cents per day, sixty-two cents during the next two years, and a further increase during the succeeding two years. The next eighteen years of his life were spent as a journeyman in the same establishment, during which time he acquired a thorough and accurate knowledge of the entire business. Having by his industry and ability gained the confidence of his employers, he was then appointed foreman of the print room, which position he held for twenty-two years, acquitting himself with fidelity to his charge and earning the good will of his associates and those over whom he had supervision. He then retired after forty-five years of consecu-

tive service with this company, a record of which he may justly be proud. He has also been a director of the Cocheco National Bank.

A staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Hough formerly took an active part in public life. His wide popularity was made manifest on various occasions. From 1859 to 1866 he was a member of the Common Council of Dover, representing Ward 2, which is now called Ward 1. In 1884 he was a member of the State Legislature, and in 1885 and 1886 he served as county commissioner, being chairman of the board. For several years he was a lieutenant in the Strafford Zouaves, a popular military organization. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and also belongs to Wecohamet Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Dover.

On February 4, 1849, Mr. Hough married Miss Sarah Delany, a fair English girl, whose birthplace was but a few miles from his own. She came to this country in 1825 with her parents, John and Margaret (Farrell) Delany, who settled in Dover. It is an interesting and noteworthy fact that Mr. Hough and his wife, when babies, were rocked in the same cradle. They have been the parents of four children, namely: Belle, who married Otis E. Waitt; Harry; Alice, wife of James Harrison, who resides with her parents at No. 16 Fifth street, Dover; and Sarah J., who is now deceased. Mr. Hough, who is now in his ninetieth year, is still hale and hearty, a conspicuous example of the value of good habits, backed by a sound heredity. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church, he being the only survivor of those who were members at the time he joined it. He is also the only one now alive of those public officials who served the city of Dover contemporaneously with himself.

FRED M. BUNKER, a leading business man of Dover, conducts his grocery store at No. 10 Broadway, and a second store at No. 67 Fifth avenue, where he deals in coal, wood, hay, grain, lime, cement, sewer pipe and farm implements. He was born at Durham, N. H., in 1861, and is a son of William Henry and Abbie (Thompson) Bunker. The father was a farmer in Strafford county, where he was born and where he died at the age of forty-nine years. He married Abbie Thompson and they had two children, Mrs. Mary J. Delaney and Fred M.

Fred M. Bunker was reared on the home farm and attended school in Durham and Dover. For the past four years he has been in the grocery business but it is fifteen years since he embarked in the coal business, which he has expanded into a local industry of importance, giving employment to a number of men.

Mr. Bunker married Miss Edna Demeritt and they have two children, a son and daughter. The former, Ralph Bunker, who is associated with his father in business, married Bernice Horne and they have one son, Kenneth.

The daughter, Blanche, is the wife of Paul Knowlton. In politics Mr. Bunker is a Republican and formerly was town supervisor of Durham. He is a member of the Knights of Malta and of Dover Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

E. K. VARNEY, who is a member of the firm of Swett & Varney, electrical contractors, at No. 26 Third street, Dover, is doing an excellent business, the firm meeting the demands of a large trade. He was born at Madbury, Strafford county, N. H., in 1870, and is a son of Albert and Antoinette (Crockett) Varney. The father was also born in New Hampshire and was engaged for some years in farming but now lives retired, on Belmont street, Dover. His family consisted of three children: Annie, E. K., and Effie.

E. K. Varney attended school in his native place and then went to work on the farm but not feeling satisfied, secured a place with the General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass., and remained there seven years. When he returned to Dover he found employment with the Dover Electric Light Company and continued with them until 1909, when he started his own enterprise, being associated with E. H. Swett. Mr. Varney married Miss Clara Hill, and they have two children, Gladys and Viola. The family attends the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias.

HON. GEORGE SEWARD FROST was born at the Frost homestead, on the west side of Oyster River, July 4, 1844. He was son of William Pepperrell and Mary (Hoole) Frost. His maternal grandmother was of the distinguished Prince family of Massachusetts, and a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, the Pilgrim minister. The ancient spelling of the name was Ffrost, and was so used by the generations down to Judge George Seward Frost, who dropped the use of the small "f."

Judge Frost is seventh in descent from the immigrant ancestor, Nicholas Ffrost, who was born in Tiverto, "April ye 25th, 1585," and came to New England in 1632. In an old family Bible is the record of his parents in England, which says: "John Ffrost, Borne Nov'br ye 17th, 1558, near Carnbre Hill, Cornwall, Anna Hamden, Borne Oct'r ye 8th, 1565. John and Anna Married May ye 10th, 1587."

Nicholas Ffrost settled on the east shore of the Pascataqua River, in what is now Eliot, directly across the river from Dover Point, in 1634, known as Leighton's Point. His wife's name was Bertha Cadwalla. He resided there until he received a grant of land in 1651 on the south side of what is known as Frost's Hill, in Eliot, at the head of Sturgeon Creek, which is opposite the "Upper Neck" in Dover, Sturgeon Creek being on the east side of the New-

chawannock river. The hill received its name from him, and has remained in possession of the Frost family to the present time (1913). He held various town offices. He died in 1663, leaving a large estate to his family.

Major Charles Frost, his eldest son, was born in Twerton, England, 30th of July, 1633. His wife was Mary Bowls, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Howell) Bowls of Wells, Me. He resided on Frost Hill, where he was killed by the Indians, July 4, 1697, as he and his family were returning from meeting on the Lord's day. The place where he was killed is marked with a bronze tablet placed on a boulder. Major Frost was one of the prominent and influential men of the town and owned much land.

Hon. John Frost, third child and second son of Major Charles, was born March 1, 1680-81; married September 4, 1702, Mary, daughter of William and Margery (Bray) Pepperrell, and lived in Newcastle, N. H. He died February 25, 1732-3. In his younger days he served in the British navy and rose to be commander of a British war ship. Afterward he was a merchant at Newcastle, and was a man of influence in political circles, and was member of the governor's council. His grave is still pointed out in the graveyard in that town.

Mary Pepperrell, his wife, was sister of Sir William Pepperrell. Their father settled at the Isles of Shoals in 1676, then a good fishing station. Later he came over to Kittery, married Margery Bray, and built the historic Pepperrell mansion, which his son, Sir William, inherited. Margery's father, John Bray, built the house now standing east of the Pepperrell house. The Bray house is said to be the oldest house in Maine. Mary Pepperrell Frost was born in the Pepperrell mansion.

Judge George Frost, fifth son of Hon. John and Mary (Pepperrell) Frost, was born April 26, 1720. He married Margaret Weeks, daughter of Major Weeks of Greenland. He resided at Durham. He was appointed one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas when Strafford county was organized in 1773, and for a number of years was chief justice; he was in office until 1791. He was delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776, 1777 and 1779. He was one of the council in 1781, 1782 and 1783.

George Frost, Esq., son of Judge George, was born at Durham, 3d of December, 1765. He married, April 3, 1797, Mehitable Burleigh, daughter of James and Mehitable (Sheafe) Burleigh. He was a merchant, shipbuilder and leading citizen of Durham for many years. He died in 1846.

William Pepperrell Frost, son of the last named George, was born in 1812. He married October 18, 1842, Mary Hoole. He died in 1886. He and his brother George were in partnership together at Durham many years as merchants and were noted for their energy, integrity and business capacity.

Judge George Seward Frost, the subject of this sketch, is one of two sons,

of whom William Edward died at the age of 17 years. Born June 4, 1844, George S. Frost was educated in the public schools of the town, Durham Academy and Phillips Exeter Academy, which latter institution he entered the last term of the junior class of 1861. Graduating that year, he remained another year at Exeter and entered the sophomore class of Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1865 with the degree of A. D. He received the degree of A. M. in 1868. He commenced the study of law at Dover in the office of Judge Keremiah Smith, in 1866, where he remained two years. Graduated from Harvard Law School in 1868, he was admitted to the Suffolk County bar in Boston, July 7, 1868; practiced in Boston. July 30, 1872, he was appointed trial justice for West Roxbury, which office he held until that district was annexed to Boston in 1874; June 9th of that year he was appointed associate justice for the Boston Court for the district of West Roxbury, but declined the appointment. He was member of the Boston School Committee in 1874 and 1875, for Ward 17; declined a re-election.

November 6, 1875 he was appointed assistant district attorney of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, which office he held until November, 1877, when he resigned on account of ill health produced by over work. In all these various positions Judge Frost showed marked ability to such a degree that he received recommendations from several of the leading lawyers of Boston for an appointment as justice of the Superior Court. Had his health not given out, no doubt he would have received the appointment for which those big lawyers regarded him highly qualified. Up to this time his family had resided at Jamaica Plain.

He removed his family to Dover, N. H., in the winter of 1877-78, since when he has resided in this city. He was obliged to live a quiet life for two years to regain his health. In 1881 he was elected representative of Ward 4 for the Legislature, in which he held a high position on the Judiciary Committee. June 21, 1882, he was appointed judge of the Police Court for Dover, which office he held continuously thirty-one years, until he was abolished July 1, 1913, by the District Court of Dover, which had been established by the General Court of 1913. Governor Felker appointed him judge of this new court, he and Associate Justice Edw. H. Adams of Portsmouth being the only two Republicans in the state who received such an honor from the Democratic governor. During his long service of more than thirty years Judge Frost was called upon to render many decisions of great importance, from some of which appeals were taken, but it was only in a very few instances that his decisions were over-ruled by the higher courts. He has a good, clean, high-minded record from beginning to end of his service of police court judge.

Judge Frost was delegate from Ward 4 in the Constitutional Convention

of 1905, and served on important committees. November 8, 1888, he was elected member of the School Committee for Ward 4, and held the office continuously until January, 1897, when he declined a re-election. He was chairman of the School Committee 1895 and 1896. He has been senior warden of St. Thomas Episcopal Church about 27 years and declined a re-election. He has been a director of the Strafford National Bank 27 years; charter member of the Bellamy Club; also a charter member of Moses Paul Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a 32d degree Mason. He has been a member of the New Hampshire Bar Association for more than thirty years and has done a large amount of work as a consulting lawyer. Those who consult him feel sure they will get the law straight and sound. He is one of the incorporators of the Wentworth Home for the aged, and has been one of its trustees continuously from its opening in 1898. In a word Judge Frost has been a very busy man and a very useful citizen in a multitude of ways.

On the 6th of December, 1870, Judge Frost was united in marriage with Miss Martha Hale Low, at Dover, N. H. She is daughter of Dr. Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Hale) Low of Dover, in which city she was born the 13th of June, 1841. Her father, a distinguished physician, was born 4th of July, 1792; her mother was born 11th of November, 1798; they were married 18th of November, 1818; residence, Dover. He died April 2, 1883; she died October 7, 1882. She was daughter of Hon. William Hale, who married April 30, 1794, Lydia Rollins, daughter of Judge Ichabod and Ruth Philpot Rollins. Mr. Hale was born in Portsmouth, August 6, 1765; he died in Dover, November 8, 1848. He was son of Major Samuel Hale, who married May 23, 1751, Mary Wright, daughter of Capt. Thomas Wright of Portsmouth. Major Hale died in that city, July 10, 1807, and his wife March 11, 1811. Both are buried in the North Cemetery, near the railway station in Portsmouth. William Hale lived in Dover. He was a merchant and ship builder and ship owner with his brother, Judge Samuel Hale of Barrington. He was State Senator from 1797 to 1801; member of the Governor's Council, 1803 to 1805; representative in Congress six years 1809 to 1811 and 1813 to 1817. The father of his wife was one of the first judges in the courts of Strafford County. Mrs. Frost is a worthy descendant of such excellent ancestors.

The children of Judge George S. and Martha Hale (Low) Frost are: Mary Pepperrell, born at Dover, Sept. 18, 1871. Margaret Hamilton, born at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Nov. 21, 1873. Sarah Low, born at Dover, Oct. 7, 1875. Elizabeth Rollins, born at Dover, Dec. 29, 1881. Of these daughters, Mary Pepperrell graduated from Smith College, 1894; married June 10, 1897; James Cowan Sawyer; lives in Andover, Mass. Their children are: George Frost Sawyer, born June 25, 1902; Charles Henry Sawyer, born Oct. 20,

1906. Miss Elizabeth Rollins Frost graduated from Smith College in 1903; graduated from the Albany Library School; was assistant librarian at Buffalo, N. Y., and at the Carnegie library at Pittsburgh, Pa., is now reference librarian at Waterbury, Conn. Sarah was assistant librarian Dover Public Library a number of years. She is also librarian for Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.

WILLIS McDUFFEE, president and editor of the Courier Publishing Company, of Rochester, N. H., a citizen well known and highly esteemed all over Strafford County, was born in Rochester, N. H., March 15, 1868, a son of Franklin and Mary Frances (Hayes) McDuffee. Ancestors of the McDuffee family were among the first settlers of Dover, and for generations representatives of the family have been among the best known and most useful citizens of the county. The paternal grandfather of our subject, John McDuffee, was a well known banker, founding the first bank in this section. Franklin McDuffee, father of Willis, graduated from Dartmouth College and studied law, but instead of practicing that profession, went into the banking business with his father, and it remained his occupation throughout the rest of his life, which terminated in 1880. His widow now resides in Rochester, this county. They had two sons, Willis and John Edgar, the latter of whom died in 1900.

Willis McDuffee began his education in the schools of Rochester and then attended Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in the class of 1890. After six months spent in foreign travel, he formed a partnership, in 1891, with William W. Lougee (now practicing medicine in Massachusetts) in the journalistic enterprise of which he is now the head. In 1894 the present stock company was formed. Charles G. Janness is now business manager, the stockholders being Gov. Samuel D. Felker, Ex-mayor R. V. Sweet, N. T. Kimball, Charles G. Janness, and the subject of this sketch. This enterprise has achieved a pronounced success. The Courier is a bright, newsy journal, up-to-date in all its departments, and deserving of the large circulation to which it has attained. It is neat in appearance, reliable in its news, and its editorial page usually contains some timely clean cut thoughts on the leading topics of the hour.

For a number of years Mr. McDuffee has been actively interested in politics. He formerly served on the school board for three years, was representative to the state legislature in 1895, and for some time was a member of the Republican State Committee. In 1906 he was one of the men to start the progressive movement in the state, but declined to enter the third party movement in 1912. presiding at the meeting of the Progressives at Concord in opposition to this

movement, which was responsible for carrying the state for Taft at the primaries. He is a Knight Templar Mason.

Mr. McDuffee was married July 22, 1897, to Miss Dora Haley, of Barrington, N. H., who is well known throughout the State as a vocalist of great talent. They have two children—Franklin and Maude Chase. The family are affiliated with the Congregational church and are prominent in the best society of Rochester.

GEORGE A. TOLMAN, M. D., a well known physician and surgeon, in successful practice at Dover, N. H., was born in Maine, July 6, 1867, the only child of George and Eliza A. (Spofford) Tolman. His father, who was a merchant, is now retired, and both parents reside at the home of our subject.

George A. Tolman, after acquiring his elementary education in the public schools, attended the Westbrook Seminary. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1890 and Maine Medical College in 1893, and graduated from New York Post-Graduate Hospital and became assistant to Dr. Carl Beck a noted New York surgeon. He began the practice of his profession in Dover in 1894, and has since built up for himself a large and profitable clientage. He belongs to a number of medical societies, including the American Medical Association, the State of Maine Medical Association, the New Hampshire State Medical Association, the District and Strafford County Medical Association, and the New Hampshire Surgical Club and Dover Medical Society. He is a 32d degree Mason, belongs also to the Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a Republican. As a citizen he is held in high esteem.

Dr. Tolman married Miss Clara E. Rounds, a daughter of George H. Rounds, of Portland, and they have one child, Eloise P. The family affiliate with the Congregational Church, and reside at No. 37 Summer street. Dr. Tolman's office is located in the Strafford National Bank Building.

CHARLES H. PITMAN, one of the substantial citizens of Farmington, who carries on a satisfactory business in insurance and real estate, was born July 13, 1844, at Barnstead, N. H., in the neighborhood of which he spent the first twenty-five years of his life. He is a son of Henry and Druzilla (Miles) Pitman, the former of whom was born in New Hampshire and the latter in Vermont. Both have rested for many years in the family lot in the old cemetery at Barnstead.

Charles H. Pitman was the third member of his parents' family of four children. He attended the public schools of Barnstead and an academy at Pittsfield and continued to assist his father on the home farm until the fall of

1869, when he came to Farmington. Here he entered the employ of James E. Fernald, with whom he remained for thirteen years, during this time assisting Mr. Fernald to establish the Farmington "News." Subsequently he embarked in the insurance business and also opened a job printing office, conducting the latter enterprise for twenty-two years and then selling it. Since then he has devoted his entire attention to insurance and real estate. He has made property investments here and is a stable and dependable citizen of the town.

In 1872 Mr. Pitman was married to Miss Emma J. Crosby, a daughter of Ebenezer H. Crosby. The one daughter of this marriage died in 1907, at the age of thirty-three years. She was the wife of Fred W. Holmes and is survived by one son, Charles Leslie Holmes, who is a young man of twenty-one years and is of a literary turn, at present being correspondent for Dover newspapers and the Boston "Globe." In 1885 Mr. Pitman was married (secondly) to Miss Carrie L. Pearl, a daughter of Charles L. Pearl, of Farmington. Mr. and Mrs. Pitman are members of the Order of Rebeckah and of the Pythian Sisters, and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, to the Odd Fellows and the Masons. For eleven years Mr. Pitman was a member of the New Hampshire National Guard, holding rank as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and then captain, for eight years being captain of Company F, of the Second Regiment and then resigned. He was elected major of the Second Regiment, but declined to serve on account of business. A Democrat in politics, he has frequently been sought for public office, including that of state representative, and has served four years as town clerk, six years as a member of the school board, three years as tax collector, and in 1912 was town treasurer of Farmington. He also served as clerk of the Farmington Village Precinct for seventeen years.

CURTIS W. BLAISDELL, one of the well known residents of Strafford county, residing on his valuable farm of thirty-eight acres, situated in Rollinsford, was born January 21, 1858, at Lebanon Center, Me., and is a son of John and Sarah (Drew) Blaisdell, and a grandson of Enoch Blaisdell, all of the same state. The father was born at Lebanon and the mother at Newfield and both are now deceased.

Curtis W. Blaisdell continued to live in his native town until he was nineteen years of age, attending school in the meanwhile. He then came to Strafford county and for two winters afterward attended school in Rollinsford. By trade he is a carpenter and follows the same when not engaged with his farm, on which he settled in 1877. On December 5, 1893, he was married to Miss Belle Randall, who was born at North Berwick, Me., July 5, 1864, and is a daughter of Isaac S. and Olive (Coffin) Randall. The father of Mrs. Blaisdell

was a native of North Berwick, where the family is an old settled one, and he still lives there, being now in his 82d year. The mother died May 17, 1909, having passed her seventy-fourth birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell have one daughter, Edna M., who was born June 20, 1895, and is a student in the Dover High School. For several years Mr. Blaisdell has been a director of the Salmon Falls Bank. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Calvin Baptist church of South Berwick, while Mrs. Blaisdell is a member of the Old School Baptist church.

HARLAN P. LORD, dairyman and milk dealer, who has resided on his present farm near Rollinsford, N. H., since 1909, was born May 30, 1880, at Effingham, Carroll county, N. H., and is a son of Thomas B. and Harriet P. (Burbank) Lord, and a grandson of Thomas and a great-grandson of Thomas B. Lord. It was the great-grandfather who came from England very many years ago, settling at Berwick, Me., where he reared his family. One of his sons, Thomas Lord, subsequently located in Carroll county, N. H., and founded a settlement which perpetuates his name as Lord's Hill. There the father of Harlan P. Lord was born and there he died when the latter was three years old.

Harlan P. Lord attended the public schools of Effingham and for two years was a student in a seminary at Parsonfield, Me. He was eighteen years old when he began to work in the milk business and for five years was in the employ of Childs' Bros., a large firm of Waltham, Mass. Later he was with H. P. Hood & Sons, well known wholesale and retail milk dealers, for four years, in their milk depot at Charlestown, Mass. He thus had a large amount of practical experience in this industry and was well prepared to embark in it when he came to Rollinsford in May, 1909. He has built up a fine trade and has a paying milk route in Dover. His farm of fifty acres is devoted mainly to dairying and his sanitary and well equipped buildings are always ready for inspection.

In June, 1909, Mr. Lord was married to Miss Celia R. Mudgett, a daughter of the late Willie Mudgett, of Conway Center, N. H. They have one son, Almon M., who was born June 18, 1911. Mr. Lord is a very intelligent and progressive man and in his views on public questions is inclined to identify himself with what is known as the Progressive party. He belongs to the Hiram R. Roberts Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

IRA W. DUNTLEY, who is one of Milton's best known citizens, holds a record for continuous work in one line, having been engaged in horseshoeing for fifty-four years, in his own blacksmith shop, after three years' similar service during the Civil war, as a member of Company K, First R. I. Cavalry,

and of Company K, First N. H. Cavalry. He was born in the village of Milton, N. H., March 16, 1842, and is a son of Hazen and Phoebe (Laughton) Duntley.

Hazen Duntley was reared in Vermont and New Hampshire, probably at Farmington, in the latter state, as he there married Phoebe Laughton, who died when aged fifty-eight years. They had eleven children, six of whom are still living. In 1838 Hazen Duntley built his blacksmith shop on almost the same site as that now owned by his son, Ira W., and followed the blacksmith trade during all his active life, during the Civil war serving as a blacksmith for three years in the same regiments as his son. He was an expert workman and a dependable, honest man. In politics he was a Democrat and religiously was affiliated with the Free Baptist church. He died in 1884 in his eightieth year.

Ira W. Duntley attended the village school and learned his trade with his father. After serving three years in the army, as noted above, he was honorably discharged December 4, 1864, in Virginia, and returned then to Milton, where he has carried on his work as horseshoer and blacksmith to the present time. He is a member of and at times has been an official of Eli Wentworth Post, G. A. R., No. 89, at Milton and is greatly interested in Grand Army affairs. In politics he gives support to the Democratic party but does not call himself a politician.

Mr. Duntley married Miss Sarah A. Hodgeman, who was born near Lowell, Mass., and they have two daughters: Ada C., who is the wife of Robert McIntosh, of Milton; and Hattie M., who resides with her parents. Mr. Duntley and family attend the Free Baptist church. For forty years he has been identified with the Milton lodge of Odd Fellows, and is a charter member of the Madokawando Tribe, No. 21, Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Duntley is highly regarded as a neighbor and citizen, being a man of upright character and charitable impulses.

DANIEL A. GAGE, a substantial and progressive farmer of Dover and a member of a well known family of this section, was born in the town of Dover, N. H., February 25, 1853, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Hersum) Gage, and a grandson of James Gage. Grandfather Gage established the family in the section known as Gage's Hill and there Daniel Gage resided all his life, dying some years since. He was a well known and respected citizen. His wife survived him for a few years. They had two children: Walter F., who is deceased; and Daniel A.

Daniel A. Gage was reared in the old home on Gage's Hill and continued to live there until he was thirty years of age. He attended the public schools and also Franklin Academy at Dover. About 1885 he located on his present valuable farm of 120 acres in the Blackwater District and gives attention to general farming and stock raising. In politics he votes with the Republican

party and has served two terms as selectman from the First Ward. For many years he has taken a deep interest in the grange movement and belongs to Cocheco Grange No. 81, Patrons of Husbandry, in which he has filled the office of steward, and also to Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange and to the New Hampshire State Grange. Mr. Gage attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

HON. PAUL LA BONTE, mayor of Somersworth, who conducts an up-to-date grocery store at No. 183 Main street, that city, was born at Salmon Falls, this county, in Feb. 11, 1876, a son of George and Margaret (Guilmette) La Bonte. The father was a native of Canada who came to the United States and Located at Gt. Falls, later removing to Salmon Falls, this county. He died here at the age of 82 years. He and his wife were the parents of 16 children.

Paul La Bonte began his education in the common school at Salmon Falls, N. H. He subsequently attended college at Levis, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. Returning to New Hampshire after his graduation, he entered the grocery business in Somersworth as clerk and applied himself to learn the trade. About nine years ago he bought out his employer and started his present business, dealing in a general line of groceries. He has always kept a high grade stock and has a large patronage.

A Democrat in politics, he has been quite active in public affairs and has been elected to some important offices by his fellow citizens. He served as councilman from the Fourth Ward for four years, was city clerk four years, sanitary officer one term, and was elected mayor of the city in March, 1912, in all of which positions, as well as in some others, he has served with efficiency and with an eye to the public interest. His society affiliations include membership in St. Jean Baptiste Society; Court Rochambeau, Catholic Order of Foresters; Court St. Martin, A. C. A.; L'Union St. Jean Baptiste, of America; Artisans Canadiens Francais, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Mr. La Bonte married Georgiana La Bonte, of Somersworth, N. H. They have had two adopted children—Eva, who died at the age of 16 years, and Raymond, who survives. The family belong to St. Martin Catholic church.

A. NOEL SMITH, M. D., is one of the oldest medical and surgical practitioners in Dover, where he has successfully practiced his profession for the last thirty-five years. He was born in Meddybemps, Me., July 29, 1851, a son of Dr. Samuel M. and Mary E. (Nickerson) Smith, the father, a graduate of Bowdoin, being a well known physician. Dr. Smith's elementary education was acquired in the public schools, and he subsequently attended

Calais, Me., Academy, where he was graduated in 1868. From there he went to the medical school at Bowdoin college, graduating in 1872. After taking a post-graduate course at Harvard in 1872-1873, he began the practice of his profession in the year last mentioned at Silver City, Idaho, remaining there until 1878. He then returned east and located in Dover, where he has since remained. He is a member of the Dover, County, State, and American medical associations, and has served as president of both the Dover and County associations. He belongs also to the Masonic order and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican, and was a member and chairman of the school board.

Dr. Smith was first married, in 1874, to Miss Hattie M. McCann, whose death occurred in 1885. Three children blessed this union, namely: Arthur Thad, Laura H. and Ina E. Smith. In 1886 Dr. Smith married for his second wife, Miss Ella Dame, a daughter of Moses Dame. Dr. Smith is one of the best known and most popular medical men in Dover. Since coming here in the late seventies he has built up an excellent practice and made many fast friends. As a citizen he is interested in every movement calculated to promote the moral or material welfare of the community in which he lives. He has a pleasant and commodious residence on Mt. Vernon street, while his office is located at No. 430 Central Avenue.

FRANK L. HAYES, one of the reliable business men of Rollinsford, N. H., who is in the dairy business and operates a milk route in Dover, was born in South Farmington, N. H., May 14, 1852, and is a son of Charles C. and Elizabeth W. (Pollard) Hayes, and a grandson of Levi Hayes, who was a native of Barrington, N. H.

Charles C. Hayes was born and reared at South Farmington, N. H. He married Elizabeth W. Pollard, who was born at Acton, Me. In the spring of 1860 Charles C. Hayes moved to Rollinsford, N. H., settling on the farm which his son now owns and occupies. He followed farming and dairying and for 25 years during his early manhood taught winter terms of school. He was a man of solid character and educational acquirements, having enjoyed advantages at both Strafford and Gilmanton academies. For some years he was superintendent of the public schools of Rollinsford. In his political views he was a Republican. For a considerable period he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred on his farm July 7, 1888. He had survived his wife for sixteen years, she passing away March 14, 1872. She was the mother of two children: Nellie F., who is the wife of Albert Elliot, of Rollinsford; and Frank L.

Frank L. Hayes was eight years old when his parents settled in Rollinsford,

where he attended the public schools and, later, Franklin academy at Dover, N. H. He was reared to farm pursuits and has made dairying a specialty. After many years of business association with his fellow citizens his record shows that he is respected and esteemed by them and is held as a man of sterling character.

Mr. Hayes married Miss Jennie S. Horne, who died December 23, 1912. Her parents were Augustus E. and Rebecca (Carley) Horne, formerly of Rochester, N. H., but both now deceased. Mrs. Hayes was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, attending church at Dover. In politics Mr. Hayes is a Republican. He takes much interest in progressive agriculture and is a charter member of the Hiram R. Roberts Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. Mrs. Hayes also belonged to this organization.

HON. ALBERT F. SEAVEY, now deceased, for many years was closely identified with the business life of Dover and with public affairs in Strafford county. He was born December 29, 1843, in the town of Rochester, Strafford county, N. H., and died at Dover, December 14, 1909. His parents, Samuel F. and Eliza (Ham) Seavey, were lifelong residents of New Hampshire.

Albert F. Seavey grew to manhood on the home farm, where he gave his father assistance while attending the public schools and the Rochester Academy, and then came to Dover, where he was an employe of a shoe factory for four years. Afterward, in association with his brother, J. F. Seavey, he established the clothing firm of J. F. Seavey & Co., with which he remained connected during life. During the last eight or ten years of his life he was also owner and proprietor of the Albert F. Seavey Co., dealers in lumber. He Charles H. Seavey & Co., dealers in lumber. While his business concerns profited by his judgment and foresight, he yet found time to take part in public affairs, for which his natural gifts well fitted him, and he served in numerous responsible elective and appointive positions. In politics he was a Democrat and in 1874 and 1875 served as a member of the common council of Dover, representing the Fourth Ward, and in 1876 and 1877 was a member of the New Hampshire legislature. In 1874 he served as a member of the staff of Governor James A. Weston. In every position he served with the integrity that marks the honorable and unselfish public man.

On July 31, 1883, Mr. Seavey was married to Miss Marietta Fogg, a daughter of Charles F. and Rebecca F. (Webster) Fogg, of Dover, and they had five children: Alice Mary, Marion Webster, Harold Leon, Helen Grace and Katharine Fogg. The family attend the St. Thomas Episcopal church. Mr. Seavey was a thirty-second degree Mason and belonged also to Olive

Branch Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank; to the Knights of Honor and to the Improved Order of Red Men.

CHARLES ALBERT FAIRBANKS, M. D., was born in Portsmouth, N. H., December 17, 1849; removed to Dover with his parents in 1855, and has since resided here. He was a student in the Dover High School for three years and entered the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in the full course in 1871. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. John Randolph Ham and in the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1877.

He is son of Albert Augustus and Lydia L. (Brock) Fairbanks, the former of whom was born in Dedham, Mass., October 21, 1821, and died in Dover, February 19, 1890, where he had resided for thirty years, the larger part of which time as an expert machinist for the Cocheco Manufacturing Company. His wife was born in Barrington, N. H., September 21, 1821, and was daughter of Ralph and Dorothy (Young) Brock. She died in Dover, January 19, 1892.

Dr. Fairbanks is ninth in descent from Jonathan Fairbanke (Fairbank, Fairbanks) of Dedham, Mass., the immigrant ancestor, who was born in England before 1600, came with his family to Boston in 1633, and settled in Dedham in 1635, where he resided until his death, December 5, 1668. The large two-story mansion house which he built in that town is now the property of the Fairbanks Family Association.

Dr. Fairbanks' grandfather, Capt. Abner Fairbanks, lived in Forborough, Mass. He served in the War of 1812. He was son of Abner Fairbanks of Dedham, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, serving several years. These two ancestors were substantial citizens and well-to-do farmers. The ancestors intervening between these and the immigrant were John 5th, Joseph 4th, Joseph 3d, John 2d. They were all born in Dedham and resided there, good, reputable, prosperous citizens. Former Vice President Fairbanks is 8th in descent from the same immigrant ancestor, and the list of his descendants contains the names of many illustrious men.

On graduating from Dartmouth College in 1871 Dr. Fairbanks engaged in mechanical drafting at Boston, in the employ of the National Bridge and Iron Works, and after a year and a half went to work in the same capacity for the Flint & Marquette Railroad Company, at East Saginaw, Mich. After three years of this kind of work he concluded to give it up and take up the study of medicine. On returning to Dover he was appointed station agent here for the Portsmouth Railroad Company, and a year later began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John R. Ham, remaining with him one year. He then entered Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated M. D. in

the class of 1877. After a brief stay in Fall River, Mass., where he began the practice of his profession, he came, on March 18, 1878, to Dover and opened an office here, where he has since remained. For thirty-six years he has occupied the same office rooms continuously; no other physician has a like record in one office apartment.

In 1878 Dr. Fairbanks was elected county physician and held the office successfully and satisfactorily four years. He has served as city physician fifteen years; a member of the Board of Health ten years. He has been a member of the School Committee continuously since 1882, and chairman of that committee six years and at present holds the position; his long experience and good judgment in school matters and progressive education make him one of the most valuable members of the board. He was secretary of the board fourteen consecutive years, and his records are models of neatness and correctness. He has been trustee of the public library three years; trustee of the Pine Hill Cemetery three years; moderator of Ward Three for sixteen annual elections. He has been water commissioner twelve years, being a member of the original board when the works were established by the city and holding the office continuously. He has served as a member of the Pension Board since 1897.

Dr. Fairbanks became a member of Strafford County Medical Society in 1878, and has been its secretary twenty years, but not continuously. He has served as president of it two years and has read several valuable papers before it.

Dr. Fairbanks was mayor of Dover three years, 1898, 1899 and 1900. In his first year many improvements were made in streets and sewers and extension of the water pipes into new territory, but the chief contest was over the question of purchasing a steam road-roller. After several trials in the councils the proposition was defeated. The chief event of Mayor Fairbanks' third year was the construction of the new engine-house on Broadway for the fire department, to take the place of the Lincoln hook and ladder house on First street. There was the usual amount of discussion as to location and plans, but it was finally placed on Broadway, where the Free Baptist Church stood, at a cost of \$9,200. It is a model of convenience for fire purposes and is centrally located. Mayor Fairbanks very properly felt proud of his achievements in this work. His three years' service make a record of prudent management of city finances, so far as he could control business, and many improvements were made in many parts of the city.

In the later years Dr. Fairbanks was representative from Ward Three in the General Court in 1907-8 and 1909-10, serving on important committees with credit for his good judgment of bills and public measures and his ready

and intelligent discussion in committee meetings, and he is a ready and interesting speaker. He was member of the Republican State Central Committee for eight years, during important campaigns. He has been chairman of the Republican City Committee ten years or more. So it is apparent that Dr. Fairbanks has been a very busy and very useful citizen during his thirty-six years of professional life in Dover. He is an orator of exceptional ability, and a ready debater when it becomes necessary to enter into a contest on any question of public policy. He is a very entertaining conversationalist, and as a public official, conservative, capable and of rigid probity.

October 21, 1884, Dr. Fairbanks was united in marriage with Miss Emma Belle Caswell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Caswell. She was a woman of marked ability, and before marriage had been a successful teacher in the public schools; a most excellent lady in every way. She died May 28, 1888. They had no children.

CHARLES W. EVANS, one of the representative men of Strafford county and chairman of the board of assessors, is in the sixth generation of his family. He owns fifty acres of land located one and one-half miles from the city of Rochester. He was born on the old farm in January, 1842, and is a son of William and Hannah (Shannon) Evans. The father spent his entire life on this farm and died at the age of seventy-nine years.

Charles W. Evans is one of a family of eleven children born to his parents and all of those who reached maturity attended the Rochester schools. He remained with his father until he was thirty years of age, after which for some years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in other sections, spending ten years in Belknap county, after which he returned to the old home town.

Mr. Evans married Miss Clara A. Young and they have two sons: William J., head bookkeeper for the S. S. Pierce Company, Boston, who married Ethie Calnan; and Fred A., with the Grimes Wholesale Produce Company, Dover, who married Mary Martin. In politics Mr. Evans is a Republican and he has been elected to many local offices, many years ago serving three terms as selectman. Since January, 1910, he has been a member of the board of assessors, of which he has been chairman for two years. Fraternally he is identified with the A. O. U. W., the Red Men and the Patrons of Husbandry. With his family Mr. Evans attends the Baptist church. The family residence is at No. 115 Charles street, Rochester.

EDWARD C. BATCHELDER, M. D., one of Dover's physicians and surgeons, was born in New Hampshire, October 17, 1878, one of the two children of Nathaniel M. and Clara (Carpenter) Batchelder. The subject

of this sketch was graduated from the public schools of Pittsfield, and afterward attended Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1898, and in 1904 was graduated from the Dartmouth Medical School. He was subsequently, for two years, a surgeon in Bellevue Hospital, New York, where he had abundant opportunity for becoming acquainted with the practical part of his profession. In 1906 he located in Dover, where he has since remained, and where he has already built up a good practice, having offices in the Masonic Temple. He is identified with the Masonic Order, and in politics is a Republican.

November 17, 1905, Dr. Batchelder married Miss Gertrude Kaime, a daughter of Frank E. Kaime, of St. Louis, Mo., and of this union there is one child, Edna G. Dr. Batchelder and family are affiliated with the Episcopal church, their residence being at 250 Washington street, Dover.

HARRY P. HENDERSON, one of Dover's most progressive citizens, who is identified with the insurance and real estate business, including surety bonds, having offices at 478 Central Avenue, is one of a family of two children born to his parents, John H. and Maria Henderson. The father, now deceased, was formerly extensively engaged in the manufacturing business in this county.

The subject of this sketch was born in Dover, N. H., October 30, 1872. Graduating from the public schools in 1891, he then engaged in the manufacture of brick and was thus occupied until 1897, when he entered into his present business, in which he has been very successful. He is a member of the Masonic order and has been eminent commander of St. Paul Commandery, K. T., since 1910. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Aside from his regular business above mentioned, he is a director in the Merchants' National Bank and a trustee of the Merchants' Savings Bank. In politics he is a Republican. In 1895 Mr. Henderson married Miss Alberta Parker, a daughter of Dr. Henry R. Parker, of Dover, and he and his wife are the parents of two children—Maud O. and Ella P.

JOHN D. O'DOHERTY, one of Dover's prominent physicians and surgeons, was born in Ireland, August 15, 1867, a son of William and Jane (Agnew) O'Doherty. His father was also a native of Ireland, where he followed the vocation of a farmer.

The subject of this sketch acquired his elementary education in the public schools of his native town. He then for some time attended the University of Dublin, Ireland. After coming to America he became a student at Harvard College, and later, in 1888, was graduated from the Georgetown University, with the degree of A. M. For a short time subsequently he resided in Boston,

whence he came to Dover. After remaining here awhile, however, he returned to Boston, residing there three years. Returning again to Dover in 1890, he has since remained a resident of this city. He belongs to the local medical society, the Strafford County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was city physician of Dover for two years, and is now serving as county physician. As a physician and surgeon he ranks among the foremost in this county. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks and the Eagles, and politically he is a Republican, but has never found time to take part in public affairs. He has a convenient office at No. 5 Locust street.

FRANK E. HUSSEY, a representative and useful citizen of Rochester, who is serving in the office of city clerk, is a native of California, born at Vallejo, May 9, 1870, a son of Daniel and Mary (Evans) Hussey. Daniel Hussey, a blacksmith by trade, was born in New Hampshire and moved to California prior to the birth of his son. In 1882 he returned to his native state and died at Rochester at the age of seventy-nine years.

Frank E. Hussey was twelve years old when his parents returned to New Hampshire from California, where he had attended the public schools. His first employment was in the office of a manufacturing company at Rochester, where he remained three years, after which for seventeen years he was with the C. F. Trask Manufacturing Company. His election to the office of city clerk, in January, 1913, showed public recognition of his general reliability and high standing as a citizen. In politics he is a Republican and at times he has served as a member of the school board. Mr. Hussey was married in 1897 to Miss Emma Wentworth, and they have two children, Charles D. and Frank W. Mr. Hussey and family attend the Baptist church. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the A. O. U. W.

JOHN L. SWEENEY, M. D., is a native son, having been born in Dover, February 28, 1880. He is one of the family of seven children born to Patrick and Margaret (Mahoney) Sweeney. The father, Patrick Sweeney, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country and engaged in mercantile business in Dover, N. H.

John L. Sweeney was educated in the parochial schools of Dover, graduating in 1893. He continued his education in St. Anselm's College at Manchester, N. H., where he was graduated in 1899, and subsequently studied medicine and surgery in the McGill University of Canada, and the Queen's University, of Ontario, taking his medical degree at the latter institution in 1908. In the following year he located in Dover, where he has since remained, having already built up an excellent practice. He is a member of the Dover Medical

Society, the Strafford County Medical Society, the New Hampshire State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and thus keeps in close touch with the progress of his profession both in medicine and surgery. The Doctor is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and in politics is a Democrat. His office is located in the Bracewell Block, at 430 Central Avenue.

F. W. CLANCY, who is manager of the box department of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, at Rochester, with plant situated on Allen street, has held his present position since 1911, coming here from New Bedford, Mass. He was born at Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 11, 1886, and is a son of H. S. and Susan (Harrison) Clancy. H. S. Clancy was born in Philadelphia, Pa. For many years he has been a member of the Santa Fe bar and is now assistant attorney general of New Mexico, his brother being attorney general of the state. He married Susan Harrison and they have five children.

F. W. Clancy attended school at Farmington, N. H., and later took a business course in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Boston. Before coming to Rochester he was in business as a broker, first at Fall River and afterward at New Bedford, Mass. The New England Cotton Yarn Company in its box department turns out wooden boxes and shooks and employment is given eighty men, it being an important industry here. Mr. Clancy married Miss Eda F. Barker, of Farmington, and they have one son, Frank B. In politics Mr. Clancy is a Republican.

ORRIN E. NASON, who is a member of one of the old families of Dover, has long been a representative citizen, deeply concerned in all measures that promise to be advantageous to his native section of the country. He was born at Dover, N. H., September 13, 1849, and is a son of Elisha and Julia A. (Jenness) Nason.

Elisha Nason was born at Eliot, Me., a son of James Nason, who was of Scotch ancestry. When a young man, Elisha Nason came to Dover and here followed his trade of carpenter and joiner more or less during his whole life. He owned a tract of land and made his home on it, having it under cultivation. He died in 1870, a man well thought of by his fellow citizens. Of his children there are three survivors: Elizabeth H., who is the wife of Rev. George H. Wallace, of Lawrence, Mass.; Orrin E., of Dover; and Clinton L., who is a resident of Nashua, N. H.

Orrin E. Nason attended the district schools in boyhood and afterward learned the shoemaking trade, which he followed at Dover for a number of years before turning his attention to his present industries, general farming, gardening and poultry raising. He owns seventeen acres of excellent land and

Mr. Nason has found it profitable to devote a part of it to his fine poultry, his favorite breed being the Rhode Island Red. Mr. Nason has been very active in public affairs, although always independent in his political affiliations. For a number of years he served as road surveyor of his district and since the fall of 1905 has served continuously as selectman from the Fourth Ward.

On March 2, 1873, Mr. Nason was married to Miss Abbie F. Downes, who was born at Dorchester, Mass., September 25, 1849, a daughter of James M. Downes. As in many other old New England families, Indian treachery caused the death of one of the founders of the Downes family, Gershom Downes falling a victim with a number of his neighbors many years ago. Mrs. Nason was a child when her father moved to Strafford county, where she has lived ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Nason have two children: Marcia N., who is the widow of Perley Sanders, of Durham, N. H.; and E. Leroy, who is a resident of West Lynn, Mass.

CHARLES WESLEY TASKER, D. D. S., one of the first and most prominent dentists in Dover, having handsomely furnished offices in the Union Block, 123 Washington street, was born in Rochester, Strafford County, N. H., September 17, 1845, a son of Thomas J. and Comfort (Bickford) Tasker. The father, who was a native of Madbury, this county, worked at the carpenter's trade in various places during the earlier years of his manhood. Afterward he turned his attention to agriculture, purchasing a farm in Rochester, where he resided until his death, December 4, 1886, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, Comfort, who was a native of Rochester, survived him but two weeks, passing away December 19, 1886, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. They were the parents of seven sons, namely: George H., John C., Charles W., Enoch O., Thomas J., Jr., Eli B. and James F. George H., Thomas J., Jr., and James F. are now deceased. George H., who was the eldest son, served in the Civil War with the Forty-first Massachusetts Infantry under General Banks, and died of fever at Baton Rouge, La.

Charles Wesley Tasker lived on the home farm during his boyhood, attending successively the district schools of Rochester and Franklin Academy in Dover. When about twenty years old he began business life as a clerk in a boot and shoe store in this city, continuing thus employed for three years. Having saved some money, he then began studying with Dr. Murphy, a well known dentist, and a year later he completed his dental education in Boston. Thereupon, returning to Dover, he opened an office here in April, 1869. He has since continued in the practice of his profession, building up an extensive and finely paying patronage, and acquiring among his regular customers some of the leading families of Dover and vicinity. In politics he is a Republican,

but has never sought official honors, the duties of his profession requiring his entire time and attention.

On October 9, 1869, Dr. Tasker was married to Miss Maria B. Newcomb, a native of Haverill, Mass., and a daughter of Captain Jesse S. Newcomb, who was a sea captain for many years. Of the three children born to Dr. and Mrs. Tasker, two successively named Grace, are deceased. The elder died in infancy and the second daughter at the age of six years and six months. Both parents are members of the First Congregational church.

HON. J. FRANK SEAVEY, president of the Dover Co-operative Bank, and head of the J. Frank Seavey Lumber Company, manufacturers and dealers in pine, hemlock and hard wood lumber, is one of the best known citizens and leading business men of Strafford County, of which he is a native son. His parents were Samuel F. and Eliza K. (Ham) Seavey, and his paternal grandfather, Samuel Seavey, was a Rochester farmer, who served in the War of 1812-15. The maternal grandfather of our subject was also a soldier in that war.

Samuel F. Seavey, father of J. Frank, was born in Rochester, this county, and spent his active years in farming. He was quite successful and at his death, which took place when he was seventy-two years of age, he left a considerable property. A stanch Democrat politically, he took an active part in local affairs. He was a man of firm religious principles and he and his wife were active and valued members of the Free Baptist church. The latter—in maidenhood, Eliza K. Ham—was, like himself, a lifelong resident of Rochester, N. H. They had a family of seven children, namely: James Frank, subject of this sketch; Mary J., Elizabeth A., Albert F., Joseph W., Charles, who died in infancy, and Charles H.

J. Frank Seavey was born in Rochester, N. H., August 14, 1838. He spent his early years on the home farm and began his education in the public schools, subsequently attending the private school of Miss Caroline Knight, of Rochester, and later the Franklin Academy, of Dover. Leaving home at the age of nineteen years, he began his business career in Dover as clerk in a drygoods and grocery store, in which occupation he continued for eight years, learning every detail of the business. He was for some years subsequently engaged in the clothing business, in partnership with his brother, Albert F., now deceased. Afterwards he became associated successively with various business enterprises, either as projector or director, and, as already stated, is now head of the well known lumber firm—the J. Frank Seavey Lumber Co. In these various positions he has shown large business capacity, evincing accurate foresight of probable conditions, comprehensive knowledge



J. FRANK SEAVEY

of detail, and firm executive ability—qualities that spell success. Always a man of his word, he has the confidence both of his patrons and of his business associates.

Thus richly endowed, it is but natural that Mr. Seavey should have been called on at various times to take part in public life. In 1867, when he was twenty-nine years old, he was elected a member of the common council of Dover, in which he served with credit for two years. For two years also he was selectman of his ward, and for the same length of time ward clerk. From 1869 to 1872 he served as county treasurer. In 1878 and for three years thereafter he was a member of the Legislature, and in 1881 was chosen a member of the State Senate, in 1883, receiving the unusual honor of a re-election. He was for two years—1903 and 1904—a member of Gov. Nahum J. Backelder's council.

He is a Knight Templar Mason; belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, of which order he was grand chancellor in 1876, and in 1878 and 1879 supreme representative; and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs of Wechohamet Lodge of Dover, and being also a member of the Encampment.

James Frank Seavey was married, April 20, 1863, to Sarah F., daughter of Daniel K. and Hannah (Ham) Webster, of Dover, N. H. Of this marriage there have been two children, namely: Grace W., the wife of Montgomery Rollins, and Walter H., who married Mabel Foster. Mrs. Sarah F. Seavey died in 1900. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Seavey is a regular attendant, and to the support of which he is a generous contributor. He takes a great interest in anything pertaining to the good of his home town and county.

J. HERBERT WILLEY, postmaster at Milton, N. H., and proprietor of a drug store, was born at Salmon Falls, N. H., May 27, 1875, and is a son of James P. and Frances P. (Davis) Willey, and a grandson of A. C. Willey, of English and Scotch ancestry, on the paternal side, and of John B. Davis on the maternal side. James P. Willey was born at Wakefield, N. H.

J. Herbert Willey was reared at Salmon Falls, where he attended school and also at the South Berwick Academy. He was graduated from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy at Boston, after which he came to Milton to go into business. He bought the drug store of Henry Hayes, renewed his stock and made the improvements which have converted this into one of the most modern drug stores in the state. In politics he is a loyal Democrat and on August 13, 1913, he was appointed postmaster to succeed Joseph H. Avery. Milton is a thriving village and is constantly growing so that there is consider-

able business done here and its volume is reflected in the postoffice. Mr. Willey has H. D. Coles as his assistant. Mr. Willey is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church and is a member of Christ church at Salmon Falls, N. H.

CHARLES H. BRADLEY, who for some years has been successfully engaged in the real estate business in Dover, N. H., was born in Danville, N. H., March 3, 1863, a son of John C. and Mary (Emerson) Bradley, the father being a well known merchant. After graduating from the New Hampshire Literary Institute in 1884, the subject of this sketch began his business experience in his father's store, where he remained from 1884 until October, 1893. He then came to Dover and organized what was the C. E. Brewster Company, now the C. E. Brewster Drug Company, which he carried on until about 1898. He then went to Boston, where he was engaged for some years in the brokerage business. Returning to Dover in 1909, he here entered into the real estate and fire insurance business, in which he has been since engaged. He is affiliated with the Dover Grange, and was one of the organizers of the Grange in his home town of Danville. He also belongs to the Masonic order, having membership in the Blue lodge at Kingston, N. H. (No. 84, F. & A. M.), the Chapter, and St. Paul Commandery, Dover. He is a member also of the Bellamy Club of Dover.

Mr. Bradley married Miss Mary Spaulding, of Northampton, Mass., the wedding taking place in September, 1893. One child was the result of this union—Josephine May, who is now attending high school. Mrs. Bradley died March 28, 1897. She was an estimable lady, a consistent member of the Congregational church of Northampton, Mass., and a good wife, mother and neighbor. Mr. Bradley is a progressive, up-to-date citizen, who takes a lively interest in the welfare of his adopted city, and whose aid and influence can always be enlisted in behalf of good government, or any practical movement for the moral or material betterment of the community.

HON. DANIEL CHESLEY, senator from the 22d senatorial district of New Hampshire, comprising the towns of Durham, Madbury, Lee and Rollinsford, and Wards 1, 2 and 3 of Dover, is a resident of Durham, and a man well known throughout this section of the state for his prominence in public affairs and his ability as a legislator and a conservator of the public interests. He was born in Madbury, October 11, 1859, a son of Daniel and Margery Steele (Woodman) Chesley. His father was a native of Madbury and his mother of Durham.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Paul Chesley, a prominent

citizen of Durham, who was sixth in descent from Philip Chesley, who came to Old Dover from England before 1644, as that town gave him a grant of land on the west shore of Little Bay; later he received other grants, one of which includes the farm on which Daniel Chesley, the subject of this sketch, now resides. Philip Chesley is frequently mentioned in the old records of the town, showing he was one of the substantial and influential citizens. His descendants have resided continuously in that part of old Dover, now Durham, to the present time, and in each generation members of the family have been among its most worthy and esteemed citizens.

Mr. Chesley's ancestor on the maternal side, in the first generation, in that part of old Dover now Durham, was Capt. John Woodman, who came here from Newbury, Mass., about 1650, and in a few years built the historic Woodman garrison, which stood in the neighborhood of where the State College now is, but, unfortunately, was burned in 1898. Capt. Woodman was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of old Dover, and of the Province of New Hampshire.

Daniel Chesley, father of the present Daniel, resided all his life in Durham, where he engaged in agriculture, and at different times held town offices. He and his wife Margery were the parents of ten children, of whom seven now survive, including the subject of this sketch. The other six survivors are: Mrs. Rosetta Roberts, who resides with her brother Daniel; Charles P., a resident of Dover, N. H.; Annie M., wife of Jackson Kimball, of Hermon, Me.; Laura A., wife of Frank D. Randall, of Lee, N. H.; Mrs. Carrie O. Davis, of Framingham, Mass.; and Addie M., wife of David W. Mannock, of Pittsfield, Me. The father, Daniel Chesley (1st), was a Jacksonian Democrat in politics, and a member of and deacon in the Baptist church at Durham.

Daniel Chesley, his son's namesake, with whom we are more directly concerned, was in his third year when the family removed from Madbury to Durham, and he was there reared to man's estate. Mr. Chesley was educated in the public schools of Durham, which have always been good schools, and in Franklin Academy at Dover. Since his school days and while engaged in the affairs of business life, he has kept himself posted in current affairs of the day and in his spare time given attention to good reading matter, which makes him an intelligent observer and judge of public affairs.

On reaching his majority he engaged in business as a general contractor, which has been his principal occupation ever since, he at times having as many as 80 men in his employ. A man of first rate business ability, thorough in his methods, and having great natural tact in the handling of men, he has achieved a financial success along business lines. His farm already referred to contains

100 acres, well cultivated, and he has also extensive interests in stone quarries. He is also a director in the Merchants and Farmers National Bank.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Chesley has for years taken an active part in public affairs. He was formerly for five years a selectman of Durham, serving two years as chairman of the board. He also held other local offices there. In 1897 and 1898 he served as a representative from Durham to the state legislature, and while a member of the lower house aided largely in getting the appropriation for the New Hampshire State College at Durham. In December, 1902, he was one of the members of the State Constitutional Convention held at Concord.

Mr. Chesley was elected senator from the 22d senatorial district in 1912, in a closely contested canvass, which shows he is popular with his party and has the confidence of the public in general. In the Senate of the New Hampshire General Court Mr. Chesley was active and efficient in guarding the rights and interests of the people, and in support of his party and its principles. Among other things he was one of the most influential members of the committee that framed and seconded the passage of the law relating to the liens of mechanics and others.

Mr. Chesley has a wide acquaintance throughout Strafford County and few men, if any, are held in higher esteem by the citizens generally. He is a member of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Dover; of Sullivan Lodge, K. of P., at Durham, N. H., and of Scammel Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Durham; also of the Society of New Hampshire Sons of the American Revolution, by right of the service of the great great-grandfather. Samuel Chesley was a private soldier in Capt. Philip Chesley's company (his uncle) on Seavey's Island, Portsmouth Harbor, from October, 1775, until August, 1776, active in defense of the town against any attack the British warships might make against that town and New Hampshire. In 1777 Samuel Chesley was a private soldier in Capt. George Tuttle's company, Col. Stephen Evan's regiment, in the battles of Stillwater and Bemis' Heights, and at the surrender of General Burgoyne and the British army at Saratoga, October 18, 1777.

GEORGE T. HUGHES, of Dover, attorney-at-law, and county solicitor of Strafford County, N. H., was born in Dover, this county, September 2, 1873, a son of Frank and Helen (Barker) Hughes. The father, Frank Hughes, was a carriage painter by trade, which he followed all his active life. His death took place in 1878.

The subject of this sketch, who is one of two children born to his parents, was educated first at public and parochial schools, then at Holy Cross College, graduating in 1894. He then went to the office of Judge Pike to study law.

He was admitted to the bar in March, 1898, and practiced law in partnership with Judge Kivel until May 26, 1913, when the latter was appointed to the Superior Court bench. In 1902 Mr. Hughes was elected city solicitor and held that office up to and including the year 1911. He was elected to his present position as county solicitor in 1910, and re-elected in 1912. He also served as clerk of the police court five years.

Mr. Hughes married Miss Nellie Parle, a daughter of Thomas Parle, and they have a family of three daughters. They all belong to the Catholic church and Mr. Hughes is also a member of Council No. 807, Knights of Columbus at Dover. The family residence is at No. 35 Elm street.

HON. JOHN TAPLEY WELCH, postmaster of Dover, N. H., was born in Dover, December 15, 1856, one of five children of Joseph W. and Mary E. (Tapley) Welch. He is of the seventh generation in America, his emigrant ancestor being Philip Welch, who came to Ipswich, Mass., from Ireland in 1654.

His great grandfather was Col. Joseph Welch, an officer in the Revolutionary war and man of affairs. His father, Joseph Williams Welch, was born at Atkinson, N. H., January 27, 1817, and died October 25, 1877. In early life a tanner and currier and later a successful school teacher, he then learned the machinist trade, and was for twenty-eight years master mechanic for the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, and was not only a master of his profession, but was a public spirited man. As a member of the School Committee he took a leading part in the establishment and promotion of the Dover High School, and was alderman in 1866-7-8. He was a member of the First Church of Dover, and for many years superintendent of its Sunday School.

He was Eminent Commander of St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, of Dover, in 1870-71-72, and held various offices in the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire, declining further promotion on account of his serious illness, which resulted in his death.

John T. Welch, the direct subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of his native city and at Dartmouth College. After completing his education he devoted several years to newspaper work. He has always been a Republican in politics and has served his native city as school committee, 1885-8; trustee of Public Library, 1883-8; clerk of Police Court in 1881-82, and was also from 1882-87 Register of Probate for Strafford County. He was chosen a Representative to the Legislature in 1888, and State Senator in 1896. He was chief time clerk, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., from February, 1890, to July, 1894. From August, 1894, to May, 1898, he was employed by the late Hon. Frank Jones at Portsmouth, N. H.

He became postmaster of Dover, May 24, 1898, and has held the office ever since the above appointment and by three successive reappointments.

His management of this important trust has been systematic and efficient. On May 30, 1910, the Post Office was transferred to the beautiful and convenient U. S. Government building, costing \$100,000, which was secured through the efforts of Mr. Welch, seconded by the co-operation of the delegation in Congress. Mr. Welch is affiliated fraternally with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Dover Historical Society and the New Hampshire Genealogical Society. He married Elizabeth A. McDaniel, daughter of the late Virgil Homer McDaniel. They have one son, George Gregg Welch, a civil engineer employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

ALVIN MITCHELL, one of Dover's well known citizens and a veteran of the great Civil war, was born September 25, 1840, in New Durham, N. H., and is a son of Samuel and Sallie (Drew) Mitchell, the father a native of New Durham and the mother of Brookfield, N. H. Samuel Mitchell was a son of Samuel Mitchell and a grandson of John Mitchell, who was a Revolutionary soldier and the founder of the family in New Durham. Samuel Mitchell, Jr., was a farmer in New Durham and there spent his life. In early years he was a Whig and later became identified with the Republican party. Of his children three survive: Alvin; Joseph, of Milton, N. H.; and Susan E., widow of John L. Shortridge, who is a resident of Dover.

Alvin Mitchell attended the district schools in boyhood, but his education was mainly secured later in life through reading and association with others. In the second year of the Civil war, on August 14, 1862, he entered the service of his country by enlisting in Company K, 12th N. H. Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac and later was incorporated with the Army of the James. Mr. Mitchell fought bravely at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff without being injured, but at the battle of Cold Harbor he was struck by a bullet in his left arm and had to go to the hospital. It was some time before the wound healed enough to permit him to return to his regiment. He participated in the siege of Petersburg and then accompanied his regiment to Bermuda Hundred. The command remained on the north side of the James river, in Virginia from November, 1864, until April, 1865. When Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates the 12th New Hampshire was a part of the first brigade that proudly marched through the fallen city. Mr. Mitchell received an honorable discharge at Richmond, Va., on June 21, 1865, and then returned to Strafford

county, three years later coming to Dover and for over a quarter of a century has occupied his present residence, No. 54 Fifth street.

Mr. Mitchell was married at Dover, December 1, 1874, to Miss Frances J. Twombly, who was born in South Berwick, Me., a daughter of Benjamin and Asenath (Young) Twombly, the father a native of Farmington, N. H., and the mother of York, Me. The grandfather of Mrs. Mitchell was Peter Twombly, an early settler of Farmington and a son of Ralph Twombly, at one time a resident of Dover. The Twombly family is of English ancestry. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Mitchell was Jonathan Young, who settled early in York, Me. Mrs. Mitchell has two brothers and one sister: Henry H. and Albert F. Twombly, both of Lynn, Mass.; and Eliza A., who is the wife of George Kendall, of Malden, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have had two children: Jennie A., who is now deceased; and Albert H., who is a resident of Dover. Mr. Mitchell is a valued member of the G. A. R. post at Dover. Nominally he is a Republican but he has independent tendencies. Both he and wife belong to the Peirce Memorial Universalist church at Dover. For many years he has been a member of Mount Pleasant lodge, Odd Fellows, of this city.

CHARLES S. CARTLAND, cashier of the Strafford National Bank, of Dover, N. H., is one of a family of five children born to his parents, Moses A. and Mary P. (Gove) Cartland. The father, Moses A. Cartland, was an educator of note, following that vocation his entire life, with the exception of a brief period during which he was identified with the newspaper business.

Charles S. Cartland was born in the town of Lee, Strafford County, New Hampshire, March 19, 1851. He was educated in the public schools, and in schools taught by his father and later attended the Friends' school, now the Moses Brown School in Providence, R. I. While still a young man he began industrial life on the farm and later was connected with a manufacturing business. Locating in Dover in June, 1875, he obtained employment here as an accountant in the office of Cocheco Manufacturing Company. In January, 1876, he became a clerk in the Strafford National Bank, and after serving for some time in that capacity was made assistant cashier. In July, 1890, he became cashier, which position he still holds, performing its responsible duties in a highly acceptable manner. He is a Republican in politics and is connected fraternally with the Moses Paul Lodge, the lodge of Grangers in Dover, and the Bellamy Club.

Mr. Cartland was married, April 27, 1887, to Miss Julia H. Wallingford, a daughter of Zimri S. Wallingford, and they were the parents of three children, namely: Charles W., Lucia H. and Mary A. Mrs. Cartland died

June, 1894, and was buried in Pine Hill Cemetery, Dover. Mr. Cartland and the surviving members of his family are affiliated with the Friends' Church, and reside at No. 151 Central Avenue.

JOHN SCALES, A. B., A. M., was born in Nottingham, N. H., October 6, 1835. His parents, Samuel and Betsey (True) Scales, were descendants of English immigrants who settled in New England before 1640; William Scales at Rowley, Mass., in 1639; Henry True at Salem, Mass., 1638. His Scales ancestors were residents of Nottingham a hundred years, the first settler there, 1747, being Abraham Scales, born in Portsmouth in 1718, whose father Matthew Scales was born in Rowley, Mass., grandson of the immigrant, William Scales. Four generations of his mother's ancestors in the True family resided in Salisbury, Mass., from which town her grandfather, Abraham True, emigrated to Nottingham in 1754 and was one of the first settlers in that part of the town which became Deerfield in 1768. The True farm is about three miles from Nottingham Square; on this farm Betsey True was born Jan. 11, 1805. Samuel Scales was born July 18, 1800.

John Scales was educated in the public schools of Nottingham; a private school at Lee Hill; Prof. B. Van Dame's Academy at Nottingham Center; Pembroke Gymnasium; Strafford Academy and Col. Thomas A. Henderson's high school. He worked at farming with his father when he was not at school. He taught school at Harper's Ferry, Va., from January, 1856 to June, 1857. He attended the New London, (N. H.) Academy (now Colby Academy) Sept. 1857 to July, 1859; entered Dartmouth College in September, 1859; graduated therefrom in July, 1863, with the rank of Phi Beta Kappa and received the degree of A. B. In 1866 he received the degree of A. M. From September, 1863 to April, 1869, he was principal, in succession, of Strafford Academy, Wolfborough Academy, Gilmanton Academy.

In April, 1869, Mr. Scales became principal of Franklin Academy at Dover, since when he has been a continuous resident of this city. He remained principal of Franklin Academy fourteen years, during which time it attained its highest membership of any year in its history. From 1883 to 1898 Mr. Scales was editor and one of the proprietors of the Dover Daily Republican and the (Weekly) Dover Enquirer. Since then he has been engaged in various literary and newspaper work in Dover.

Mr. Scales edited and published the History of the Class of 1863, Dartmouth College, also a volume of Historical Memoranda of Old Dover, (N. H.); the Genealogy of the Descendants of William Scales, Rowley, Mass., 1639; the Genealogy of Descendants of Deacon John Dam of Dover, N. H., 1633.

He has delivered four historical addresses before the New Hampshire Historical Society. He has furnished numerous historical and biographical articles for various magazines, and delivered historical addresses on various occasions before societies and public gatherings.

Mr. Scales was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Tasker October 20, 1865; she is a daughter of Deacon Alfred and Mary Margaret (Hill) Tasker, of Strafford, where she was born May 30, 1843. They have two sons who lived to grow up and graduate from Dartmouth College; Burton True, born August 10, 1873; graduated from Dartmouth in 1895; Robert Leighton, born May 20, 1880; graduated from Dartmouth in 1901, and from Harvard Law School in 1907 with high rank; practiced law in Boston three years and then retired on account of his health; died October 30, 1912, in Roswell, New Mexico, where he went to recover his health. He was one of the most gifted and brilliant young men Dover has sent forth. The elder son, Burton True, has been instructor in the music department in the William Penn Charter School, in Philadelphia, since 1900; also instructor in music in the University of Pennsylvania; and principal of the Summer School of Music in the University of New York. He holds high rank as an instructor and manager of musical clubs. He is married and has a son and a daughter.

As a society man Mr. Scales is a member of the First Church; the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire; the Pascataqua Pioneers; the Northam Colonist Historical Society, Dover; Moses Paul Lodge A. F. & A. M.; Belknap Chapter No. 8, R. A. M.; Orphan Council; and St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, of Dover. He has served several years as member of the school committee in Dover, and as trustee of the State Normal School at Plymouth.

In his list of names of ancestors whose services entitle him to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution he has one grandfather, three great grandfathers and five grand uncles, who served in the Revolution. As for ancestors who served in the Colonial wars, whose services entitle him to membership in the Society of Colonial wars, there are thirty-one, twenty of whom were commissioned officers, the highest rank being that of colonel; the lowest lieutenant of a company.

JOHN W. BATES, formerly vice president of the First National Bank of Somersworth and for many years the leading merchant of this place, was born at Somersworth, N. H., in 1832, and died here in May, 1901. He was a son of Moses Bates, who was a pioneer dry goods merchant and continued in the business until his death.

When John W. Bates was a boy the schools of Somersworth had not approached their present state of efficiency and to complete his education his father sent him for two years to Northfield (now Tilton) Seminary. Upon his return home he became a clerk for his father and afterward, on his own account, went into the boot and shoe line and proved himself an enterprising and resourceful business man, enlarging his scope until it covered other articles and at one time operated five retail stores dealing in hats, caps, boots, shoes and harness and two additional stores carrying novelty goods. At that time he was the heaviest trader and the leading merchant within a radius of twenty miles. When his responsibilities became too heavy he closed out all but the boot and shoe line, in which he continued until the time of his death. He took only a good citizen's interest in politics, voting with the Republican party, but could never be induced to accept public office for himself. He was vice president of the First National Bank of Somersworth at the time of death, of which he had formerly been president and a member of its board of directors.

Mr. Bates was first married to Miss Ellen Thompson, of Solon, Me., and they had two children: Laura and Frank C., both of whom are deceased. His second marriage was to Miss Leonora Haines, a daughter of John S. and Theodate (Nowell) Haines, the former of whom, a very prominent man for many years in Strafford county, died at the age of sixty-five years. The mother of Mrs. Bates survives, being now in her ninety-second year and the most venerable member of the Congregational church at Somersworth. Mr. and Mrs. Bates had two daughters: Leonora and Theodate. Mr. Bates was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a trustee for many years. He was a man of great kindness of heart and charitable in his impulses and passed away honored and respected by all who knew him.

JAVAN M. RUSSELL, who carries on a large lumber business at Somersworth, with residence and office at No. 17 Noble street, was born in 1858, at Paris, Oxford county, Me., and is a son of Charles and Asenath (Willis) Russell. The father of Mr. Russell was a physician and practiced his profession until the time of his death, in 1888. His family consisted of eleven children.

J. M. Russell attended school at Kents Hill, Me., and afterward the Wesleyan University, following which he taught school, first at Bridgeport, Conn., and then at Brimfield, Mass. In 1893 he came to Somersworth, where, for three years he was principal of the high school. Mr. Russell then embarked in the lumber business and has continued to be interested therein,

operating and buying young growth of timber. He is a citizen of broad mind and exhibits much civic pride. In his political views he may be termed an Independent Republican.

Mr. Russell was married first to Miss Elizabeth Gowell and they had one daughter, Gladys E., who is now in Japan, on a trip around the world. His second marriage was to Miss Edith Le Gros, of Somersworth, N. H., and they have three children, Harriet Bates, Edgar Legro and Walter Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Russell attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRED K. WENTWORTH, treasurer of the Somersworth Savings Bank, and a well known business man and public official, was born in this town, in 1870, a son of Nathan and Emeline (Kelley) Wentworth. The father, a native of Berwick, Me., was a merchant at Somersworth and also served for awhile as postmaster. He died in Somersworth at the age of 69 years. His wife Emeline, who survives him, was born in Gilmanton, N. H. They were the parents of two children, namely: Grace, now Mrs. Herbert A. Blaisdell; and Fred K., the subject of this sketch.

Fred K. Wentworth was educated in the schools of Somersworth, and when a youth entered the employ of the Great Falls Gas Light Company. Later he went to Waltham, Mass., where he obtained a position with the Waltham Bleachery & Dye Works. From there he went to the Boston Manufacturing Company, as assistant paymaster. After holding this position for awhile he returned to Somersworth, N. H., and was employed in the Bleaching and Dye Works there until December 1, 1912, at which time he entered on his present duties as treasurer of the Somersworth Savings Bank. He is a Republican in politics and has served efficiently on the school board of Somersworth; he is also city auditor, having made a specialty of this class of work, in which he is an expert. He is a Mason, being secretary of Libanus Lodge, F. & A. M.; a member of Edwards Chapter, R. A. M., and Orphan Council, R. S. M., of Dover; a member also of Somersworth Council, Royal Arcanum. He belongs to High Street M. E. Church, and has served a number of years as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Wentworth has been three times married. His first wife was in maidenhood Gertrude Warren, of Waltham, Mass.; she died leaving two sons, Bruce K. and Nathan W. He married for his second wife Alice B. Coan, of Dover, of which union there was one child—Gordon Coan. Mr. Wentworth's present wife was Alice E. Horne, of Somersworth.

HON. FRED A. HOULE, city clerk of Somersworth and formerly a member of the New Hampshire legislature, has practically spent his life in

Strafford county and is well and favorably known. He was born at Somersworth, N. H., in 1879, and is a son of the late Archie Houle, a native of Canada who came to the United States when seven years of age. During the greater part of his life he was connected with the grocery business. He was one of the party that left Strafford county to investigate the reputed wealth to be easily secured in the Klondike region but returned to Somersworth and died here in 1901, at the age of forty-four years. He married Jessie Bourque and they had thirteen children, eight of these yet living, Fred A. being the eldest.

Fred A. Houle attended school at Somersworth and afterward followed clerking, mainly in grocery stores, and has an expert knowledge of this line of business. In politics he is a Democrat and in 1907 he was elected a member of the General Assembly, where he performed his duties very creditably. In 1912 he was elected city clerk and his efficiency is acknowledged by all who have to transact business with him.

Mr. Houle married Miss Odila Vachon and they have four children: Dolor, George, Fred, Jr., and Violet. The family belongs to the Catholic church. Mr. Houle is identified with the A. C. A. association and with the Knights of the Maccabees.

EDGAR I. CARTER, one of the leading business men of Somersworth, proprietor of the largest dry goods and carpet stores of the place and well known all over Strafford county as a dependable merchant, was born at Somersworth, N. H., April 15, 1856, and is a son of Alfred and Abbie L. (Wentworth) Carter.

For many years the name of Carter has been associated with the mercantile interests of this section. Alfred Carter, father of E. I. Carter, was one of the pioneer merchants of Strafford county. He was born at Wakefield, Carroll county, N. H., in 1828, and died at Somersworth in 1910, when aged eighty-two years. He was the senior member of the old firm of Carter & Merrill. In 1852 he entered into partnership with his brother, Charles P. Carter and they continued together until 1876, when Charles P. moved to Franklin, Mass., and four years later A. Carter admitted his son, E. I. Carter as a partner.

Edgar I. Carter, an only child, had excellent educational advantages and as soon as his school days were over gave his father assistance in his business, becoming identified with the same in 1873 and a partner in 1880. In 1886 occurred a loss of stock and buildings by fire but the buildings were immediately rebuilt and the business scope enlarged, E. I. Carter taking entire charge when his father died. A large and carefully selected stock is carried

and the trade territory extends over the city and surrounding country, the location at Nos. 32-34 Market street being convenient to all transportation lines. Mr. Carter is a director of the Somersworth Savings Bank.

In 1885 Mr. Carter was married to Miss Margaret M. Shaw, of Austin, Minn. They have one son, Warren Shaw Carter, who is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich. He is now employed by the Kellog and Severance law firm of St. Paul, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are members of the First Congregational church at Somersworth. In politics he is a Republican.

DANA B. MAYO, M. D., physician and surgeon at Somersworth, came to this city from Vermont in June, 1911, establishing himself at No. 68 High street, and through professional ability has built up a very satisfactory practice. He was born in 1879 in Massachusetts, and is a son of N. D. and Addie (Penney) Mayo. The father now lives retired after years of business activity. The mother died when Dr. Mayo, the only child, was but four years of age.

Dana B. Mayo attended Wakefield academy at Wakefield, Mass., and completed his medical education at Boston, being graduated in June, 1905, from the medical department of the Boston University. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, locating in northern Vermont, in 1911, as above mentioned, coming to Somersworth. Dr. Mayo is a member of the New Hampshire State Homeopathic Society, the Vermont State Homeopathic Society, the American Institute and the Somersworth and Berwick Medical Society.

Dr. Mayo married Miss Mable G. Clark, of Melrose, Mass., and they have two children: Francis Clark and Dana Bartlett, Jr. Dr. and Mrs. Mayo are members of the Congregational church. Politically he is a Republican. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters and the Masons and is identified with the local Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

JOSEPH LA BONTE, proprietor of a general store at Somersworth, N. H., was born in 1878, in Canada. His parents were people of ample means and thus he had educational advantages which included attendance at Levy College, in the city of Quebec, where he became a student when nineteen years of age and remained for two years.

After completing his education in his native land, Mr. La Bonte came to Strafford county and embarked in the bakery business in which he continued for six and a half years at Somersworth. He has always been in business for himself with the exception of four years during which time he was employed by Mr. Gregoire. In 1899 he opened his present business

at Nos. 159-163-167 Main street, Somersworth, where he handles general merchandise, especially hardware, meats and groceries, carrying the heaviest stock in these lines in the place. He has built up a fine business through honest methods and first class goods.

Mr. La Bonte married Miss Anne Dion and they have five children: Clare, George, Evan, Wilfred and Jadiasse, the three eldest being graduates of the local schools. Mr. La Bonte and family are members of St. Martin's Catholic church. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, the St. Jean Baptiste Union and other organizations. In politics he is a Democrat.

FRANK A. HARVEY, who is proprietor of the leading hardware store at Somersworth, is one of the progressive young business men whose enterprise and energy bespeak continued prosperity. Every town and city has need of active and interested young men to push business activity to the front and thus add to the general welfare, and such is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Harvey was born June 3, 1883, at Dover, N. H., and is a son of Frank B. and Hannah S. (Fife) Harvey. Frank B. Harvey was born about 1848 in Maine, but has been a resident of Dover since he was twenty years old. He has been in the mill business all his life and is overseer of a woolen mill.

F. A. Harvey, an only child, attended the Dover schools. He began his own business life as a mill man, continued thus for four years and then became a clerk in a hardware store. Finding this line of business congenial, in 1905 he bought his present place from the S. Augustus Seavey estate and has continued in business at Somersworth, although he lives at Dover. He carries a full line of general hardware and also builders' supplies. He is a member of the order of Elks.

FRANK LESLIE TIBBETTS, who has been identified with the jewelry business at Somersworth for a quarter of a century and during all this time has been numbered with the stable and reliable citizens of the place, is a native of New Hampshire, born at Wakefield, September 23, 1869, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Emily J. (Roberts) Tibbetts.

Benjamin F. Tibbetts was born in Maine but passed fifty years of his life in New Hampshire, first as a railroad man and later as a farmer. His death occurred at Wakefield, N. H., when he was sixty-seven years old. He married Emily J. Roberts and six of their seven children are living, the other survivors in addition to the subject of this sketch, being Fred, Henry C., Chas. R., Susie, wife of Edwin A. Seavey of Portsmouth; and Imogene, wife of Ormand Junkins of Kittery, Me.

Frank Leslie Tibbetts attended the schools of Wakefield, where he had

academic advantages, after which he entered the store of James J. Woodward in order to learn the jewelry business. He remained with him from April 23, 1888, until February 15, 1908, when he opened his own jewelry establishment at No. 80 Market street, Somersworth. Mr. Tibbetts carries a full line of jewelry, selected with careful discrimination, offering to the public articles beautiful in design and of exquisite workmanship; he also does watch and clock repairing.

Mr. Tibbetts married Miss Ruth A. Simmons, of Bloomfield, New Brunswick, and they have three sons: Calvin B., who is in college at Durham, N. H.; Percy F., a student in the high school at Somersworth; and Robert F., an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He is identified with the Odd Fellows and in politics is a Progressive.

THOMAS J. DOUGHERTY, M. D., who for nineteen years has been engaged in medical practice at Somersworth, enjoys a professional reputation all over Strafford county, while at Somersworth he is also looked upon as one of the most progressive and useful public men. For three years Dr. Dougherty served the city in the office of mayor and gave an administration that resulted in many reforms and corrected many civic abuses. He was born in 1868 at Schaghticoke, N. Y., and is a son of William and Catherine (Gregg) Dougherty.

Thomas J. Dougherty attended the public schools, afterward studied for a medical career and when prepared for collegiate instruction entered the Baltimore Medical College, now the University of Maryland, where he was graduated in 1894. He immediately entered upon practice at Somersworth and has continued to make this pleasant city his home. With the enlightened understanding of a trained medical man, Dr. Dougherty is particularly well qualified for public offices of responsibility and when able to give time and attention to the same has been willing to serve. For three years he was chairman of the school board and for five years was city physician and at all times has been ready to give scientific advice on such questions as the water supply or public sanitation. He has always kept thoroughly abreast with the times, holding membership in numerous professional bodies including the American Medical Association and the state and county medical societies, in 1910 serving as president of the last named.

Dr. Dougherty was married to Miss Alfreda McLean, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He belongs to Holy Trinity church and fraternally is identified with the Elks, the Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In politics he is a Democrat.

L. E. GRANT, M. D., who is engaged in medical practice at Somersworth, N. H., with office in his residence at No. 85 Market street, was born in 1859, at North Berwick, Me., and is a son of Lindsey W. and Martha C. (Farman) Grant. The father was born at Berwick, Me., followed an agricultural life and died at North Berwick when aged sixty-six years. He married Martha C. Farman, who passed away at the age of sixty-three years. They were parents of nine children.

L. E. Grant attended the common and high schools at North Berwick and pursued his medical studies in the medical department of Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1882. He began practice at Raymond, N. H., removing one year later to Candia and from there, four years afterward, to Somersworth and here he has been in active practice for over a quarter of a century. Dr. Grant's medical skill and professional standing are well known and recognized all over the county and for twelve years he served as county physician of Strafford county. He belongs to the Strafford County and to the New Hampshire State Medical Societies.

Dr. Grant was united in marriage with Miss Georgie E. Ricker, a native of Maine, and they have one daughter, Olive E., who is a student at Wellesley College. In politics Dr. Grant is a Republican. For twelve years he served as county coroner and for four years was a very useful member of the town council. He is identified with both the Masons and the Odd Fellows. With his family he belongs to the Congregational church.

HON. ELISHA C. ANDREWS, superintendent of the Strafford-York Gas Company, and a prominent Democratic politician of Strafford county, was born at Somersworth, N. H., September 16, 1876, and is a son of Alonzo H. and Mary E. (Huchins) Andrews. The father was also a native of Somersworth and was a merchant here until his death in 1884.

E. C. Andrews was one of a family of six children and was seven years old when his father died. He was educated in his native town and began his business career in the line of newspaper work, later was interested in insurance and real estate, and since then has filled his present position and has also been elected to numerous public offices. For four years he served as city clerk, from 1901 to 1903 he served in the New Hampshire legislature and on February 19, 1907 he was made superintendent of the Somersworth, Berwick and Rochester District.

Mr. Andrews married Miss Emma N. Jorde, and they have three children: Erma, Pauline and Muriel. With his family Mr. Andrews belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is identified with the Royal Arcanum and is locally prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Libanus Lodge

and Edwards Chapter, Royal Arch Masons and the Council at Dover. His good citizenship has often been proved and he stands high in public regard.

B. F. HANSON, proprietor of the only livery stable in Somersworth, N. H., who also holds the position of police judge, was born in this place, December 12, 1848, a son of Benjamin F. and Mary E. (Libby) Hanson. The father, a farmer, was a native of Sanford, Me., where he died at the age of 72 years, but for many years it was his custom to spend the winters in Somersworth. His wife Mary was also of Sanford. They had four children, namely: Luther L., who died in the fall of 1912, in Malden; Benjamin F., the subject of this sketch; Charles H., who resides in Sanford, Me., and George W., also a resident of Sanford.

B. F. Hanson, the present bearer of the name, was educated in the schools of Sanford, Me., and Lebanon, N. H. He then took up the horse and livery business, in which he has been engaged continuously for the last 45 years, having now the oldest livery establishment in the state. He also deals in harness to some extent, and was formerly more extensively engaged in that branch of his business than at present. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Hanson has taken an active interest in public affairs and has served since July 1, 1913, in his present office as police judge. He was also county commissioner six years, city treasurer three years, and mayor of the city for five years, making a good record in all these important offices. He is also a director in the Somersworth National Bank. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Grange and the Masonic order.

Judge Hanson married Miss Fannie T. Thompson, of Chepley, Me., and they are the parents of one child, Bert, who is a graduate of Yale College and the Cornell Law School, and is now practicing law in New York City, having an office at No. 42 Broadway.

DAVID W. HERRETT, who, with his business associate, Charles E. Burnham, conducts a coal and wood yard at No. 19 Cocheco street, Dover, under the firm name of the Herrett & Burnham Coal and Wood Company, is one of the substantial business men of this city, his concern being one of the largest in this section. He was born in 1850, in Cumberland, Nova Scotia, and is a son of William A. and Roxann (Totten) Herrett, an only child. The father was a farmer in Nova Scotia and died there when aged forty-five years.

David W. Herrett completed his school attendance before leaving his native place, coming then to Dover and shortly afterward embarking in his present line of business. In 1906 he formed his partnership with Charles E.

Burnham and the firm deals in coal and all kinds of fire wood, giving employment to several teamsters. Mr. Herrett is the oldest man in the business at Dover. He has been more or less active in civic matters and has served with efficiency and honesty in numerous public offices, as councilman, alderman and street and park commissioner. He votes with the Republican party.

Mr. Herrett married Miss Margaret Stewart. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He is prominent in the order of Odd Fellows and belongs also to the Elks, the Red Men and the United Order of the Golden Cross.

THOMAS J. MORRISON, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Somersworth, N. H., with offices at No. 2 Elm street, was born in Canada, in 1882, and is a son of Michael and Ellen (Demers) Morrison. The father was born in Ireland. After coming to Somersworth he worked as a laborer and died here in advanced age. There were four children in his family.

T. J. Morrison attended the public schools of Somersworth and afterward the University of Vermont and in 1909 he was graduated with his medical degree. He then opened his office in Somersworth and has since built up a very satisfactory practice. He is a member of the medical fraternity, Alpha Kappa Kappa. June 14, 1911, he married Miss Helena T. Bresnahan of Burlington, Vt. They are members of the Catholic church.

MRS. MARILLA M. RICKER. In these days of advanced thought, when the mental horizon of mankind is broadening more rapidly than ever before, when scientific discovery and higher criticism have in large measure upset ancient traditions and given many a bewildering shock to the time-honored creeds of our forefathers; when Woman is at last arousing to a sense of what is due her and is demanding it in no uncertain tones—in these epoch-making times, in short, it is interesting to review the career of one who, like the subject of this sketch, has been to some extent a pioneer along the lines referred to, having long held and advocated those ideas of free thought and political equality for the sexes which are now causing so much unnecessary consternation among many good people who, owing to early training, mental lassitude, or other causes, find difficulty in keeping abreast of the car of progress.

Advanced thought, in regard either to politics or religion, has no terrors for Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker; nor has she been hampered by heredity. She comes of a long line of ancestors who were members of the legal profession. Her father, Jonathan B. Young, was born on the farm settled by his grandfather. He was a distant relation of the noted Brigham Young, but, though



MARILLA M. RICKER

possessing all the latter's astuteness, was, unlike him, a broad, liberal-minded man, a stanch Whig, and—what was a good deal more rare in those days—a believer in equal suffrage. This latter fact, of itself, is enough to mark him as having been a strong and independent thinker. With the political doings of the world he kept himself in touch through the columns of the New York Weekly Tribune and the Boston Cultivator. The influence of her father's liberal spirit must be counted as one of the chief factors in the bent of Mrs. Ricker's genius and its later development.

Mr. Young and his wife, Hannah (her maiden name was Hannah D. Stevens) had four children—Joseph D., Marilla M., Helen Frances and Adelaide. Joseph D., the only son, enlisted in the War of the Rebellion in the Third New Hampshire Regiment, Company I. He was a gallant soldier and lost his life on Edisto Island, South Carolina, in 1862. This was Mrs. Ricker's first great grief, and its memory has never been quite effaced. Helen Frances Young married Samuel G. Jones, of New Durham. She died in 1870. Adelaide Young, who is unmarried, is a professional nurse in Connecticut.

Marilla M. Young acquired her elementary education in the district schools of New Durham. Mrs. Hannah D. Young was a devout church woman, and three of her children were accustomed to attend church with her on Sunday. Marilla always refused to go. Says Josephine K. Henry, "She stayed at home with her father, who was her chum and comrade, and in the summer they spent the 'Lord's Day' salting the cattle, looking after the fences, etc. As a child she could run faster, climb trees quicker, and make more noise than any other boy or girl in the neighborhood. She rode all the horses bareback, loaded hay, dropped corn, beans, potato and pumpkin seed. . . . She was passionately fond of books and when only four years old she cut the large letters out of the newspapers and followed her father around the farm asking him what they were. She could read at five."

When older she entered Colby Academy, where she fitted to be a teacher, paying her expenses by teaching in the district schools. Beginning this work at the early age of sixteen, she showed marked talent and for seven years was one of the most successful instructors in the state, although on several occasions she came into conflict with the school committee on account of her disinclination to make Bible reading a part of the daily exercises. She has always held to the belief that a natural adaptation to the work is the most essential part of a teacher's equipment—in other words, that "teachers are born, not made," and still looks back with pleasure to her "school marm" days.

In 1863 she married Mr. John Ricker, of Dover, N. H., who lived only five years after. She was now twenty-eight years old, a widow with no chil-

dren, and with means sufficient to enable her to devote her time and her heart to any work in which she felt called upon to engage. After traveling for some years in America she went abroad, remaining three years, spending much of that time in Germany, where she acquired a perfect command of the German language.

After her return home she began the study of law in the office of A. B. Williams, in Washington, D. C., and in 1883 was one of a class of nineteen to apply for admission to the bar in the District of Columbia. She received first rank in the examination, and was said to give evidence of possessing more extensive legal knowledge than had ever been displayed by any other candidate. She began the practice of law in the courts of Washington and has practiced there ever since. She has, however, been admitted to the bar in New Hampshire and in Utah, and in 1891 she was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court. She was appointed a notary public by President Arthur, in 1884, by the judges of the District Supreme Court, United States Commissioner and Examiner in Chancery, both of which offices she still holds.

Aside from her profession, Mrs. Ricker is chiefly interested in politics. Inheriting Whig principles from her father, she naturally became a supporter of the Republican party, and on many important occasions has ably upheld its principles by voice or pen. Her work on the stump during National campaigns has often aided in the triumph of Republican principles. During the campaign for Harrison she made lecturing tours through California and Iowa and she made many stump speeches and wrote many articles for the McKinley campaign. She has also written ably on the tariff. On the success of her party in 1896 Mrs. Ricker conceived the worthy ambition of representing the United States of America as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of the United States of Colombia, a position for which she was in every way well qualified. Her application for that or "some other diplomatic position of equal rank and importance" was strongly indorsed by influential men, not only in New Hampshire but elsewhere, the states of California, Iowa, Illinois, Colorado and Massachusetts being represented in the petitions presented to the President in her behalf. Ex-senator Henry W. Blair had a personal interview with President McKinley on the matter, and also wrote him a forcible letter calling attention to the strength of Mrs. Ricker's claim to the appointment, "so far as character, ability, education, professional acquirements, experience, culture, and all the varied accomplishments which would adorn the position and reflect honor upon her country are concerned." His letter was referred to by the Boston "Investigator" as "a very strong 'Woman's Rights' document from a somewhat conservative source." Notwithstanding such substantial support, her application was rejected, the ap-

pointment going to Mr. Charles B. Hart. Mrs. Ricker accepted the result in a calm and philosophic spirit and immediately wrote a congratulatory letter to the appointee. To others she said: "I am still a Republican and still a McKinley woman. I am well satisfied with this administration and expect to work for McKinley's re-nomination and re-election in 1900."

Mrs. Ricker is a member of the Woman's Suffrage Association and has liberally aided the cause, both with her money and with her pen. She has always believed in the ultimate success of the movement, and has the distinction of having been the first woman in Dover, N. H., who tried to vote. As long ago as 1870 she appeared before the selectmen of the town and asked to have her name put on the check list, claiming to be a law-abiding and tax-paying citizen. She was Suffrage candidate for governor of New Hampshire in 1910, and during the last campaign she was strongly opposed to Rooseveltism, writing for the press a number of pithy articles, antagonistic not so much to the Progressive propaganda as to the arbitrary domination of Mr. Roosevelt, its Presidential candidate, whom she regards as a would-be czar. Her answers to the anti-suffragists, which have appeared in the press from time to time, and some of which have been published in pamphlet form, are also strong and forceful productions. Mrs. Ricker is not given to mincing words. She likes to drive the nail in up to the head. When attacking error or defending a righteous cause it is her custom to call a spade a spade, and not to beat about the bush in search of euphemistic expressions to gild the edge of criticism. This applies with full force to her various articles against dogmatic theology, as she is an advanced free thinker. She was a personal friend and ardent admirer of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and has offered copies of his works to a large number of town libraries, the gift having in some cases been accepted and in others refused. A number of years ago she presented a set to the library of the state prison. Those who wish to know her views more fully on these subjects should read her pamphlets entitled, respectively: "Jonathan Edwards," "What do Ministers Know?" "How Can We 'Take' Christ?" "Fable of the Bees," and "Reply to Elder A. E. Kenyon."

Mrs. Ricker is a woman of broad charity, with an intense sympathy for all unfortunates, and her law practice has lain largely with criminals. It has been a frequent custom of hers to visit the jail on Sundays, befriending the needy and offering words of cheer and encouragement to the prisoners. She works for all, good and bad alike, and has long been known as "The Prisoners' Friend."

Mrs. Ricker still claims Dover, N. H., as her home, though during the winter she is usually to be found in Washington. In her attire she studies simplicity and comfort rather than fashion. Her hair is worn short and

curled, and she always wears a frill of soft lace at the throat, which lessens the effect of plainness and gives a womanly setting to her strong intellectual face.

A. PLANTE, president of the Somersworth Candy Company and owner of the Cascade Laundry at Somersworth, is one of the solid business men of this place, one who has shown an enterprising and progressive spirit. He was born in Canada, in 1870, and is a son of Joseph Plante, also a Canadian, who died when A. Plante was but four years old. He was the father of six children, five of whom survive.

In the schools of his native locality A. Plante secured the usual common school training. When he left Canada he came to Somersworth and secured work in the Great Falls mills, where he continued until 1894. He then embarked in the laundry business and now operates the largest laundry in the place, his location being at No. 85 High street. The Cascade Laundry is equipped with modern laundry machinery, is sanitary in every particular, gives steady employment to seven people and delivers its clean linen by automobile. The Somersworth Candy Company is also an important business concern of this section.

Mr. Plante married Miss Georgina Fillion, and they have had twelve children, nine of whom survive. Mr. Plante and family belong to the Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat and fraternally belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Canada-American society.

LOUIS P. COTE, manager of the Somersworth Candy Company, at Somersworth, N. H., an incorporated business of considerable importance in Strafford county, was born in Canada, in 1862, and is a son of J. B. and Elizabeth (Bergeron) Cote. The father was born in Canada and died in Wisconsin while his children were young. They were five in number, two of whom are living. The mother, now in her seventy-fifth year, resides with her son at Somersworth.

L. P. Cote obtained his education in the schools of his home neighborhood and remained with his mother on the home farm in Canada. About 1888 he moved to Marlboro, Mass., and five years later came to Somersworth and went into the drug business, which he continued for five years and then bought a stock of dry goods and millinery. This enterprise is under the personal oversight of Mrs. Cote, his wife; it is located at No. 23 Main street and is one of the largest stores in the place. Mr. Cote was one of the original directors of the Somersworth Candy Company, which, five years ago, was incorporated under the laws of the state of Maine. The officers of this

company are: A. Plante, president; E. F. Gowell, secretary; Joseph Deshaies, treasurer; and L. P. Cote, manager. This is largely a wholesale jobbing business in all kinds of candy and the trade territory is wide, one representative being on the road.

Mr. Cote married Miss Minnie Martel, of Marlboro, Mass. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Cote has served in many official positions. He has been a member of the common council, also of the school board, has served in the state legislature and in 1912 was a member of the constitutional convention. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, to the Maccabees, to a Canadian-American society, to a temperance organization and to the Catholic church. These connections plainly indicate his high standing in his community.

HON. SIDNEY F. STEVENS, who is a member of the well known law firm of Mathews & Stevens, with office at No. 68 High street, Somersworth, was born January 26, 1878, at Somersworth, N. H., and is a son of Charles E. and Frances A. (Loud) Stevens.

Charles E. Stevens was born at Parsonsfield, Me., and now lives retired at Somersworth, to which place he came in 1873. For forty-six years he was a conductor on the B. & M. Railroad and when he was retired on a pension, was the oldest in point of service in the Western Division. His wife, a native of Massachusetts, was reared in Maine; she survives, as do their three sons: Albert E., who is baggage master on the B. & M. at Somersworth; Melvin L., who lives at Reading, Mass.; and Sidney F.

Sidney F. Stevens attended the public schools until prepared for college, when he entered Dartmouth. After graduation he completed his law studies, which he had in the meanwhile been pursuing with the firm of Edgerly & Mathews. Graduated from the Boston University Law School, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1904. In the same year he became associated in practice with Mr. Mathews, with whom he entered into partnership in 1905. A large amount of important litigation is entrusted to this firm, the professional standing of which is deservedly high. Mr. Stevens is a director of the First National Bank of Somersworth.

Mr. Stevens married Miss Nancy E. Woy, of Quincy, Mass. A Republican in politics, Mr. Stevens has been a loyal party man and served twice as a member of the state legislature with marked ability, in 1907 being chairman of the committee on Revision of Statutes and in 1909 a member of the judiciary committee. For a number of years he has been chairman of the Republican city committee and for two years was chairman of the Republican county committee, as well as a member of the State executive committee. At

present he is serving as a member of the school board. He retains membership with his college fraternities and is entitled to attach a number of letters to his name indicating the degrees he has taken in his studies. He attends the First Baptist church.

JOHN PARSONS, superintendent of the water works at Somersworth, N. H., was born here in 1853, when the present city was the village of Great Falls. He is a son of John and Mary (Morrison) Parsons, who were born and married in Ireland. About 1846 they came to the United States, landing in the city of New York, where the father worked as a laborer until 1848, when the family came to Somersworth. The father died here at the age of eighty-two years. Of his large family of children but two survive, John and Mary.

John Parsons went to school until old enough to work in a factory and afterward was a clerk in a clothing store and since June, 1905, has been superintendent of the water works and has proved very efficient in this office. Mr. Parsons was married first to Hannah Griffin, and one of their three children lived to maturity, Mary A., who is now the wife of John E. Sullivan. His second marriage was to Margaret Lynch, and two of their children survive: Louisa C., who is a teacher in the public school, and John J., who is a school boy. The family belongs to Holy Trinity Catholic church. Mr. Parsons has been very prominent in Democratic circles and served in the state legislature in 1888-90-91 and 1892. When Somersworth became a city he was elected the first alderman from the Fourth Ward. He is identified with the Ancient Order of Hibernians and was the first president of Division No. 5 of that order and in 1910 was state president and was re-elected in 1912 to the same office.

FRED H. BROWN, attorney at law and city solicitor of Somersworth, was born at Ossipee, Carroll county, N. H., April 12, 1879, and is a son of Dana J. and Nellie (Allen) Brown. They still live at Ossipee, where the father during his active life was a merchant.

An only child, Fred H. Brown had many educational advantages. He attended the public schools of Ossipee and Dow academy, at Franconia, N. H., and afterward passed one year at Dartmouth College and at the Boston University. He read law in the office of James A. Edgerly of Somersworth, and was admitted to the bar in 1907, afterward, until the death of Mr. Edgerly in 1908, being associated with his preceptor in practice. In the latter year he was elected city attorney and is still serving. He has always been an active and responsive citizen and is serving as chairman of the school board

at Somersworth. A loyal Democrat, his party has frequently acknowledged his fitness for positions of responsibility and named him as a presidential elector in the interests of President Woodrow Wilson's campaign, and in 1912 sent him as a delegate to the constitutional convention. For the past four years he has been a member of the Democratic state committee. He belongs to Prospect Lodge, Knights of Pythias; the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Edwards Chapter, at Somersworth, and to the Council at Dover.

JESSE R. HORNE, president of the Somersworth National Bank and also of the Somersworth Savings Bank, is also owner of the J. R. Horne planing, box and lumber mill, which is situated in Berwick, Me., his many interests indicating the prominent position occupied in this section. He was born at Rochester, N. H., March 11, 1833, and is a son of Jesse and Sallie (Hubbard) Horne, the former of whom was a native of Somersworth and the latter of Berwick, Me. Jesse Horne, the father, followed farming all his active years, then retired to Rochester and died there at the age of eighty-six. Of his family of five children Jesse R. is now the only survivor. Albert M. died November 26, 1913.

Jesse R. Horne obtained his educational training in the schools of Rochester, afterward becoming a mill worker in various places but mainly at Somersworth. In 1879 he erected his own mill, which is the oldest lumber mill in this section. All kinds of general mill work in lumber is engaged in, the manufacturing of boxes being a specialty. He has been a resident of Somersworth since April 19, 1858, and learned his trade here, and in 1905 became president of the Somersworth National Bank. In 1881 he was made trustee of the Somersworth Savings Bank, of which he became president in 1905. Although his business responsibilities have been heavy and more or less absorbing for many years, Mr. Horne is the type of citizen who never permits himself to be indifferent concerning the welfare of his community and his high business and personal standing have caused his fellow citizens to frequently urge him to accept public office. He served ably in the New Hampshire legislature during 1865-6, as a county commissioner of Strafford county from 1869 until 1872, and as a member of the city water works board during 1903 and 1904. For many years he has served as a member of the school board and was president of the Fresh Glade cemetery board for fifteen years. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Horne has traveled over a good portion of his own country, spending winters in Florida and Texas, and in 1893 he first went abroad, journeying pleasantly through Spain, Italy and North Africa, in 1911 making a second visit during which he traveled through

the northern part of Europe including England, Scotland, and also through France, Germany, Italy, Holland and Switzerland.

Mr. Horne was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Robinson, who was born in 1839 and died July 23, 1889, a daughter of James and Martha Robinson of Dover, N. H. They had one daughter, Nellie M., who was born October 17, 1858, and died November 23, 1881. In January, 1893, Mr. Horne was married to his second wife, Miss Frances Black, who was born January 3, 1862, a daughter of John H. and Kate Black, of Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Horne have one daughter, Jessie Eleanor, born April 26, 1898, who is attending school. Mr. Horne and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, who is the oldest practicing attorney at Somersworth, has long been a leading representative of the bar of Strafford county. He was born at Waterford, Oxford county, Me., in 1855, and is a son of William and Eliza (French) Russell, being one of the six survivors of their family of eight children.

William Russell, the father, was a native of Fryeburg, Oxford county, Me., and his business was farming and manufacturing. In October, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company B, Eighth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and fell mortally wounded on the battle field of Hatch's Run, April 3, 1865.

William F. Russell attended school in his native place and also Gould's Academy at Bethel, and at the age of seventeen years began to teach school. Afterward he entered the Freeport High school both as student and as teacher, and in 1877 entered the University of Maine. He remained but a short time on account of trouble with his eyes. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1884, in the meanwhile having pursued his law studies with Judge Wells and William R. Burleigh. Later he became associated as a partner, succeeding Judge Wells, and the law firm of Burleigh and Russell continued with the two partners until 1888. In 1889 Mr. Russell admitted Edmund S. Boyer to partnership, the latter having been a student with Mr. Russell. In 1894 Mr. Boyer moved to Anderson, Ind., since which time Mr. Russell has continued in practice alone, maintaining his office first in the Great Falls Hotel building until 1911 and now at No. 48 High street. He has taken part in much important litigation and has continued practice in the local courts for the past thirty years. He is counsel for the Somersworth Savings Bank and the repository of many family trusts.

Mr. Russell was united in marriage with Miss Lucy W. Tibbets and they have two children, Lucia G. and Frances E., the former being a graduate

and the latter a student at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Mr. Russell is member of the Congregational church, while Mrs. Russell and daughters are members of Emanuel church of Boston, Mass. He has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity.

F. S. RICKER, cashier of the First National Bank of Somersworth, with which institution he has been identified since 1909, was born in 1863, at Berwick, Me., and is a son of Winslow T. and Martha A. (Smith) Ricker. The father of Mr. Ricker, a native of Maine, died at Berwick in 1902. He was born at Lebanon but the larger portion of his life was spent at Berwick, where he was engaged in the tanning business. Of his four children but one, F. S., survives. The mother of our subject was a native of New Hampshire.

F. S. Ricker was reared and educated at Berwick, Me. For a few years he was connected with the mercantile house of Carter & Son, at Somersworth, and later was in a real estate business at Chicago, Ill. For five years prior to accepting his present position with the First National, Mr. Ricker was practically out of business but since then has devoted himself to advancing the interests of the First National Bank, his name, as an official, being an asset of the same. Mr. Ricker married Miss Grace Hyde, who is a daughter of Rev. Henry Hyde, a former pastor of the First Congregational church at Somersworth, to which Mr. and Mrs. Ricker belong. They have two children, Caroline Hyde and Elizabeth Palmer. Mr. Ricker gives his political support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order.

HON. W. R. TEBBETTS, a member of the New Hampshire State Legislature, to which honorable body he was elected in November, 1912, has been one of the representative business men of Somersworth for the last eighteen years. Mr. Tebbetts was born in 1872, at Berwick, York county, Me., and is a son of George S. and Harriet S. (Roberts) Tebbetts.

George S. Tebbetts was born in Maine and was a resident of Berwick and a farmer there until 1897, when he moved to Rochester, N. H., where he now lives retired. He married Harriet S. Roberts, who also survives, and they have two sons: George E., who is a resident of Dorchester, Mass., and W. R., of Somersworth.

W. R. Tebbetts attended school first at Berwick and later at Somersworth, after which he engaged in a mercantile business at Dover, with John A. Hoye, on Third street, and later with John C. Lathrop, with whom he continued for six years. On September 11, 1895, he established his present business at No. 30 Market street, Somersworth, dealing in clothing, hats and

furnishings. Mr. Tebbetts is a successful business man, and has also served in several important local offices prior to his election in 1912, on the Republican ticket, to membership in the General Assembly. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a "Shriner," and belongs also to the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. His good citizenship has never been questioned nor his business integrity assailed. Mr. Tebbetts was united in marriage to Miss Olive Stone, of Berwick, Me. By a former marriage he has one daughter, Marion. The family attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM A. GILMAN, for many years a prominent citizen of Strafford county and an honored and useful resident of Dover, was born December 1, 1846, in South Berwick, Me., and died at his home in Dover, N. H., November 1, 1910. He was a son of George and Susan (Plummer) Gilman, the former of whom was born at Exeter and the latter in Rollinsford, N. H.

William A. Gilman received academic instruction at South Berwick, after which he came to Dover and entered the dry goods store of John Bickford as a clerk, continuing after the business was purchased by Charles Trickey. Later for a time he filled a clerical position at the U. S. Navy Yard at Portsmouth. His main interest, however, was farming, to which he devoted the time not claimed by public affairs. He was an intelligent and earnest citizen and early identified himself with the Republican party which, on many occasions, recognized his loyalty and superior qualifications for public service. He served in the city council of Dover and in 1895 was elected a member of the New Hampshire legislature, representing the Second Ward of the town of Dover. As a public man he was honorable and efficient and as a neighbor and friend he was true to every obligation.

Mr. Gilman was married first to Mrs. Nancy Rollins, widow of John Rollins, her maiden name having been McDuffee, and two children were born: Helen A., who is the wife of John A. Marshall, of Lawrence, Mass., and James W., who is also a resident of Lawrence. On May 25, 1899, Mr. Gilman was married secondly to Miss Jennette S. Nealley, who was born and liberally educated at South Berwick, Me. She is a daughter of Andrew J. and Lydia (Hodsdon) Nealley. Her father was born at Nottingham, N. H., a son of Benjamin Nealley, an old settler. In early manhood he moved to South Berwick where he engaged in farming and in the lumber industry and died there. The mother of Mrs. Gilman was born in South Berwick and was a daughter of Benjamin Hodsdon. Mrs. Gilman is a member of the Dover Woman's Club and belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, her connection with this exclusive society being through her ancestor, Sergeant Joseph Nealley, a Revolutionary hero. She is a

member of the Congregational church of South Berwick and is quite prominent in the social life of both South Berwick and Dover.

GEORGE W. FARNHAM, whose long, busy and useful life has been passed in New England, is well known in different sections where he was identified with various interests, has lived retired for some years, occupying his comfortable residence at No. 7 Cedar street, Dover. He is one of the few survivors who can recall from personal observation, the manner and appearance of General Lafayette, when he was the nation's honored guest in 1825 and visited Dover. Mr. Farnham was born March 14, 1819, at Woodstock, Vt., a son of Jeremiah and Martha (Perkins) Farnham, the father born in Maine and the mother at Dover, N. H. Three of their children survive: George W., of Dover, and Mrs. Martha M. Griffin and Mrs. Fannie F. Smith, both of Springfield, Mass.

When George W. Farnham was three years old his parents moved to South Berwick, Me., and six years later to Rollinsford, N. H. For a number of years he lived in Rollinsford and there attended school, also in Dover, and for a time was a pupil in the South Berwick Academy. While the great industries for which this section is noted were not developed as they are today, they offered ready employment and remunerative compensation for the times and Mr. Farnham, like others, entered the big woolen mill at Salmon Falls. There he worked for seven years and then went into a cotton mill at South Berwick, Me. He then engaged in farming for some years at Lebanon, Me., and after that came to Dover and for several years was in the weaving department of the Cochecho Mills. He then embarked in a mercantile business at South Berwick, Me., and during a number of years' residence there was a clerk for others and also proprietor of his own store. When he returned to Strafford county he located on a farm near the Granite State Park, which farm lay partly in Somersworth and partly in Dover. It was while living on this farm that his first wife died and he then removed to Springfield, Mass., where he continued until he came once more to Dover, making this city his permanent home ever since.

Mr. Farnham was married first at Newfield, Me., to Miss Mary Moore, and they had two children, Mary A. and George F., both of whom are deceased. His second marriage was to Miss Jennie Woodward, who died 1903, who was born in Canada but was educated in New York and at the time of her marriage was a resident of West Springfield, Mass.

In many ways Mr. Farnham has been an ideal citizen for he has always been a promoter of progressive movements wherever he has lived; his conduct has been honorable and upright and he has ever had scrupulous regard

for the sanctity of his given word. During his years of activity he was much interested in the subject of improved roads, an important one not only in New Hampshire but in every state. While a resident of Somersworth he served in the office of highway surveyor for a number of years, giving much personal attention to this work, and also served as a member of the school board. His long life has bridged an eventful period in the history of the world and he still takes an interest in newer developments. His acquaintance is wide in Dover and his friends are many.

GEORGE N. PRESCOTT, a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Rockingham county, N. H., and a well known and popular citizen of Dover, was born May 17, 1863, at Deerfield, Rockingham county, N. H., and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Jones) Prescott. Family tradition tells that three brothers of the name of Prescott came from England to New Hampshire in the far distant past, all personal record of them having been lost except that they took up land in Rockingham county. There Samuel Prescott, father of George N. Prescott, was born, as was his father, Ware Prescott. He lived to be over ninety years of age, having been a farmer during all his active life, and died at Dover, to which place he had moved in 1871. He married Mary Jones, who was born at Manchester, N. H., and predeceased him.

George N. Prescott was eight years old when his parents moved to Dover, where he had public school advantages and also spent some time as a student in Franklin Academy. He learned the trade of stone cutter, which he afterward followed until he turned his attention to general farming. He now owns fifty acres of valuable land lying in the towns of Durham and Madbury near Little Bay. When not otherwise engaged Mr. Prescott works at the carpenter's trade, having a natural mechanical bent.

Mr. Prescott married Miss Ida B. Coleman, born at Dover, N. H., a daughter of Oliver W. and Emma (Davis) Coleman, natives of Durham but both now deceased. The Coleman family settled very early at Dover Point, N. H. In politics Mr. Prescott is a Democrat and in 1891 was elected a member of the New Hampshire legislature, representing the Fourth Ward of Dover and later was his party's unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate. His public spirit and good citizenship are universally recognized. He takes an active interest in the B. P. O. E., at Dover.

RAOUL ROUX, dealer in meats, fish and groceries, on the corner of Main and Portland streets, Dover, is one of the enterprising business men of this city. He was born in 1876 at Athabaska, Quebec, Canada, and is a son

of Pierre and Cleopha Roux, natives of Canada and now residents, with their son, of Dover.

Raoul Roux attended school in his native place and was fifteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Dover. For a short time he worked in the Cochecho mills and then became a clerk for P. L. Charest, a merchant at Dover, with whom he continued until 1899, when he purchased Mr. Charest's stock and interest. Since 1899 he has been in business for himself, the location being the same all these years. He owns 150 acres of land in Dover which he devotes to general farming and dairying, and is numbered with the substantial and honorable business men of Strafford county.

Mr. Roux married Miss Flora Marcotte, who was born at Rochester, N. H., and they have the following children: Rita, Raymond A., Raoul L., Wilfred P., Valma, Anita, Mary J. and Edgar M. With his family Mr. Roux belongs to the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, of the Association Canada-American and of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. In a general way he is a Republican in his political views but casts an independent vote when he believes himself justified in so doing.

CHARLES H. BURNHAM, one of the well established business men of Dover, located at No. 61 Stark avenue, is a wholesale dealer in confectionery and has a trade that covers a wide territory that makes his name in this line a familiar one all over Strafford county. He was born November 22, 1864, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Foye) Burnham, both natives of New Hampshire. Although Samuel Burnham was a resident of Dover for many years where he followed farming, he was born in Nottingham, in 1812 and died in Dover in 1884. He was son of Asa and Lois (Dame) Burnham. Asa Burnham was one of the prominent citizens of Nottingham and a wealthy farmer. He was seventh in descent from Robert Burnham who settled at Oyster River in Dover as early as 1650. He held various official positions in those early years of the history of old Dover which then included Durham which was separated from Dover in 1732. Robert Burnham's name frequently appears in the old town records. The Burnham family in succeeding generations in Durham were among its best and most prominent citizens.

Louis Dame, Samuel Burnham's mother, was daughter of Samuel and Olive (Tuttle) Dame. Mr. Dame was a tanner by trade, and a farmer and merchant in Nottingham, where he became a resident during the Revolution. He was born in Lee in 1746, and died in Nottingham in 1871. He was sixth in descent from Deacon John Dame, the second deacon of the First Church in Dover. He came here from England in 1633. The church was organized in 1638. Samuel Dame's mother was Anna Hunking, daughter of Capt.

Mark Hunking of Barrington, N. H. Olive Tuttle, grandmother of Mr. Samuel Burnham, was fifth in descent from Judge John Tuttle, one of the first settlers and most prominent citizens of old Dover. Her father, Sergeant Stoten Tuttle, was a soldier in the French and Indian wars; he was with the army that captured Quebec from the French, and was one of the soldiers who climbed the steep side of fortress to the summit of the Heights of Abraham.

Eliza Foye, Charles H. Burnham's mother, is a lineal descendant, and of John Foye one of the early settlers of old Dover, who came here before 1680. The Foye family has an honorable record as farmers and business men. The late Mayor Solomon H. Foye of Dover was Mrs. Burnham's kinsman and one of Dover's honored citizens. Mrs. Burnham died in 1892 aged 67 years.

Charles H. Burnham was educated in the public schools of Dover. In 1880 he went to Boston and entered the employ of George W. Armstrong, the great newspaper agent. Mr. Armstrong set Mr. Burnham at work as newspaper distributor on the trains between Boston and Portland; he held this position four years, and then was placed in charge of Armstrong's news stand at the old Eastern Railroad depot on Causway street, being Mr. Armstrong's most trusted and efficient assistant manager for six years and one year as manager.

In 1891 Mr. Burnham returned to Dover and engaged in the retail fruit and confectionery business on Central avenue. About 1901 he commenced the business of manufacturing confectionery at his present location on Stark avenue; and disposes of his product at wholesale in southern New Hampshire and York, County, Me.

Mr. Burnham married in 1890 Miss Ella Manock, a daughter of the late David Manock, of Dover, who was a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham have four children: Mrs. Ethel M. Greenaway, of Portsmouth, N. H.; and Mildred, Ruth M. and Charles R., who reside at home. The family attends the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Burnham is a staunch Republican, but has held no office, nor has he asked for any. He is a member of Mt. Pleasant Lodge of Odd Fellows and Prescott Encampment, and Canton Parker, Patriarch Militant. He is also a member of Kankamagus Tribe of Red Men. He has filled chairs in the lodge, and has passed through the chairs in the Encampment. He was also an officer on Major Samuel Abbott's staff in Canton Park. As a business man he possesses the full confidence of his fellow citizens.

CYRUS LITTLEFIELD, one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Dover, N. H., is a native of this city, having been born here January 27, 1837. His parents were James and Sarah C. (Bean) Little-

field, and he is a grandson of Nicholas Littlefield, a native of Wells, Me., who was a descendant of one of four brothers who settled in Wells, Me., at an early date.

James Littlefield, father of our subject, settled in Dover, N. H., when a young man and lived here all his life, dying in 1871. Of his children the following survives Cyrus, of Dover, N. H.; Mary S., widow of Marcus Marx, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., where she resides; Fannie, widow of Dr. Carl H. Horch, late of Dover, N. H.; Sarah C., widow of Ephraim J. Deland, late of Dover, where she resides, and Emma, widow of Henry Chamberlain, late of Boston, Mass., she being now a resident of Dover. James Littlefield, the father, was a Republican in politics, having been originally a Whig. He was in his 68th year at the time of his death.

Cyrus Littlefield was reared in Dover, N. H., acquiring his education in the public schools of this city and at Wolfboro Academy. He was for many years a prominent business man of Dover, though now retired. He is a Civil War veteran, having been a member of Company K, which became a part of a Rhode Island cavalry regiment. While serving at Warren Junction his horse fell on him and he was seriously injured, owing to which he received an honorable discharge in June, 1862, having served from December, 1861. Returning to Dover, he re-engaged in business and soon became one of the prominent citizens of the town. He served as county commissioner for two terms (four years), being chairman of the board during his last term. He also served ten years as assessor of Ward 1 of Dover. He was a member of the school board two years and was moderator of political meetings in Ward 1 on various occasions. Late in the sixties he represented Ward 1 in the State Legislature, serving two terms. In politics he is a Republican and is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Littlefield married in 1860 Harriet J. Webster, who was born in Dover, a daughter of William Webster, formerly a well known citizen of Dover, N. H. Of this marriage there have been five children, namely: Mortimer C., who resides in Virginia; Nettie, who is now deceased; Sarah C., wife of Frederick Coffin, of Dover; James, residing in Dover, and Nettie E., wife of George R. Williams, who is superintendent of the Kidder Press Company, of Dover, N. H. Mrs. Cyrus Littlefield died May 4, 1910. Mr. Littlefield is a man widely known throughout the county and as widely esteemed. He is public spirited and progressive and both his word and actions can always be relied on.

HON. FRED PLUMER, who served as a member of the New Hampshire legislature from Rollinsford in 1897, is a leading man of Strafford county

and a substantial farmer, owning seventy-five acres of excellent land at Rollinsford Station. He was born on the farm on which he lives, April 8, 1852, and is a son of William and Permelia (Waldron) Plumer. The father was born at Rollinsford and the mother at Dover, N. H., and the paternal grandfather, Ebenezer Plumer was also a native of this state. William Plumer during life served frequently in local offices and was a man of sterling character, a liberal supporter of the Baptist church at South Berwick, Me.

Following his school days, during which he attended an academy at South Berwick, Fred Plumer has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and has taken much interest in public affairs. In the General Assembly he lent support to measures of a beneficial character and cast his vote fairly and honestly. He has served two years on the board of selectmen, being chairman of the same. He is a Republican in his political views.

Mr. Plumer was married first to Miss Mary A. Yeaton, and they had one son, Harold E., who lives at Buffalo, N. Y. On January 28, 1887, he was married secondly to Miss Wilhelmina Horne, who was born in Rollinsford, August 2, 1860, and is a daughter of Luther P. and Abbie (Downing) Horne, the father a native of Wakefield and the mother of Somersworth, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Plumer have two children: G. Everett, who lives in Rollinsford; and Helen W., who is studying art and science in the New Hampshire State College at Durham. Mr. Plumer and wife are members of the Baptist church at South Berwick and for a number of years she has had charge of the primary department in the Sunday school, possessing the rare gift of being able to interest and hold the attention of a body of children. Mr. Plumer is a member of the Hiram R. Roberts Grange No. 192, one of the charter members, and has served as master. He belongs also to the Odd Fellows and has served in the office of noble grand in Lodge No. 30 at Salmon Falls and additionally has held offices in Agamenticus Encampment No. 15, of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Plumer are members of the O. N. E. Club, of Rollinsford and both take part in the pleasant social life of the community.

JAMES H. JOYCE, who is engaged in business at Somersworth along the line of insurance and real estate and is a notary public and a justice of the peace, was born in Somersworth, September 4, 1860, a son of James and Elizabeth (Parsons) Joyce.

James Joyce, the father, was born in Ireland and came to America in early manhood. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier in the Twenty-second New York Heavy Artillery until the summer of 1864, escaping all injury except a wound in the ankle. He was an industrious man and

immediately resumed work after returning home, but three weeks later, in August, 1864, met death from a stroke of lightning. He had married Elizabeth Parsons, also a native of Ireland, who lived to extreme old age, passing away June 20, 1911, in her ninety-seventh year. Of their children, J. H. Joyce is the only survivor.

Bereft of his father in childhood, J. H. Joyce missed many of the privileges that he would otherwise have enjoyed. As soon as his age and strength permitted he went to work in a mill and continued in wool and cotton mills at different points until he was twenty-two years of age, when he engaged with a grocery house at Berwick, Me., and remained for two years. Mr. Joyce then embarked in a grocery business of his own, in the old Union store building on Washington street, Somersworth, and for a short time also dealt in meats, but two years later disposed of his stock when elected to the office of deputy sheriff for four years. For the first time in his life he found leisure to devote himself to the study of law, for which he had an inclination, and pursued his studies in the office of Mr. Pierce. He still had one more year to serve in office when he went to Concord to take his examinations and made such a favorable impression on Judge Doe, that, on the advice of the jurist, he entered the Boston University Law school. His close application, however, had affected his eyes to such an extent that five week later he was obliged to limit his ambition and return home. After he had succeeded in bringing his eyes to a normal condition he went into his present business. He handles both farm and town property and has the reputation of selling more first class real estate than all the other dealers combined. One of his holdings is the old residence of Charles Blaisdell, who was his first employer. He represents many of the old line insurance companies and maintains his office at No. 6 Orange street.

Mr. Joyce was married first to Miss Amie Barrett, a daughter of Robert Barrett. She died nine years later, the mother of two children: Mary A., who died aged four years; and Elizabeth, who is an expert stenographer employed in Boston. He was married secondly to Miss Hannah Lawlor, daughter of Fenton Lawlor, and they have had the following children: Helen, a stenographer; Catherine, a student in a business college; Margaret, a high school student; and Alecia, James, Fenton, Lawrence and Nora, the last named dying when aged 4 years. Mr. Joyce and family belong to the Catholic church. Formerly he was a Democrat but is now a Republican. He has served as overseer of the poor of Somersworth. He belongs to the Hibernian Society and to the Sons of Veterans and has been state commander of the latter organization.

KIRK WORSTER, who resides on and is owner of the old Worster homestead farm of 100 acres, situated in Somersworth, N. H., was born in Somersworth, July 14, 1870, and is a son of George and Augusta (Hayes) Worster.

George Worster, the father, was a son of Oliver Worster, of Berwick, Me., who was town clerk and kept a general store for many years. George Worster came to Somersworth, N. H., in early manhood and settled on the farm above mentioned and here resided until his death, which occurred in 1902. He was a Democrat in politics and was held in high regard as a citizen. He was a well educated man, having enjoyed early advantages at Brewster Academy, at Wolfboro, N. H. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity. George Worster was married (first) to Augusta Hayes, who was born at Farmington, N. H., and of their five children three survive: Kirk, Mrs. Bradley Thurston, of Berwick, Me., and Mrs. Samuel Waldron, of Farmington, N. H. His second marriage was to Eliza Hartford, and they had four children: Herbert H., Henry, Moses J., and Mrs. Arthur Jones, all of Farmington, N. H.

Kirk Worster secured his schooling at Somersworth and then learned the shoe-making trade and followed the same for several years in Massachusetts and in New York. After the death of his father he took charge of the homestead farm and purchased it and has continued to carry on general farming here ever since. Mr. Worster married Miss Harriet Perkins, of Exeter, N. H., a daughter of the late Woodbridge O. Perkins, and they have two children: George W. and Harold O. Mr. Worster gives his political support to the Democratic party and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias at Berwick, Me. He is one of the respected and representative citizens of this part of Strafford county.

KINGMAN FERNALD, one of Dover's well known citizens who is now engaged in agricultural pursuits on his farm of sixty-five acres in the town of Dover, was born at Barrington, N. H., June 14, 1847, and is a son of William H. K. and Martha S. (Perkins) Fernald.

William H. K. Fernald was born at Kittery, Me., and was a son of Tobias Fernald, who was a soldier in the War of 1812-1815, in which he lost a leg and subsequently his life; his burial was in the sea. William H. K. Fernald was young when his parents removed from Kittery to Barrington, N. H., where he lived until 1859, when he came to the town of Dover and settled on the farm that his son now owns. Here his death occurred in 1884. He was a man of public importance, serving as tax collector while living at Barrington and in 1875 was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the New Hampshire legislature, representing the Third Ward of Dover. In

1838 he married Martha S. Perkins, who was born in South Berwick, Me., in 1818 and died in 1894. Of their children the following survive: Kingman; Charles W., who is a resident of Newton, N. H.; Chapley T., a resident of Lynn, Mass.; Curtis D., who lives at Haverhill, Mass.; and Oscar L., of Lynn, Mass.

Kingman Fernald was fourteen years of age when his parents came to Dover and since 1888 he has been a continuous resident on his farm, which he successfully devotes to general agriculture. For two years he was a member of the Dover city police force, for seven years he was driver of Steamer No. 2 at the Orchard street station of the fire department, and for sixteen years he engaged in general teaming for Mayor J. S. Abott, of Dover.

On March 15, 1871, Mr. Fernald was married to Miss Isa B. Caswell, who was born at New Market, N. H., in 1846, a daughter of George W. and Mary A. Caswell, former residents of New Market. Mrs. Fernald died May 10, 1913, survived by one son, Percy W., of Dover. Mr. Fernald has always been affiliated with the Republican party.

REV. ONESIME J. DESROSIERS, pastor of St. Martin's Catholic church at Somersworth, N. H., was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, April 6, 1851, and is a son of Onesime and Catherine (Brouillard) Desrosiers. Both parents were born in Canada, and both are now deceased. Of their eleven children Father Desrosiers was the first born. He attended school in his native place and afterward taught in the college at Sorel, where he subsequently studied for the priesthood, and on August 14, 1877, was ordained. After fourteen months as an assistant in parishes in Canada, he came to Salmon Falls, N. H., December 16, 1882, where he remained in charge of the church until January 10, 1883, when he was transferred to St. Augustine, at Manchester. There he continued until September, when he was recalled to Canada to become a superintendent in a college. On August 14, 1886, he returned to St. Augustine, Manchester, as assistant priest, and in July, 1888, became the parish priest at Greenville and in 1895 was transferred to Suncook, in Merrimac county, where he remained until April, 1907, when he came to St. Martin's at Somersworth.

St. Martin's church edifice is a beautiful Gothic building, the largest church at Somersworth and the most complete in all its appointments in Strafford county. The parsonage is also a pleasing structure, of brick construction. Both were erected by Father C. Demers, who established the parish October 15, 1882. The congregation of St. Martin's includes 654 families or about 3750 people. To this large assemblage Father Desrosiers faithfully devotes himself, ever making the interests of his people his own, with Christian zeal

directing them spiritually and with sound judgment advising them in many material things. He is a factor in everything that promises to be beneficial to the community.

SAMUEL C. FISHER, for many years one of the most substantial citizens of Dover, N. H., vice president of the Strafford Bank, and owner of valuable real estate in different parts of Strafford County, was born at Francestown, N. H., in 1817. He came to Dover when a young man and up to the Civil War period conducted a dry goods business in this city. He subsequently went to Newbern, N. C., where he engaged in farming and was interested for some years in various other industries. Later returning to Dover, he acquired financial and real estate interests here, becoming the heaviest tax payer in Strafford County and the largest owner of realty. It was a matter of justifiable pride with him that he was the builder of his own fortune, from early youth having been dependent upon his own resources. He was a man of keen business foresight with a high sense of integrity and his success was as great as it was well earned. He was a member of the Congregational church and a liberal giver to charitable enterprises. In politics he was a Republican, although never active in public affairs.

Mr. Fisher died at Dover in 1909, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends. His widow—in maidenhood Miss Emily Bacon—still survives, and during a part of the year is a resident of Dover.

CHARLES E. BACON, who for a number of years was associated in the jewelry business with the late Mr. Nutter, at Dover, N. H., was born in Biddeford, Me., March 11, 1833. Succeeding Mr. Nutter at the latter's death, he continued the business alone until one year before his own decease, which took place July 10, 1902, when he was sixty-nine years old. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan Clark, was a native of Dover. There were four children, two of whom survived—Dr. Edmund Sawyer Bacon, of Providence, R. I., and Emily B. Fisher, wife of Sam'l C. Fisher, of Dover, N. H.

ERNEST R. ROBERTS, postmaster at Salmon Falls, N. H., was born at South Berwick, York County, Maine, October 30, 1883. He is a member of one of the old pioneer families of this section, being a direct descendent of Gov. Thomas Roberts, a family that settled in New Hampshire as early as 1623. He is a son of Simeon B. and Lydia (Shackford) Roberts, and a grandson and great-grandson of Aaron Roberts.

In early childhood he accompanied his parents from South Berwick, Maine.

to Rollinsford, N. H., to the old homestead, where he has since resided, being the eighth generation to reside thereon. He was graduated from the public schools of the town, and later entered the New Hampshire State College at Durham, N. H., where he spent one year.

In 1907 he was appointed postmaster at Salmon Falls, having previously served as assistant postmaster. As a public official he is entirely satisfactory, and as a citizen he commands the respect of the community. His political affiliation has always been with the Republican party. He is a member of the Hiram R. Roberts Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Rollinsford, N. H.

Simeon B. Roberts was born at Rollinsford (Somersworth), N. H., in 1850 and the greater part of his very active life has been spent in the same place. For many years he has been more or less active in Republican politics, served for a time as postmaster at Salmon Falls and also represented Rollinsford in the state legislature. He has taken marked interest in agricultural development, has given active support to the order of Patrons of Husbandry and is serving as master of the local grange at the present time. In 1871 he married Lydia Shackford who was born at Eaton, N. H., in 1851, and they have seven children: Mayhew T., who is a resident of Alberta, B. C.; William E., who is a resident of Rollinsford, N. H.; Lena M., who is the wife of Herbert F. Berry, of Lawrence, Mass.; A. Milton and Herbert A., both of whom live at South Berwick, Me.; and Ernest R. and George R.

W. A. KIMBALL, one of Dover's well known business men, is established at No. 27 Locust street, where his line of work covers almost all kinds of ornamental wood manufacturing. He was born at Dover in 1858 and is a son of Alonzo E. Kimball.

W. A. Kimball attended school in Dover and afterward spent one year as a clerk in a grocery store and following this was with I. C. Connor, who conducted a picture and music store. His next employer was Winslow Hall, who was in the loom harness and reed business and he continued there eighteen years, and afterward for ten years had charge of the harness and reeds in the Cocheco Mills. In 1906 Mr. Kimball started his own business, which includes reproducing and restoring antique furniture, band sawing and wood working and all kinds of jobbing along this line, also fine cabinetmaking. He has modern machinery, his shop being equipped with electric power circular and band saws and turning lathes and the work turned out is both beautiful and artistic. Mr. Kimball has long been identified with both the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Mr. Kimball married Miss Ida F. Ham, a daughter of the late William Ham, and they have one son, Harold H., who is his father's capable assistant, having spent five years after his school days and prior to coming into the shop.

with the New England Telephone Company. Harold H. Kimball married Miss Eva D. Hobby and they reside with his parents at 38 Cushing street. Both Mr. Kimball and son are Republicans in politics.

COL. ANDREW H. YOUNG. Among the representative men of Strafford county, whose honorable activities through a busy and useful life brought distinction to himself and his community, was Col. Andrew H. Young, who was born at Barrington, N. H., June 16, 1827, and died at Dover, December 10, 1890. He was a son of Aaron Young who was once a substantial farmer in Strafford county.

Andrew H. Young was reared on the home farm and attended school at Barrington, making such rapid progress that when but twenty-three years of age he was made superintendent of the village schools. He was ever in the forefront in movements of an educational nature, although the greater portion of his life was identified with military affairs. In 1855 he served as a member of the New Hampshire legislature and prior to 1861 served as register of deeds and clerk of the Supreme Court of Strafford county. When the Civil war broke out he became quartermaster in the 7th N. H. Volunteer Infantry, later was made captain, and in 1862 was advanced to major and paymaster in the United States army, and in 1864 was advanced to lieutenant-colonel by brevet. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant, a collector of internal revenue and continued as such until 1881. In 1885 he was appointed quartermaster in the regular army and assisted in the construction of the United States barracks at Fort Thomas, Ky. He was personally acquainted with and enjoyed the friendship of many of the leading men of his day.

In 1854 Colonel Young was married to Miss Susan E. Miles, of Madbury, Strafford county, and they had four children: Hamilton, who is deceased; Mary Hale; Haldimand Putnam, who married Marie Voorhees, of San Francisco; and Richard Batchelder, who married Estelle Miller of Cincinnati and has one daughter, Elizabeth.

COL. DANIEL HALL, of Dover, N. H., lawyer, business man, and Grand Army veteran, whose name for many years has been prominently connected with state affairs, was born in the beautiful town of Barrington, this county, February 28, 1832. His parents were Gilman and Eliza (Tuttle) Hall and he is a descendant in the 7th generation of John Hall, who appears to have come to Dover, N. H., in the year 1649, with his brother, Ralph, from Charlestown, Mass. Of this blood was the mother of Governor John Langdon, Tobias Lear (Washington's private secretary), and others of like energy. John Hall was the first recorded deacon of the Dover First Church (the first church established in New Hampshire); he was also town clerk, commissioner to



COL. DANIEL HALL

try small cases, and a farmer, but mainly surveyor of lands. His spring of fine water on Dover Neck is still known as "Hall's Spring." His son, Ralph, was of Dover, a farmer; whose son, Ralph, also a farmer, was one of the early settlers of Barrington; whose son, Solomon, also a farmer, was of the same town. Solomon's son, Daniel, also a farmer, was father of Gilman Hall (his ninth child), who, by his wife, Eliza Tuttle, was father of nine children, Daniel being the first-born. The picturesque old house in which he was born, located near Winkley's Pond, was torn down about 1900. It was an interesting and venerable landmark, but unoccupied and in a ruinous condition.

Gilman Hall was early a trader in Dover, but for twenty-five subsequent years was farmer and trader in Barrington, his native town, on the stage road known as the Waldron's Hill road. He was representative and for many years selectman. His wife, Eliza, was a descendant of John Tuttle, who was judge of the Superior Court for many years prior to 1700, residing in Dover.

Daniel Hall spent his boyhood on the farm, attending the district school, and by and by helping in his father's store. When fourteen years old he began driving a team to Dover, with wood and lumber, which he sold, standing on Central Square. By this time, however, he had formed a strong taste for books and had resolved to acquire a good education. Accordingly, when about sixteen, having mastered all that could be taught him in the district school, he secured two terms, about six months in all, at Strafford Academy—one term under Ira F. Folsom (D. C. 1848), and one under Rev. Porter S. Burbank. In 1849 he was one term at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, in Northfield, Rev. Richard S. Rust, principal. Then, for satisfactory reasons he gave up all academies, returned home, set himself down alone to his Greek, Latin, and mathematics, and with indomitable perseverance prepared for college. He entered Dartmouth in 1850, probably the poorest fitted in his class, but he had the fitting of a determined will, unconquerable industry, a keen intellect, and the fibre of six generations of open-air ancestors, and in 1854 he graduated at the very head of his class, and was valedictorian. As the eldest of nine children he had to practice economy. He taught district school five winters in his native town, and what small advances he had from his father were repaid, to the last dollar, from his first earnings.

In the fall of 1854 young Hall was appointed a clerk in the New York custom house, which position he held for some years. He had taken an early interest in politics, being by education a Democrat. But he had always been positively anti-slavery in sentiment. He was dissatisfied with the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and alone of all the clerks in the custom house, and fearless of the probable result to himself, he openly denounced the Lecompton Constitution policy of Buchanan, and supported Douglas. In consequence he was removed from office in March, 1858.

Returning to Dover, he continued the study of law—which he had commenced in New York—in the office of the eminent lawyer, Daniel M. Christie, and on that gentleman's motion was admitted to the bar at the May term, 1860. He afterwards well repaid Mr. Christie's kindness by a eulogy upon his decease, delivered before the court and subsequently printed. It was regarded as an eloquent and appreciative tribute to Mr. Christie's remarkable qualities of manhood and extraordinary powers as a lawyer.

Mr. Hall, upon his admission to the bar, opened an office in Dover, and commenced practice. In the spring of 1859, just before the state election, in view of the great crisis coming upon the country, at an immense meeting in Dover, he (as did also Judge Charles Doe) withdrew from the Democratic party and cast in his allegiance with the Republicans. With them, where his conscience and political principles alike placed him, has his lot been cast ever since, and it is not improbable that that one addition in later and critical years turned the scale in New Hampshire's political destinies.

It was an episode in his life that in 1859 he was appointed by the Governor and Council school commissioner for Strafford county and reappointed in 1860. His early training in the country district school, his work as master in the winters, and his hard-earned higher education qualified him eminently for the practical duties of this office.

In the autumn of 1861 Mr. Hall was appointed secretary of the United States Senate committee to investigate the surrender of the Norfolk Navy Yard. This committee consisted of John P. Hale, Andrew Johnson and James W. Grimes. Soon after he was appointed clerk of the senate committee on naval affairs at Washington, of which Mr. Hale was chairman. He served in this capacity until March, 1862; but he wished for more immediate participation in the great struggle then in progress. The conflict, which had its symptoms in the Lecompton strife, had become war, and the young man who had then sacrificed office for principle was ready for a still greater sacrifice. In March, 1862, he was commissioned aide-de-camp and captain in the regular army of the United States. He was assigned to duty with Gen. John C. Fremont, but before he had time to join that officer, Gen. Fremont had retired from command, and Capt. Hall was transferred to the staff of Gen. A. W. Whipple, then in command at Arlington Heights of the troops and works in front of Washington on the south side of the Potomac. In September, 1862, a few days after the battle of Antietam, Gen. Whipple joined the Army of the Potomac, and eventually marched with it to the front of Fredericksburg. On the 13th of December, 1862, he was in the battle of Fredericksburg, crossing the river with the Third Corps and taking part in the sanguinary assault upon the works which covered Marye's Heights.

At the battle of Chancellorsville he was in the column sent out to cut Jack-

son's line as he moved in front of the army, and in the gallant action of the Third Division of the Third Corps, under Gen. Whipple, of whose staff he was a member, and was with that lamented officer when he fell mortally wounded. Capt. Hall was then assigned to the staff of Gen. Oliver O. Howard, commander of the Eleventh Corps, and with him went to Gettysburg. His position in that action was important. When Gen. Reynolds, commanding the First Corps, had advanced through the town and encountered the enemy, Gen. Howard, then moving up and about five miles to the rear, hearing the heavy firing, ordered Capt. Hall to ride forward as rapidly as possible, find Gen. Reynolds, ascertain the condition of affairs, and obtain his orders. Capt. Hall's fleet horse soon covered the distance, and he found Gen. Reynolds himself in an advanced and exposed position from the enemy's fire. He did his errand. Gen. Reynolds said he had met the enemy in force, and sent the order to Gen. Howard to bring up his corps with all possible dispatch. Scarcely had Capt. Hall got back through the town when he was overtaken by the intelligence that Gen. Reynolds was mortally wounded, and near the cemetery he met Gen. Howard impatiently coming up in advance of his corps. Passing Cemetery Ridge, Gen. Howard said, "That is the place to fight this battle," and directed Capt. Hall to take a battery from the leading division and place it in position on the crest of the hill. This was done, and that battery, the first planted on Cemetery Hill, remained on that spot through the three days of the conflict. When Gen. Howard took his own place there, Capt. Hall was of course with him, and on the second day of the engagement was slightly wounded by a shell. These details are given simply to place on record, in this permanent form, his testimony to the justice of the claim made by the friends of Gen. Howard that he was fully entitled to the thanks voted him by Congress for selecting Cemetery Hill and holding it as the battleground of the great and glorious battle of Gettysburg.

In the latter part of 1863 his health suffered, and he was forced to leave the service in December of that year. But in June, 1864, he was appointed provost-marshal of the First New Hampshire District, being stationed at Portsmouth, and here he remained until the close of the war. The affairs of the office were in some confusion, but his methodical habits soon reduced it to order. During his term of service he enlisted or drafted and forwarded over 4,000 men to the army. This service ceased in October, 1865. "He was one of the men," said a substitute broker to the writer of this sketch, "that no man dared approach with a crooked proposition, no matter how much was in it."

Mr. Hall resumed the practice of law in Dover, but in 1866 was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court for Strafford County, and in 1868 became judge of the Police Court of the City of Dover, serving from 1868 to 1874 and 1876 to

1877. The duties of these offices were performed with his usual sense of justice, but in 1874 the Democratic party being in power, "addressed" him out of both offices. In the meanwhile he had been judge-advocate, with the rank of major, in the military of New Hampshire, under Governor Smyth, and held a position on the staff of Governor Harriman, which gave him his usual title of colonel.

Col. Hall had long taken a deep interest in political affairs. To him they represented principles. In 1873 he was president of the Republican State Convention at Concord. He had been for some years a member of the Republican State Committee, when, in December, 1873, his abilities as a leader and executive officer were recognized in his selection as chairman of that committee. He so remained until 1877, and conducted the campaigns, state and national, of 1874, 1875, and 1876. These were critical years for the Republican party. The nearly even balance of parties in New Hampshire, the vigor and intensity with which the battles are always fought, and the skill necessary in every department, demand abilities and energies of the highest order. The years mentioned surpassed ordinary years in political danger to the Republicans. It is sufficient to say that Col. Hall conducted the last three campaigns (previous to 1882) to a triumphant issue. So decisive were the successive victories that the tide was turned, and from that time the state swerved not from Republican allegiance until the Democratic landslide in 1912.

In 1876 Col. Hall was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, being chosen at large, unpledged, and with scarce a dissenting vote. Seven delegates voted from first to last for James G. Blaine, but Col. Hall, with ex-governor Straw and Hon. Charles H. Burnes, voted six times for Mr. Bristow, and on the decisive ballot for Rutherford B. Hayes.

In 1876 and 1877, Mr. Hall was, by appointment of Governor Cheney, reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and in that honorable position published volumes 56 and 57, New Hampshire Reports.

In 1877 he succeeded Gov. Harriman as naval officer at the port of Boston, serving till 1886. This office is co-ordinate with that of collector, upon which it is a check. Mr. Hall's business habits, his keen insight, his perfect accuracy, and the ruling principles of his life to do everything well and thoroughly, there came into operation. He quietly mastered the details as well as the general work of the department. Regularly at his post, his office became a model in its management and was commended in the highest terms by the proper officers. When, therefore, his term expired he was reappointed for another four years by President Arthur, with no serious opposition.

Col. Hall has been trustee of the Strafford Savings Bank since 1883 and

is now its vice-president. Among other offices he has held and the duties of which he has ably performed, are: trustee and secretary of the Soldiers' Home from 1889 to date; department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, 1892-1893; trustee of the Dover Public Library, 1895 to date; trustee of Berwick Academy from 1895 to date, and director of the Strafford National Bank from 1897 to date. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion of the United States, the New Hampshire Historical Society, the Bar Association of Southern New Hampshire and the American Bar Association. He has made many public addresses on subjects political, military, literary and miscellaneous. A volume entitled "Occasional Addresses" was published by him in 1892. He was president of the Historical Society three years and officiated at the dedication of the fine building at Concord presented to the Historical Society by Hon. Edward Tuck of Paris. It is the finest building in the state, having cost half a million dollars.

Col. Hall married, January 25, 1877, Sophia, daughter of Jonathan T. and Sarah (Hanson) Dodge, of Rochester, N. H., and has one son, Arthur Wellesley Hall, born August 30, 1878, who married Inez Bunker, daughter of F. H. and Frances Bunker. They have one son, Daniel Hall, born February 12, 1909, on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The beautiful house erected and occupied by him in Dover, and adorned with cultivated taste, has not its least charm in the steadily increasing library of carefully selected literature to whose study he devotes the hours not required by official duties. His early ancestors were members of the Congregational Church—where they held office two centuries and a half ago, but he is himself a liberal and free thinker. He is a radical teetotaler and deeply interested in the cause of temperance. He is fond of animals and, in particular, has a great love for the horse.

Col. Hall's gentle, courteous and unassuming manners do not meet the common idea of the bold and sagacious politician. His modest conversation will suggest scholarly instincts, but requires time to show the breadth of his culture. Public addresses have, as occasion demanded, exhibited the thoughtful political student, a patriotic love of country, and the ripeness of the accomplished scholar. Fidelity to every engagement, good faith to every principle espoused, firmness in determination, and usefulness in every work undertaking have insured him success, and won for him the high regard and esteem of his fellow citizens throughout the State.

FRANK R. SPIERS, vice president of the Spiers-Fish Brick Company, who have a large plant at Pickering, Strafford county, N. H., of which Mr. Spiers is also local superintendent, was born at Chicopee, Mass., April 12.

1871, a son of John and Christina (Shaw) Spiers. Both parents were natives of Scotland, but resided for many years at Chicopee, Mass., where they died.

Frank R. Spiers began his education in the public schools of Chicopee and later attended school in Worcester, Mass. Learning the machinist's trade, he worked at it for eighteen years in Worcester, and then, in 1907, engaged in the brick-making industry. After awhile he became one of the owners of the business now carried on under the style of Spiers-Fish Brick Company. In May, 1909, he was elected vice-president of the corporation, and since then has also been superintendent of the plant at Pickering. The concern manufactures face, common, stiff mud and hollow brick, also "Harvard" brick, of which they make a specialty. They have an office at No. 79 Milk street, Boston, and their sales amount to from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 brick per annum, though the capacity of their yard at Pickering amounts to but 10,000,000, the remainder being purchased from various other brick yards in New England, the company in this case acting as jobbers. About 100 men are employed at the Pickering plant, the yards covering about 120 acres. The president of the company is W. A. Spiers, who resides in Boston.

Mr. Spiers has resided in Rochester, N. H., since 1907. At the time the present company purchased the Pickering plant it was turning out about 1,500,000 brick per annum, the output having been since increased, as above shown. The business is one of the most extensive of its kind in New England, and it is one of the most important industries in Strafford county.

Mr. Spiers belongs to Homane Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M., of Rochester, and to Ancora Lodge, No. 142, I. O. O. F., of Worcester, Mass. He has a high reputation throughout this section as a progressive and reliable business man and a public-spirited citizen. In politics he is a Republican. He married Miss M. Penny, of Union, N. H.

JOHN C. TOWNSEND, a highly respected resident of Milton Mills, now living retired and occupying his comfortable residence on Church street, was born September 17, 1871, at East Welton, Me., and is a son of Joseph and Ruth P. (Wentworth) Townsend.

Joseph Townsend was born in England and after coming to New Hampshire was connected with the mill industry, being agent for twenty-five years of the Waumbeck at Milton Mills and Moosehead Woolen Mills of East Milton, Me. He died at Milton Mills at the age of sixty-four years, and his burial was in the cemetery at this place. He married Ruth P. Wentworth, who survived until January 15, 1901, dying in her seventy-third year. Of their eleven children there are three survivors: Mrs. J. M. Brooks of West Medford, Mass.; Mrs. J. R. Brown, of Oakland, Me.; and John C., the youngest of the family.

The father and mother were members of the Free Will Baptist church at Milton Mills and for twenty years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. He belonged to the Masons and was a member of the Chapter at Farmington, Maine.

John C. Townsend passed his boyhood at East Wilton, Me., attended the academy at Wilton and then returned to Milton Mills. Following his marriage he settled with his uncle at Saugus, Mass., where he was connected with him in the grocery business. Fifteen years afterward he came to Milton Mills, where he has resided ever since.

On June 17, 1896, Mr. Townsend was married to Miss Grace M. Townsend, a daughter of Henry H. and Agnes (Briarley) Townsend, and it was while living at Saugus, Mass., that their son, Frank Herbert, was born. Mr. Townsend is prominent in Masonry and is an Odd Fellow. He belongs to the Blue Lodge at Saugus; Chapter and Palestine Commandery at Rochester; New Hampshire Consistory; and Bektash Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs also to the Eastern Star and is past noble grand of the Odd Fellows, at Milton Mills. In politics he is a Republican but has never desired public office.

REV. JAMES H. BRENNAN, pastor of Holy Trinity Catholic church, at Somersworth, N. H., was born at Rochester, Strafford county, N. H., in 1869, and is a son of Philip and Catherine (Farrell) Brennan. The father followed no trade, being a general laborer, and was an industrious, self-respecting man. Both he and wife were born in Ireland. They reared a family of three children.

James H. Brennan attended the public and parochial schools of Dover, to which place his parents moved during his early youth, and his training and discipline for the priesthood were secured in Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Mass., and the Montreal (Canada) Seminary. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1894 and his first charge was at Manchester and his second at Concord, N. H. A second time he had charge at Manchester and from there came to Holy Trinity in 1909. Father Brennan has inaugurated many improvements since he took charge of his present parish and has not only won the confidence and esteem of his own congregation but also the respect of the whole community.

HON. WILLIAM F. McNALLY, a well known man in Strafford county, treasurer of Rollinsford and a prosperous merchant at Salmon Falls, was born December 2, 1874, at Salmon Falls, N. H., and is a son of Edward and Catherine (Murphy) McNally. Both parents are deceased.

William F. McNally was reared and educated in his native place. After the termination of his school days he entered a local business house as a clerk and thus learned the practical details of merchandising which he turned to excellent account, in February, 1905, embarking in a mercantile business of his own. As a reputable, just and public spirited citizen, Mr. McNally long since satisfied his friends and neighbors as to his qualifications for public office and he has been many times elected to exceedingly responsible positions on the Democratic ticket. At present he is serving as chairman of the Democratic committee of Rollinsford; he served one term as selectman and one term as supervisor of the check list of Rollinsford; for seven years has been a member and chairman of the school board; for fourteen years has been treasurer of Rollinsford, and in 1905 and 1906 represented Rollinsford in the New Hampshire legislature.

Mr. McNally married Miss Margaret Buzzell, and they have two children, Roland W. and Gertrude E. The family belongs to the Catholic church, Mr. McNally is identified with the I. O. R. M. and the A. O. H., both at Salmon Falls, and the Knights of Columbus and the Merchants' Protective Association at Dover.

CHARLES LUKE HOWE. New Hampshire has many wonders. Among them are the White Mountains and Lake Winnepesaukee. Among the wonders of Strafford county are the Garrison Hill Greenhouses. The success of this large enterprise is due entirely to the energy and resourcefulness of its sole proprietor, Charles Luke Howe. There were several early immigrant ancestors by the name of Howe, but John Howe, of Warwickshire, England, son of John, was one of the earliest, if not the first of this name, in New England. The most famous of the descendants of John was Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine. But quite a number have developed remarkable mechanical ingenuity and several are distinguished for their intellectual attainments and philanthropy.

John Howe settled first in Watertown. After several years' residence there he moved to Sudbury, Mass., where he was made freeman, May 13, 1640. Here his grandon built on his father's farm the tavern called first "Howe's Tavern," and later celebrated by Longfellow as the "Wayside Inn."

Abner Howe,⁴ the great-grandson of John, lived in Brookfield, Mass. Abner Howe served in the Revolution, as a muster roll dated December, 1776, shows, with rank of Corporal in Capt. Abijah Bangs Company, Col. Dikes' Regiment. After the death of his father the eldest son, Adonijah,⁵ born in Brookfield, Mass., in 1757, bringing his mother, settled in Jaffrey, N. H. There he practiced medicine for more than thirty years. For many years he was the

moderator of the town meetings, town clerk and town treasurer. He represented the town in the legislature for several years, and, what was a distinguished honor in those days, was appointed a justice of the peace. Dr. Howe married Sarah, daughter of Noah and Lydia (Kent) Ripley, sister of Rev. Dr. Extra Ripley, of Concord, Mass. There he married the widowed mother of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Mrs. Dr. Howe died at the age of 40 years, December 13, 1800.

Their son Luke,⁶ born in Jaffrey, March 28, 1787, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811, read law with Hon. Nathan Dane of Beverly, Mass. He began practice at Jaffrey. In 1814 he left this profession and studied medicine at Boston and at Dartmouth College, graduating M. D. in 1818. He settled in Jaffrey and became a distinguished physician in that place. He was president of the New Hampshire Medical Society, published essays on scientific subjects and introduced improvements in surgical instruments. He was superintendent of public schools and many years postmaster. He married the widow of his brother, Mary Woodbury Howe, in 1819. Mary Woodbury was a daughter of Peter Woodbury and sister of the famous and successful statesman, Hon. Levi Woodbury. She was the seventh in descent from John Woodbury, who landed on Cape Ann, Mass., in 1624. Her grandfather at the age of 69 was sergeant of the company of minute men at the battle on Lexington Green. She died in Westford, Mass., January 18, 1875. Their son, Adonijah W.,⁷ born 1825, studied medicine and graduated M. D. at Dartmouth, 1851; began practice at Dunstable, Mass. There he met his future wife, Martha Dunster Butterfield. He died in 1886. Martha Dunster Butterfield was seventh in descent from Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College.

The sixth child of Adonijah W. Howe and his wife Martha is Charles Luke Howe, the subject of this sketch. He married in 1893 Ellen A., the second child of Benjamin F. Vittum and Elizabeth J. Pierce. The Vittum genealogy is of considerable interest. The emigrant was William Vieuxtemp, who was driven from France by the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. He was one of those important emigrants who were known as French Huguenots, several thousand of whom settled in America. The name became Anglicized by the attempt of the natives in America to spell it in English as it was pronounced in French. When William¹ came to America he brought a son named William. This William² married in Hampton, N. H., Abigail Lane. Their fourth child was William.³ He married, December 17, 1747, Sarah Page. Their first child, William⁴ married Elizabeth Jewell. Their seventh child was David,⁵ born January 29, 1790. He married Dolly Beede, of Sandwich, N. H., May 20, 1810. Their youngest child was Benjamin Franklin Vittum,⁶ born Sep-

tember 5, 1827; married Elizabeth Pierce, July 25, 1851. Ellen A.,⁷ who married Charles L. Howe, was their second child.

There were several immigrants by the family name of Pierce and the same name was spelled in different ways. The first American ancestor of Elizabeth Pierce was John Pierce,¹ who came to Watertown, Mass., from Norwich, England, in 1637. From him her line of descent is Anthony,² Joseph,³ Benjamin.⁴ He was first of this family to come to Strafford county, where he married in Dover in 1705. It would be quite appropriate to call this one of the really old families of this county, since six generations have been born in the city of Dover—Benjamin,⁵ Andrew,⁶ Andrew,⁷ Elizabeth J.,⁸ the mother, Ellen A. Howe.⁹

Hon. Andrew Pierce⁷ married Betsey Wentworth. By this marriage Betsey Wentworth was the grandmother of Mrs. Howe. Betsey Wentworth was the daughter of Thomas Wentworth and Mary Roberts; she, the daughter of Col. James Roberts, a soldier of the Revolution. The grandfather Wentworth (grandfather of Betsey), known as Col. Jonathan of the 2d New Hampshire militia, served as captain of a company in Col. Poor's New Hampshire regiment. After the Concord alarm his regiment made a forced march from Dover to Chelsea. He served throughout the war, rising to the rank of major. He was fourth in descent from the famous Elder Wentworth, the immigrant of the Wentworth family in America.

Twenty-one years ago after having learned in Boston the trade of a florist and the art of floral design, as well as having had some practical experience in the business for himself in Nashua, for about three years, Charles Luke Howe came to Strafford county. Here in Dover he built on Rutland street a small greenhouse and started in a modest way as a florist. About a year after he had an opportunity to purchase what was then known as the "Johnson Greenhouse" at Garrison Hill. For several years he conducted both houses but finding such a plan divided his attention he consolidated the two houses at Garrison Hill. His expert knowledge of how to make flowers bloom under glass at the least expense and so enable him to supply them to the public at moderate prices, his executive ability by which he could find and teach men to do the work as well as he could do it himself, together with the careful personal supervision which he has always given the whole business, have all been factors in the development of his present extensive plant covering 17 acres. It includes 12 glass greenhouses, each about 125 feet long, their average width being about 30 feet. Here he raises all plants and flowers that there is a commercial demand for, having a large trade in fancy cut flowers, both wholesale and retail. These greenhouses are not only more in number but are better in construction and contain more stock than any other retail flower growing house in Maine, New Hampshire

or Vermont. Since establishing his plant in Dover Mr. Howe has founded branch establishments at 631 Congress street, Portland, Me.; 221 Water street, Augusta, Me.; 4 Market street, Portsmouth, N. H.; and 668 Main street, Laco-
nia, N. H., all the latter being devoted to the retail trade. He has about 15 employees in his Dover plant and several in each of his other stores. Taken together the amount of cut flowers used by his branch stores require the services of about 20 men, six horses and two automobiles where the flowers are grown. As a florist Mr. Howe's reputation extends over several states. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Dover, to the Odd Fellows, the B. P. O. E., the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias, all of Dover. He belongs to the Congregational church and politically is a Republican.

JOHN Q. A. WENTWORTH, treasurer of the Rollinsford Savings Bank, and cashier of the Salmon Falls Bank, is a well known and popular citizen of Salmon Falls, N. H., where he has resided since 1872. He was born in the town of Rollinsford, February 20, 1849, a son of Samuel H. and Jane (Walsh) Wentworth, the father being a native of Rollinsford, N. H., and the mother of Portsmouth, N. H. Samuel H. Wentworth was a son of John Wentworth, of Rollinsford, a descendant of William Wentworth, who was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Rollinsford. John, the grandfather, was at one time a member of the New Hampshire legislature, representing the town of Somersworth. Samuel H. Wentworth also represented Somersworth in the legislature, in 1847 and 1848. He was originally a Whig and later a Republican. He was a farmer all his life in Rollinsford, where he died in 1870. The subject of this sketch was his only child.

John Q. A. Wentworth was reared in Rollinsford, N. H., beginning his education in the public schools and later attending South Berwick Academy at South Berwick, Me. In 1867 he graduated at Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, at Concord, N. H., after which he taught school for a short time. On the death of his father in 1870 he engaged in farming on the homestead and was thus occupied for two years. He then removed to Salmon Falls and entered the employ of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company as assistant paymaster, which position he held until 1891, when he was appointed paymaster with the same concern. In May, 1892, he was appointed treasurer of the Rollinsford Savings Bank, and some time thereafter was appointed cashier of the Salmon Falls Bank, both of which positions he has since continued to hold.

Mr. Wentworth is a Republican in politics and has taken a more or less active part in public affairs. For a number of years he served as tax collector of Rollinsford and in 1879 and 1880 was a selectman of that town. In 1876 he was a delegate to the New Hampshire State Constitutional Convention. He

was representative from Rollinsford to the State legislature in 1883 and 1911. For over a quarter of a century he acted as trial justice for Rollinsford and for 25 years has been a notary public. Since 1896 he has served as town clerk and for a number of years has been a member of the school board of the same town. In addition to being cashier of the Salmon Falls Bank, he is also a director in the same institution, and is treasurer of the Episcopal Church of Salmon Falls; also a trustee of Berwick Academy. Fraternally he belongs to Granite Lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., of Salmon Falls and to St. Paul Commandery, K. T., at Dover, N. H.; also to Salmon Falls Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F.; in the work of all these lodges he has taken an active and useful part. He occupies a prominent place among the enterprising and substantial citizens of Salmon Falls and has a wide and extended acquaintance throughout the county generally.

Mr. Wentworth was married, in June, 1872, to Lillia E. Russell, of Salmon Falls, and they have one son, Ralph, who is now paymaster of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company.

COL. CHARLES CARPENTER GOSS, of Dover, N. H., banker, and one of the leading financiers in southern New Hampshire, was born in Gassville, this state, February 9, 1871. He is one of a family of three children born to John A. and Electa A. (Carpenter) Goss. His financial ability may have come to him partly through inheritance, as both his father and maternal grandfather—after the latter of whom he was named—were bankers of renown. The father died February 4, 1903, and Chas. H. Carpenter in 1910.

The subject of this sketch after attending school in Pittsfield, went to Phillips Exeter Academy and in 1889, entered Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of B. S. He had literally grown up in the banking business, having been busy in the National and Savings banks from boyhood during vacations in his school life.

The following summer he entered the banking business with the Shawmut National Bank of Boston. After remaining there awhile he returned to Pittsfield because of his father's failing health in the bank where for many years his father was cashier and his grandfather the president, remaining there until 1900. During that time he was town treasurer and treasurer of other business companies in the town, when he came to Dover, and organized the Merchants' National Bank, with Charles H. Carpenter, president; John A. Goss, vice president, of which he became cashier and vice president, positions which he now holds. In the following year, 1901, he organized the Merchants' Savings Bank, of Dover, both banks ranking among the foremost in the state. Of the Merchants' Savings Bank he is now trustee and treasurer, and directing

the affairs of both banks. In addition he is president of the Pittsfield National Bank, of Pittsfield, N. H., taking his grandfather's place there. He has also other important business interests, being president of the Lothrop-Farnam Clothing Company, of Dover, and a director of the New Boston R. R. His business and financial ability is widely recognized throughout the state, and in the southern part of the county his connection with any enterprise is of itself sufficient to inspire general confidence in its success. He served as treasurer of Strafford County for six years, making an ideal official. He belongs to the Masonic order, to the Knights of Pythias and to the Bellamy Club. In politics he is a Republican, and for two years he served as a member of Gov. Henry B. Quimby's personal staff.

Mr. Goss married Miss Winifred Lane, born April 30, 1875, a daughter of Charles H. and Lorena A. (Perkins) Lane, of Pittsfield, N. H., and he and his wife are the parents of a son, Charles Lane Carpenter Goss, born February 24, 1903. Mrs. Goss is at present state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of other patriotic and social organizations. The family are affiliated with the First Congregational church and are prominent members of the best society of Dover. As business man and citizen Mr. Goss is a potent factor in the life of Dover and vicinity, his character uniting in happy proportion those two most desirable qualities of progress and conservatism so pithily enjoined in the famous saying of Davy Crockett—"Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

GEORGE W. NUTTER, M. D., formerly a member of the New Hampshire legislature, and in 1900 a member of the New Hampshire State Constitutional Convention, has been engaged in medical practice at Salmon Falls since 1891 and is owner and proprietor of a drug store here, a second store at Somersworth, and a third store at Concord. Dr. Nutter was born at Barnstead, N. H., June 21, 1858, and is a son of William S. and Mary E. (Collins) Nutter. The founder of the Nutter family in New England came from England in 1630, settling in what is now Newington, N. H., the family removing to Barnstead when the great-grandfather was a young man. Both the father and grandfather were born and raised at Barnstead where William S. Nutter passed his life, being a man of substantial standing and serving at times in the office of selectman. His death occurred some years ago about 1898.

George W. Nutter was reared in his native place where he first attended school, later becoming a student at Pittsfield Academy and subsequently at Dartmouth Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1883. He entered into practice at Manchester and won political and professional prominence there, coming from that city to Salmon Falls in 1891, as stated

above. He has always been an active citizen with a feeling of responsibility. For several years he served as selectman of Rollinsford and at present is tax collector of the town, elected on the Democratic ticket. Dr. Nutter is a trustee of the Rollinsford Savings Bank and a director of the Salmon Falls Bank.

Dr. Nutter was first married to Miss Josie M. Lord, of Salmon Falls. His second marriage was to Miss Bertha A. Johnson, of this place, and they have two daughters, Ruth and Dorothy. The family attends the Congregational church. He is well known in fraternal life, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a "Shriner," belonging to Granite Lodge, A. F. & A. M. at Salmon Falls; the Chapter at South Berwick, Me.; the Council and Commandery at Dover; Aleppo Shrine at Boston and other branches at Portsmouth and Nashua, N. H. He belongs also to Ridgley Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Manchester.

WILBUR M. WENTWORTH, who follows farming and dairying near Rollinsford, N. H., was born on the place on which he lives, January 6, 1863, and is a son of John H. and Mary J. (Stockpole) Wentworth, and a grandson of John Wentworth. Grandfather Wentworth was seven years old when he accompanied an uncle who settled on the farm that is now owned by Wilbur M. Wentworth, this land never since having passed out of the family.

John H. Wentworth was born at Rollinsford, N. H., and lived there all his life, his death occurring in 1903. He married Mary J. Stockpole, who was born at Somersworth, N. H., and died in 1888. Of their numerous children the following survive: Charles T., who lives at Rollinsford; Ella C., who is the wife of Frank L. Quint, of North Berwick, Me.; John B., who live sat South Berwick, Me.; Orion A., who is of Rollinsford; Emma C., who is the wife of Alfred J. Foss, of South Berwick, Me.; Mabel, who is the wife of Edward H. Spurling, of Dover; Wilbur M.; Lizzie A., who is the wife of Charles E. Quint, of South Berwick; Alvah D., of South Berwick; Herbert T. and Elmer N., both residing at Rollinsford. In politics John H. Wentworth was a Republican. He was a member of the Calvary Baptist church at South Berwick, Me.

Wilbur M. Wentworth was reared on the home farm and was educated in the public schools. He owns sixty acres of excellent land and here carries on general agriculture, including dairying. This property possesses much more than a money value to him as it has been the family heritage for generations, each owner making improvements and adding to its value.

Mr. Wentworth married Miss Florence M. Ford, of South Berwick, who died early. His second marriage was to a lady born in Connecticut. In politics he is a Republican. He is interested in the Patrons of Husbandry and is a member of the Hiram R. Roberts Grange and belongs also to the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Wentworth stands well with his

fellow citizens and is numbered with the solid and substantial men of this section.

GEORGE BENNETT WRIGHT, general agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass., was born in Bradford, N. H., July 8, 1866, a son of George J. and Sarah F. (Barnard) Wright. The father was a railroad engineer. Mr. Wright attended the public and high schools at Claremont, N. H., and subsequently the New Hampton Institute at New Hampton, N. H. He was then employed in the railroad offices for eight years, after which he entered the life insurance business, beginning as agent in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In this position he did so well that he was soon promoted to that of assistant superintendent. He was then given supervision of one of the ordinary departments, and in 1910 was made superintendent of the Dover District, one of the most important positions which the company has to bestow in this state. Here also Mr. Wright "made good," his natural business ability and thorough training standing him in good stead. In 1913 he was made general agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Dover, the eastern part of New Hampshire being under his supervision.

Mr. Wright is a Free Mason of high standing, having attained the 32d degree, and also belongs to Bektash Temple, Mystic Shrine, of which he is past potentate; and to Lodge No. 184, B. P. O. E. His social affiliations also include membership in the Bellamy Club, the Portsmouth Country Club and the Middlebrook Golf Club. In 1889 Mr. Wright married Miss Jennie M. Jones, of Concord, N. H., and he and his wife are the parents of two children—Dorothy, the wife of William Woosnam of Lawrence, Mass., and James J. who is attending Colby College, at Waterville, Me. Mr. Wright is a trustee of the Merchants' Savings Bank, of Dover and is a man whose opinion on business matters carries weight throughout this part of the state.

GEORGE FREDERICK SYMES, who is one of the substantial business men of Somersworth, conducts a first class grocery store at No. 70 High street, being sole proprietor of the oldest grocery house in the place, the old firm name of William Symes & Son being retained. G. F. Symes was born at Somersworth in 1860 and is a son of William and Nancy (Hanson) Symes. The father was born in West Newfield, Maine, and the mother at Newmarket, N. H. In 1844 William Symes came to New Hampshire and for thirty years afterward was engaged in a manufacturing business. He then embarked in the grocery business at Somersworth and continued until his death, at the age of eighty-seven years. His children were five in number, two of whom died

in infancy and one, William, later in life. There are two survivors; Mrs. Harry V. Moore and G. F. Symes. For over fifty years William Symes was a deacon in the Congregational church.

G. F. Symes obtained his education in the schools of his native place and began to assist his father in boyhood, in 1888 becoming his partner, under the style of William Symes & Son, this caption continuing. Mr. Symes carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries and leads the trade here. He is on the directing board of the First National Bank of Somersworth.

Mr. Symes married Miss Stella Hunter, of Topsham, Me., September 12, 1893, and they have one daughter, Margaret, born October 19, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Symes attend the Congregational church. In politics he is a Republican and at times has served as a member of the city council. He is justly proud of the fact that he is a direct descendant of Zachariah Symes, minister of the first church in Charlestown, Mass., from 1634 to 1671. Through the maternal line, Mr. Symes is a lineal descendant, in the ninth generation, of Governor Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts.

ALPHONSO E. LITTLEFIELD, for many years was one of the highly respected residents of Dover, N. H., a man noted for business integrity and one who was esteemed in his family and neighborhood. He was born at Eaton Center, Carroll county, N. H., April 1, 1850, and died at Dover, February 13, 1912. His parents, John and Polly (Williams) Littlefield, were born in Maine and it is not unlikely that the maternal line included Roger Williams, the founder of the state of Rhode Island and the noted advocate of freedom of conscience in religious belief.

Alphonso E. Littlefield probably enjoyed the usual school advantages of other youths similarly situated, but as soon as old enough began to provide for his own support by working in the cotton mills at Somersworth, Dover and Manchester, at the last named place being for a time a mill overseer. In the eighties he settled permanently at Dover and here was engaged in gardening and dairying during the rest of his life, operating a milk route for many years. His good judgment was recognized by his fellow citizens and he was elected a member of the city government for four consecutive years, serving two years as councilman and two years as alderman.

At Manchester, N. H., January 8, 1881, Mr. Littlefield was married to Miss Mary Perry, who was born June 18, 1851, in Franklin county, N. Y., a daughter of Peter and Huldah (Dustin) Perry, both of New York. Among her ancestors on the maternal side was Hannah Dustin. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield had one son born to them, Erwin M., who is engaged in steel mill engineering. He completed his education in the New Hampshire State College

at Durham. In politics Alphonso E. Littlefield was a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He was a man of high morality and was a member of the Adventist church. Mrs. Littlefield owns and resides on the home place, a highly cultivated tract of thirteen acres. For over a quarter of a century she has lived in this section and is very highly esteemed.

HON. ISAAC L. LUCAS, who for many years has been a highly respected resident and active business man of Dover, N. H., was born in Airedale, Scotland, February 22, 1846, and is a son of James and Ann (Lee) Lucas, and a grandson of Rev. Robert Lucas, who for nearly a half century, was a preacher in the Methodist faith in Ireland and Scotland. James Lucas was born in England but his wife was a native of Scotland.

Isaac L. Lucas reached the age of eighteen years with little capital except good health and a fair knowledge of books acquired in the schools near his home. With his sister, Mary A. Lucas, he then decided to emigrate to America, possessing ambition and having enough confidence in himself to feel sure that he could make his way in a land where chances for advancement seem to lay largely on industry and perseverance. The brother and sister embarked at Greenock, Scotland, in 1864, on the sailing ship, the *White Star*, and after a pleasant and uneventful voyage of twenty-seven days, the travelers were landed in the harbor of New York. From there they came to Dover and here the sister of Mr. Lucas died in August, 1883. Mr. Lucas found no obstacles in his path toward independence that he could not overcome and for the past forty years he has been engaged in brick manufacturing, being one of the most prosperous in this industry at Dover Point. Early accepting civic responsibilities, Mr. Lucas became a leading force in public matters in Strafford county and has been a very useful and influential citizen. For seventeen years he served the city of Dover in the office of street commissioner, for two years was alderman from the Fourth Ward and for two more years was selectman and chairman of the board, and for four years served as a representative from the Fourth Ward, town of Dover, in the New Hampshire legislature. In his political views he is a Republican.

In July, 1872, Mr. Lucas was united in marriage to Miss Ellen A. Jenkins, who was born at Madbury, N. H., a daughter of Stephen Jenkins. There are many who still recall Mr. Jenkins as the instructor of their parents, for he was a well known educator in his day in Strafford county, and at one time the late Hon. Henry Wilson, once vice president of the United States, was one of his pupils. Dr. Jenkins was a member of the Society of Friends. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Lucas, who attended the Friends' Seminary, at Providence, R. I., was a teacher in New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas

have four children: Ernest L., Minnie E., Walter H. and Edith W. Mr. Lucas and family are members of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES G. HOUSTON, manager of the Dover branch of the Beach Soap Company, manufacturers of soaps and washing powders, with main offices and works at Lawrence, Mass., is a well known business man and respected citizen. He was born in Essex county, N. Y., in 1856, and is a son of James and Margaret (Gibson) Houston, natives of New York. The father was a farmer and died at the age of seventy years.

James G. Houston was one in a family of eight children. He attended the public schools and started to work for the same company with which he is now identified, remaining for four years, during the next five years being in the employ of the street railway company, and for two years being superintendent of the old horse railroad at Dover. When the electric line superseded the old system he was made superintendent and served as such for three years. He was then elected city marshal of Somersworth, in which capacity he served eight months and then accepted his present position, in 1894, one for which he is well qualified.

Mr. Houston was married first to Miss Lydia Hamilton, and they had one daughter, Margaret. His second marriage was to Miss Olive S. Hill. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican and has served two years as a member of the city council. He is identified fraternally with Moses Paul Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and the Odd Fellows.

ANDREW J. SEAVEY, V. S., formerly one of Dover's well known and respected citizens, who for a number of years up to the time of his death followed the vocation of veterinary surgeon here, was one of a family of two children born to his parents, who were respectively, Samuel and Ann May (Rinaldi) Seavey. Born at Portsmouth, N. H., September 8, 1828, he was educated in the public schools and at the age of nineteen years located in Massachusetts. Mr. Seavey is seventh in descent from William Seavey who was the immigrant ancestor who came to the Isles of Shoals and the Pascataqua River at an early date in the 17th century. He was extensively engaged in the fishery business and has a good record among the first settlers, and many distinguished persons among his descendants.

Dr. Seavey has a good record in the service of the Union Army during the Civil War. At first he was engaged in the commissary department; later he was in the engineer department for the special construction of railroads to facilitate the transportation of supplies in the Virginia campaigns under General Grant. He received high commendation for his good work in this line

of war maneuvers, the matter of getting the supplies for the army promptly to the front being of the utmost importance. During the Civil War he served in the commissary department of the Union army, and also did good work for the Government in helping to open up railroads. Returning from the South in 1866 he took up his residence in Dover and subsequently devoted himself to his profession as veterinary surgeon, in which he was very successful. His death, which took place December 12, 1893, deprived Dover of one of its most reliable and esteemed citizens, a man who always took a deep and intelligent interest in anything pertaining to the good of his adopted city. In politics Dr. Seavey was a Republican. He was identified with the Masonic order, and was a charter member of the Commandery, K. G. E.

On September 5, 1853, Andrew J. Seavey was married to Miss Cynthia A. Canney, a daughter of Thomas J. Canney. Of the seven children born to Dr. and Mrs. Seavey but two survive, namely: George W. and Annie K., the former of whom resides in Manchester, N. H., and the latter in Dover.

Miss Seavey is a graduate of the Dover High School and one of the prominent woman of Dover who are conspicuous in good works. She is member of the Dover Woman's Club, and was its president two years, during which some important changes were made in its methods of work and its field of influence was much enlarged. She is member of the Northern Colonist Historical Society, which makes a specialty of local history; she has been president of the society and has contributed papers showing she is an expert in historical research. Miss Seavey is member of the St. Thomas Episcopal Church in this city and is one of its very efficient workers. She is also a member of Margery Sullivan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Pascataqua Pioneers' Association, a historical society whose immigrant ancestors settled on the banks of the Pascataqua River before the year 1700.

Miss Seavey's maternal grandfather, Thomas Jefferson Canney was born April 12, 1807, and died in Dover, February 12, 1885. He was son of Ichabod and Mary (Waldron) Canney; he was seventh in descent from Thomas Canney who came from England to Dover in March, 1631, being one of the settlers here and for many years a prominent citizen of Dover. Mary Waldron was daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Kimball) Waldron, a descendant of the distinguished Waldron family of Dover.

Thomas Jefferson Canney, for more than forty years, was one of the prominent and most active business men of Dover; he was an expert forester, housebuilder and bridge builder, and many structures of this character are now standing in Dover and vicinity as monuments of his energy, ability and honesty of thorough construction. His father was an earnest supporter and

strong admirer of President Jefferson, and when his son was born in 1807 he gave the infant the name of the great leader of Democracy; so in manhood Thomas Jefferson Canney very naturally became a Jefferson Democrat, and remained true to the party to the end of his life. For many years Mr. Canney was one of the efficient leaders of the Democratic party in Dover; but Mr. Canney always put business before politics, and was one of the town's honored and highly esteemed citizens.

WILLIAM W. FINLEY, a wide awake, progressive business man of Dover, who operates the only ice cream manufacturing plant here, has been engaged in this business since 1907. He has occupied his present quarters at No. 54 Central avenue since 1900 as a residence and has engaged in manufacturing at the same place since February, 1911. Mr. Finley was born in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, September 26, 1858, and is a son of James and Sarah A. (McCloskey) Finley, both of whom were natives of Nova Scotia.

William W. Finley was nine years old when his parents came to the United States, locating in the city of Boston, Mass., and there he had educational advantages for a time, later graduated from the grammar school at Natick, Mass., and subsequently from Amherst Academy, Amherst, Nova Scotia. He learned the machinist's trade and for nine years worked as a machinist, during the larger part of this time in Boston. He then turned his attention to the life insurance business and for eighteen years was employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was for eleven years superintendent and was then made a general agent at South Framingham, Mass., being subsequently transferred to New Haven and, nine months later, to Dover, N. H., where he represented this company for nine years, retiring in 1904. Afterward, for a short time, he was a piano salesman for the well known piano firm of M. Steinhart & Sons Company of New York and Boston. For five years after embarking in his present business he carried on a bakery in connection, with his office at No. 396 Central avenue, removing then to No. 54 Central avenue, where he has a well equipped, sanitary plant. As a business man and as a private citizen Mr. Finley commands respect and confidence. In his views on public questions he is a progressive Republican. He served one term as moderator for the Fourth Ward and is now moderator.

Mr. Finley married Miss Edith A. Bailey, who was born at Boston, Mass., and they have had five children; Nettie E. A. and Stella M. being the only survivors, while W. Stuart, Harry B. and Harold are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Finley are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to the official board. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Strafford

Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Balknap Chapter, No. 8, Orphan Council and St. Paul Commandery. Mr. Finley and family take part in the pleasant social life of this old and more or less aristocratic city and are people who enjoy many evidences of the esteem in which they are held by a wide circle of friends.

HON. JOHN N. HAINES, a member of the New Hampshire State Senate and formerly, for two terms, mayor of Somersworth, since 1885 has been the owner and operator of a cotton waste mill, his plant being located at Berwick, Me. John N. Haines was born at Somersworth, N. H., June 15, 1848, and is a son of John S. and Theodate (Nowell) Haines.

John S. Haines was born at Greenland, N. H., and was fifteen years old when he came to Somersworth. Here he was employed at first by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company and continued until 1861, when he started a cotton waste mill at Berwick, Me., and continued to operate it until his death in 1885, when aged sixty-five years. He was appointed postmaster of Somersworth, then Great Falls, by President Lincoln and served continuously for eleven years. He served in numerous local offices and was also county treasurer and a member of the General Court. He married Theodate Nowell, who was born at Sanford, Me., in 1822, and still survives, in reasonably good health in spite of her advanced age. She is a member of the Congregational church. To John S. Haines and wife six children were born: John N.; Leonora, who is the widow of J. W. Bates, formerly of Somersworth; Theodate, who is the wife of Charles H. Gridley, of Elmira, N. Y.; Charles S., who died at the age of two years; Fred Sumner, who lives at Rochester, Minn., married Carrie Faitoute and has four sons; and Mary C., who is the wife of Rev. Sherrod Soule, they residing at Hartford, Conn.

John N. Haines attended the public schools, was graduated from the high school in 1866 and then spent two years as a student in Dummer Academy, at Byfield, Mass. He then entered the United States Navy and served four years on the "Plymouth," during this time visiting the North and the Baltic seas, South America, the African coast and the West Indies, returning then to his native land. For a time he was a clerk in a fancy goods store in the city of Boston. Several years later he came to Somersworth and was engaged in a coal and wood business until 1885, when, on the death of his father, he took charge of the waste mill plant at Berwick. Like his father Mr. Haines has been progressive and public spirited and has taken a leading position in public matters. A Republican in politics, he has very often been honored by his party and aside from the responsible positions mentioned in the opening paragraph, he has served a number of times as county commissioner and in

1885-6 as selectman. He is a man of force of character and enlightened views.

On January 15, 1881, Mr. Haines was married to Miss Matilda P. Page, of Somersworth. He is identified quite prominently with leading fraternities being a 32d degree Mason, and belonging to Lebanus Lodge No. 49, F. & A. M.; to the Elks, at Dover; and to Prospect Lodge No. 13, Knights of Pythias, Somersworth, and in 1894 was state grand chancellor of this order. He is a charter member of Dover Lodge of B. P. O. E.

HON. ROBERT GORDON PIKE, of Dover, lawyer, jurist, and chief justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, was born in Rollinsford, N. H., July 28, 1851, son of Amos W. and Elizabeth M. (Chadbourne) Pike. On the paternal side he is descended from John Pike, an emigrant from England, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. John Pike's great great grandson, the Rev. James Pike, preached his first sermon October 23, 1726, and in the following year began to preach to the people in that part of Dover, which in 1729, was set off to form the town of Somersworth. From the latter town in 1849 was set off the town of Rollinsford, wherein the meeting-house in which he preached was situated. He was ordained as the first pastor of Somersworth, October 26, 1730, and he preached his last sermon October 31, 1790. Of his sons, Nicholas, a celebrated teacher, was graduated from Harvard in 1766, and was the author of a famous arithmetic. Another son was John Pike, who was the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch. On his mother's side Judge Pike traces his descent from Humphrey Chadbourne, who came to this country about 1631 and who died in 1666.

In his youth Robert G. Pike attended the common schools of Rollinsford, and Berwick Academy at South Berwick, Me. He then entered Dartmouth College in the scientific department, being graduated in 1872. Upon leaving college he engaged in civil engineering in Dover, Waltham and Boston until 1875. He then taught school until 1878 and was superintendent of the schools in Rollinsford from 1877 to 1882. In 1878 he began the study of law with Chief Justice Doe who died in 1896. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in March, 1881, and to the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States in November, 1894. Immediately upon his admission to the bar in 1881 he began practice at Dover. He was city solicitor of Dover from 1887 to 1889 and for two months in 1893. He was appointed judge of the Probate Court of Strafford County December 28, 1893. On April 14, 1896, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State and so served until this court was abolished by Legislature in 1901. At that date two new courts were established in its place; one the present Supreme Court—a court

of last resort on questions of law—and the other the Superior Court—a court of last resort on the trial of facts. Judge Pike was appointed an associate justice on the Superior Court at its establishment and served as such until November 1, 1913, at which time he was appointed chief justice of this court.

Judge Pike is interested in the cause of education and in whatever may serve to advance the best interests of his adopted city. He is and for many years has been a trustee of the Strafford Savings Bank, of Dover. He was a trustee of Franklin Academy from September 1, 1883, to August 5, 1896, when he resigned; and was treasurer of the board from August 5, 1884, to the time of his resignation. For over two years he was a member of the school board of the city of Dover, declining a re-election. He has been trustee of Berwick Academy since 1900, and a Visitor of the Chandler Foundation, Dartmouth College, since 1902. In politics he is a Republican. Judge Pike resides at No. 56 Summer street, and has an office at No. 123 Washington street, Dover.

E. M. HAWKES, who is the owner of the granite, marble and monument plant located on North Winter street, Rochester, has conducted this business at the present location for the past fourteen years. Mr. Hawkes was born in 1869, at Concord, N. H., and is a son of John G. and Lydia (Monroe) Hawkes, who reared a family of six children. The father, a native of Brooks, Me., was a granite worker all his life, and died in 1909 at the age of seventy years.

E. M. Hawkes attended school at Concord and also Oak Grove Seminary. From boyhood he was interested in his father's work. Later he learned the trade and has since continued to follow it. He has a large plant at Rochester with modern equipments for monument making and constructs vaults and all other cemetery adornments both in marble and in the beautiful native granite. Employment is given to from two to six men as occasion warrants, the finished products being very generally admired both for their design and finish.

Mr. Hawkes was married to Miss Hattie Haskell, a native of Standish, Me., and they have one daughter, Doris L., who is attending school. Mr. Hawkes and family attend the Congregational church. He is a man of earnest citizenship and has identified himself with the Progressive party. Fraternally he is a Mason and also an Odd Fellow.

EDWARD B. TIBBETTS, a highly respected retired resident of Somersworth, who occupies his comfortable home at No. 317 High street, during the larger part of his many years of active business life was identified with the

cotton mill industry. He was born at Sanford, Me., December 15, 1835, and is a son of James and Susan (Bean) Tibbetts.

James Tibbetts, the father, was born also at Sanford, Me. The family was established there many years ago by one of four brothers who left England to settle in the American colonies. One of the brothers settled at Rochester, N. H., another at Salem, Mass., a third in the state of New York, while the fourth located at Sanford, Me., and the name is yet well known and respected in York county. James Tibbetts and wife died some forty years ago and but two of their family of children survive: Edward B., of Somersworth; and Hannah, who is the widow of Charles Hanson, a resident of Biddeford, Me.

Edward B. Tibbetts had the usual school privileges offered youth in his day and section. When 17 years of age he left home to become self supporting, entering the carding department of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, Salmon Falls, N. H., where he worked for about ten years, going then to Salem, Mass., where he spent several years in the carding department of the Naumkeag Mills. From there Mr. Tibbetts proceeded to North Oxbridge, Mass., where he was employed for several years in a cotton mill and then went to Holyoke, Mass., where he remained for ten years and was overseer of the Lymon Mills. By this time he had become so much of an expert in the textile industry that he was invited to become the overseer of the carding department of the great Monahansett Mills, at Putnam, Conn., where he remained for 27 years. After this long and continuous application Mr. Tibbetts felt that he had earned rest and in 1909 came to Somersworth and since June of that year has lived retired from business, although he still takes an active interest in local matters of public concern and in social associations of many years' standing. Mr. Tibbetts has a wide circle of personal friends and well-wishers.

On June 25, 1859, Mr. Tibbetts was married to Miss Sarah A. Hersom, who was born in Maine, a daughter of Daniel Hersom, of Lebanon. Mrs. Tibbetts died at Somersworth, August 28, 1910. In every relation of life she was an admirable woman and her beloved memory is preserved not only in her family but in the community. She was the mother of two sons: George R., who is a resident of Buffalo, N. Y.; and Charles H., who is deceased. Mr. Tibbetts is a member of Mount Tom Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Holyoke, Mass.; Holyoke Lodge No. 134, I. O. O. F.; and of Cocheco Encampment, No. 4, at Dover, N. H.

E. L. TEBBETTS, who is a member of one of the oldest families of Strafford county, his ancestors having built the garrison house at the foot of

Gonic Hill, was born in 1847 at Rochester and is a son of Edward and Harriet (Newell) Tebbetts, who had four children, three of whom are living. The father died on his farm at the age of seventy-six years.

E. L. Tebbetts attended school at Rochester and helped his father on the home farm until he was twenty years of age, when he learned the shoemaking trade and two years later went to Chicago, Ill., where he remained in the shoe business for four years. After returning to Rochester he resumed his farm activities which he continued until 1893. On May 18, 1898, he was made superintendent of the Rochester Cemetery Association and the duties of this office have largely claimed his attention ever since and they are well and capably performed.

Mr. Tebbetts married Miss Mary Warren and they have one son. With his family Mr. Tebbetts attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He casts his vote with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, who resides on his well cultivated farm of 50 acres near Dover, is one of the town's well known and highly respected citizens. He was born in Barrington, N. H., November 21, 1838, and is a son of Edward and Matilda (Perkins) Allen and a grandson of John Allen, who was the founder of the Allen family at Barrington. Both parents of William H. Allen were born, passed useful and worthy lives and died at Barrington.

In the district schools of his neighborhood William H. Allen received instruction in boyhood and grew to manhood on his father's farm, securing the training in agriculture that has been useful to him in carrying on his own farming activities. Mr. Allen is a veteran of the great Civil war, in which he served as a brave and loyal soldier for two years and nine months. He enlisted in the fall of 1862 in Co. D, 11th N. H. Vol. Inf., which became a part of the 9th Army Corps, in the Army of the Potomac. He has since seen many years of peace and quiet but there was a time when he bravely faced the enemy at Fredericksburg and the Wilderness and when he had secured his honorable discharge there were 18 battles in his record. In this hurrying twentieth century it were well to pause, perhaps, at times, and picture what that experience must have been to Mr. Allen and his comrades, none of whom had been trained in the rough ways of the world and many of whom, like himself, had been mustered from the quiet, peaceful farms of New Hampshire. Fortunately he escaped imprisonment and wounds but not all the hardships, and he well remembers one hungry winter passed in Tennessee when his regiment had only quarter rations issued to them. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Dover.

On April 16, 1878, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Sarah Ransom, who

was born in Durham, N. H., April 4, 1845, a daughter of George W. and Sophia (Bunker) Ransom. Her father was born in Vermont and her mother in Durham, where the Bunker family settled very early. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one son, Herbert R. In politics Mr. Allen is identified with the Republican party. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and attends the lodge at Dover.

JOHN LUCAS, a well known general farmer of Dover, who since he came to Strafford county in 1870, has resided on the Littleworth road, where he owns about 45 acres of valuable land, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, May 3, 1845, and is a son of James and Nancy (Lee) Lucas. The father was born also in the north of Ireland where the Lucas family is well known and represented to this day, and the mother was born in Scotland.

John Lucas grew to manhood in his native country. For some time before he was able to put his plan into operation he made arrangements to come to America, having learned that he could more easily follow farming in the United States than in his own land. In 1870 he made his way to Dublin and there shipped for Montreal, Canada, on the "Moravian," which made a quick and safe trip. He reached Dover the same year and five years later secured his present farm on which he has lived ever since, successfully carrying on farming and raising his own stock. The family residence, known in early days as the Durrell Mansion, was one of the first houses built on Littleworth road and is still in a fine state of preservation. It was built by the Durrells, a family very prominent in Strafford county at that time.

On October 28, 1878, Mr. Lucas was married to Miss Louise E. Misnar, who was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, a daughter of George and Susan (Conrad) Misnar, the father and mother both being natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have two daughters: Marie, a graduate nurse, and Catherine, wife of William Murchie, of Mattoon, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas are members of St. Thomas' Episcopal church of Dover, N. H.

JAMES SHAW, who devotes his forty-eight acres of excellent land to general agriculture, is one of the well known men and representative citizens of Strafford county. He was born at Hayfield, Derbyshire, England, February 12, 1868, and is a son of Joseph and Susan (Knott) Shaw, natives of Lancashire, England. Of their six children James Shaw is the only one that has come to America.

In the excellent national schools of Derbyshire, James Shaw secured his education. For three years prior to coming to the United States, he was in the employ of the Midland Railroad as a freight clerk. In the fall of 1886 he embarked for America at Liverpool, on the steamer "Iowa," of the Warren

line, and after a voyage of fourteen days was safely landed at Boston, Mass. From there he came to Dover, N. H., where, for 24 years he was employed in the different departments of the Cocheco Print mills, for 17 of these being shipping clerk of the works. In 1907 he gave up his connection with mill work and settled on his present farm which is located on the Middle road, Dover.

Mr. Shaw married Miss Annie Gardner, who was born at Dover, a daughter of the late James Gardner, who was a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have two children, Susan M. and Marian G. The family belongs to St. Thomas Episcopal church, Mr. Shaw being church clerk. In politics he is a Republican but his idea of good citizenship does not include the pursuit of public office. He is identified with the Royal Arcanum, at Dover.

LOUIS H. STEUERWALD, who carries on a manufacturing industry on his farm of forty-five acres in the town of Dover, producing cement building blocks, bricks, posts, etc., is further well known at Dover, where he is a city employe, having served continuously since November 20, 1893, as steward and driver for Hose Company No. 3, in the fire department of this city. He was born at Dover, N. H., March 26, 1871, and is a son of Louis and Barbara Steuerwald, natives of Germany. The latter died in 1875.

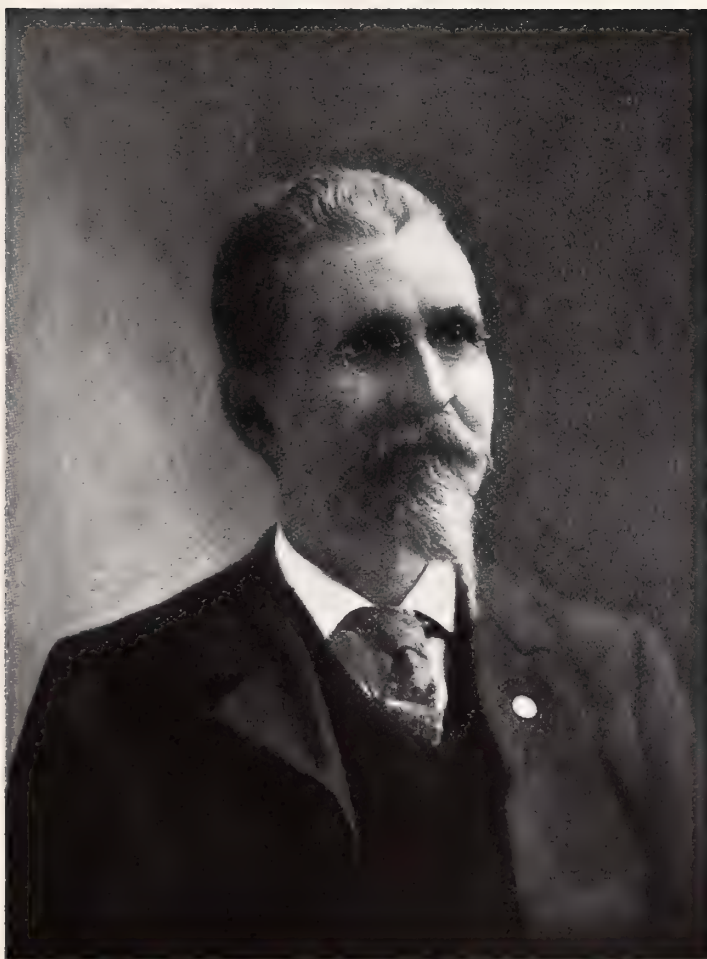
Louis H. Steuerwald attended the public schools and remained at home with his father until he was fourteen years of age and then became self supporting. For a time he worked in the printing department of the Cocheco mills and afterward in the finishing department of a shoe factory in Dover, where he continued until 1893, when he assumed the duties of his present position. For a number of years he has carried on cement manufacturing and has developed a paying industry. In addition to the cement products above mentioned he makes porch and piazza columns, balusters, caps, steps, sills, water tables, coping and cornice. His works are located on the Garrison road, Back River, with office and samples at 40 Central avenue, Dover. He is quite active in public matters at Dover and so many of his fellow citizens place reliance on his honesty and good judgment that he has been sent as a delegate to important bodies and tendered responsible political offices. He was a delegate to the convention at Manchester that nominated Hon. Cyrus Sulloway to Congress, and also was a delegate to the Counsellors' convention held at Dover that nominated Hon. Alonzo M. Foss for governor's counsellor. For six years he served as a member of the executive committee of the New Hampshire State Fireman's Relief Association, and has been a member of this association since its organization.

Mr. Steuerwald married Miss Margaret E. Neal, who was born at Kittery, Me., a daughter of Albert G. Neal, who is master mechanic of the Sawyer

mills of the American Woolen Company at Dover, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Steuerwald have one daughter, Alberta N., who is a graduate of the Dover high school and at present is a student in the New Hampshire State college. Mr. Steuerwald and family attend the First Parish Congregational church at Dover. He is a member of Moses Paul Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M., and of Olive Branch Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, both of Dover, and both he and wife are members of Calanthe Temple No. 27, Pythian Sisters. Mrs. Steuerwald has been grand mistress of records for some years of the Grand Temple Pythian Sisters of New Hampshire and they also belong to Dover Grange No. 225, Patrons of Husbandry, of which Mrs. Steuerwald is secretary.

CAPT. LUTHER B. SAMPSON, living in retirement at Rochester, N. H., after many years of stirring activity in which he won success in business and glory on the field of battle, is a representative of prominent old New England families, tracing back to the Mayflower both paternally and maternally. He was born in Somersworth, N. H., September 1, 1841, and is a son of Luther and Mary E. (Leighton) Sampson. The Sampsons date their arrival in the United States as 1620, and the Leightons settled at Dover Point a little later. Descent is traced from Henry Sampson, an early arrival at Plymouth, and from Capt. Samuel Sampson, a New England ship master, who commanded a privateer during the Revolutionary War. The last named was born in Kingston, Mass., in August, 1736. As master mariner, he made numerous voyages for Plymouth merchants. In 1760, he was taken captive by the French, but by garbing himself as a woman effected his escape. He was one of the first captains appointed by Provincial Congress, and also the first regularly authorized privateer man. As captain of the "Independence," he succeeded in capturing five prizes. Tradition has it he was a man of unrelenting sternness, and that upon two or three occasions he ran his sword through men for disobedience. He was married to Deborah Cushing. The family also numbered one, Deborah Sampson, who was born in 1760; during the Revolutionary War, in male attire, she enlisted for service as a private in the 4th Massachusetts Regiment, under the name of Robert Shurtleff. Her service continued until she was wounded and the fact that she was a woman became known. She was afterward honored with a medal from Congress. She died in 1827.

Luther Sampson, father of the subject of this record, was overseer in the mills at Somersworth, and later continued the same business at Saco, Maine. He also operated mills at Oxford, Maine, and out in the wilds of the forest. Later he returned to New Hampshire and farmed until his death at the age of 75 years.



LUTHER B. SAMPSON

Luther B. Sampson was attracted to the United States Navy when a mere boy, but owing to his youth his enlistment was refused. He was then employed in mills in the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania, until the Civil War broke out. October 3, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 84th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which history includes in the three hundred fighting regiments of the war. Twenty days later he was made a sergeant in his company, and was subsequently advanced to second lieutenant June 21, 1862; first lieutenant May 3, 1863; and to captain September 4, 1864. He was also for a time aide-de-camp. He was confined for about one month in Libby Prison, and in 1865 was honorably discharged from service, with a record of having been 222 days under fire. He returned to his home with a view to raising a battery, but the end of the war soon after prevented the carrying out of these plans. During the three years of service, Captain Sampson took part in the following engagements: Winchester, Port Royal, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Rappahanock Station, Kelly's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Bristow Station, Jacob's Ford, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Rapidan River, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Jerricks Ford, Taylor's Bridge, Pleasant Hill, Talapotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Baylor's Farm, Walthall, Weir Bottom Church, Weldon Ridge, Davis Farm, Deep Bottom, Malvern Hill, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Poplar Springs, and Hatcher's Run. Captain Sampson served under General Sander, who died; under General Shields when Stonewall Jackson was worsted at Winchester; under General Pope, and under General Sickles. His service was in the Second and Third Army Corps, which historians place as the most famous of the war. The following testimonials evince the esteem in which he was held by his comrades.

"Camp 84th Regt. Penn. Vols. Inf'y.

"Near Patrick's Station before Petersburg, Va., Dec. 6th, 1864.

"Luther B. Sampson, Capt. 84th P. V., Co. K.

"Sir: It is with feelings of regret that we are called upon to part with one who is endeared to us by one of the strongest ties of nature, the tie which binds us as soldiers in the cause of our Country.

"Having entered our regiment as a private, you have by your faithfulness in the discharge of your duties and your prompt obedience to the orders of your superior Officers, gained for yourself the honorable position of Captain.

"As an officer we have always found you to be zealous in the discharge of the duties which devolved upon you.

"As a company commander, your company will attest your faithfulness while acting in that capacity.

"Receive this as the highest compliment we can pay to one who shall ever be held in dear remembrance by us, as a fellow officer in the gallant 84th.

"May you be as successful in private life as you have been faithful in the service of your country. Yours truly,

"Samuel Bryan, Capt. Comdg. 84th Pa. Vols.

"T. Edward Merchant, 1st Lieut. and A. Adjt.

"William Jack, Asst. Surg., 84th Regt. Pa. Vols.

"Joseph W. Dougherty, Capt. 84th P. V.

"Jos. H. Moore, Lt. 84th P. V.

"A. H. Taylor, 1st Lieut. 84th P. V.

"John C. Wolf, 2nd Lt. 84th Pa. Infy.

"James M. Lewis, 2nd Lieut. 84th P. V.

"John S. Jury, Lt. 84th P. V.

"C. W. Forrester, Adjt. and A. A. A. G. 2nd Brig.

"R. H. Shaw, Hospital Steward 84th P. V.

"Henry Hayden, 84th P. V.

"Jno. W. Rissel, Capt. Co. 'D' 84th P. V.

"Albert Smith, Lt. Co. 'B' 84th P. V.

"H. B. Loomis, Chief Clerk Clothing Branch, War Dept.

"J. B. Young, 1st Lt. 84th P. V. A. A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Casey.

"G. S. Good, Lt. Co. 'I' 84th P. V."

"Camp Near Petersburg, Va., Dec. 8th, 1864.

"We, the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Company K, 84th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, take this method of returning our sincere thanks to Capt. L. B. Sampson of Company K, 84th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for his kindness to us in camp and his bravery and gallantry on the battle field during his service with us for the past three years. It is with feelings of sadness that we are compelled to part with him. In retiring to private business we wish him the best success, trusting that the smiles of Providence will rest upon him and that he may be spared many years to his family and friends.

"Sergt. Isaac Maine.

"Sergt. Robert H. Jamison.

"Sergt. J. H. Barger.

"Sergt. J. N. Ferguson.

"Corpl. Wm. B. Hemphill.

"Priv. Robt. Graham.

"John H. Lubold.

"John B. Shankel.

"Uriah Hennigh.

"Geo. W. Coalmer.

"Joseph F. Stouffer.

"John Grady.

"J. L. Pownall.
 "Perry Addleman.
 "Orange J. Michael.
 "James Hepburn.
 "Samuel J. Retkey.
 "John F. Weaver.
 "James A. Mead.
 "Theodore J. Garretson
 "Samuel Snoddy.
 "John H. Shimel.
 "Nathan B. Trude.
 "R. H. Shaw.

"John Mark.
 "John Luzier.
 "A. B. Reams.
 "H. C. Bowers.
 "Adam Miller.
 "W. H. Bennett.
 "John B. Derrick.
 "Chas. Snyder.
 "Christopher Cassidy.
 "Sergt. Wm. A. Nelson.
 "Edward Barnes.
 "J. S. Jury."

"Hd. Qr. 84th Batt. P. V.
 "Jan. 5th, 1865.

"In parting with Luther B. Sampson, late captain of this regiment, mustered out Dec. 4th, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, I desire to state that it is with feelings of reluctance that the officers and men part with so valuable an officer, so much esteemed and admired for his gentlemanly deportment, coolness and bravery displayed on many a hard fought battle field; that in losing him the regiment loses an efficient and accomplished officer who entered the army in the early part of the war entirely through a spirit of patriotism. He enlisted as a private in the 84th Penn. Vols. Oct. 3rd, '61; for his good conduct and ability was promoted Sergt. Oct. 23rd, '61; 2nd Lieut. June 21st, '61; 1st Lieut. May 3rd, '63, and Capt. Sept. 3rd, '64; all of which were well deserved promotions. He has participated in many of the severest engagements of the war. Among the principal may be enumerated Winchester, Mar. 23rd, '62; Port Republic; Bull Run No. 2; Chancellorsville; Wilderness, etc., which in after years will live in history.

"Should he desire to again enter the service I would cheerfully recommend him to the trust of any position he may be called on to fill, and hope the service will not long be deprived of so valuable an officer.

"Samuel Bryan, Capt. Comdg. 84th Batt. P. V. I."

"Hd. Qts. 2nd Brig., 3rd Div., 2nd Corps.
 "Jan. 5th, '65.

"I cheerfully endorse the above recommendations. This officer's record is sufficient to recommend him to favorable consideration in whatever arm of the service he may prefer.

"B. R. Pierce, Brig. Genl."

"Head Quarters 3rd Division, 2nd Corps.

"Jan. 6th, 1865.

"I cheerfully concur in this recommendation and hope that the country will not long be deprived of the valuable services of Capt. Sampson.

"G. Mott, Bvt. Maj. Genl."

For thirty years after the war, Luther B. Sampson was identified with the E. G. and E. Wallace Shoe Manufacturing Co., and from 1887 until 1912 was connected with the Rochester Carpet Company. He is now retired from business activity, making his residence at No. 73 Wakefield Street. March 4, 1864, he was married at Horseheads, N. Y., to Miss Susan E. Patterson, who was born in Milford, Pennsylvania, in 1846. They have had but one child to grow to maturity, John Calvin, who is with the Shamut National Bank in Boston. He married Ida Patterson of Denver, Colorado, and they have a son, John Bernard, aged 16 months. Captain and Mrs. Sampson have an adopted daughter, who was born in Wells, Me., and named Edith A. Ball, who is now known as Edith Ball Sampson. She is a very successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music in Dover, Rochester and Farmington, and is also lecturer for the Pomona Grange of New Hampshire, having been lecturer for the local grange. She is a member of Rebecca Lodge and of the Eastern Star.

Captain Sampson is a member of John C. Sampson Post, G. A. R., the Post having been named in honor of his brother, John C. Sampson, who gave up his life in charge after the mine explosion at Petersburg, Va. The last named was first lieutenant in Company H, 9th N. H. Volunteer Infantry. Our subject also is a member of the National Association of Ex-Prisoners of the War; of the Comrades of the Battlefield, in which organization he has held the highest state offices; and is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to the Commandery and Chapter. He has numerous interesting and highly prized relics of the war, among them being the old militia flag which was in service through the war; the pipe his brother carried at the time he met his death at Petersburg; the buttons from his uniform; and the old testament given Captain Sampson by his comrades, a book he carried with him throughout the war.

CAPT. S. S. SANDERS, one of the best known citizens of Dover, where, for seventeen years he has been gate tender for the Boston & Maine Railroad at Ford's Crossing, Dover Point, spent a large part of a busy life as a sailor on the high seas, beginning as a cabin boy and terminating his maritime career as master of his own vessel. Captain Sanders was born in the historic city of

Warsaw, Poland, May 8, 1849, and is a son of Dietrich and Anna Sanders, the former a native of Bremen, Germany, and the latter of Warsaw. While living at Warsaw the father conducted a cigar factory.

S. S. Sanders was two years old when his father returned to Bremen with his wife and son. The lad had few educational opportunities as the question of self support early became an insistent one. When thirteen years of age he became cabin boy on a German bark bearing the name of "Caroline," which was in the merchant trade out of Bremen. Misfortune fell upon this bark as later it was run into by a British vessel in the English Channel and sunk. Mr. Sanders had served seven months on this bark and when the accident occurred barely escaped with his life. The English ship took him to an English port and from there sent him back to Bremen. This experience did not cure him of his love for the sea and he shipped on many other vessels in all capacities until he won his papers as an able seaman. In 1869 he came to the United States on a German vessel and later shipped with Capt. James H. Card of Dover Point, sailing with him for six years, in the brick carrying trade, and during a part of this time was mate of different schooners. Several years afterward he became part owner of the schooner J. Chester Wood, of Dover, of which he was master for seven years, being engaged mainly in carrying brick to Boston and nearby points. After leaving the sea, over which he had traveled to many parts of the world, Captain Sanders accepted his present office. He owns a comfortable home place where he has enough land to enable him to engage in market gardening and poultry raising, and he makes it a rule to keep about 150 birds, his choice being the Rhode Island Red strain.

On December 28, 1877, Captain Sanders was married to Miss Clara M. Cousens, who was born at Eliot, Me., a daughter of Amos and Hannah (Lord) Cousens. The father of Mrs. Sanders was born at Kennebunk, and the mother at Eliot, Me. Captain Sanders is a Mason and also an Odd Fellow. He is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES F. WHITEHEAD has been identified with the Sawyer Woolen Mills of Dover, now operated as the American Woolen Company, of which he is paymaster, since 1878, when he entered in the capacity of a clerk and was steadily advanced until, in 1905, he was made paymaster of the entire plant. He was born March 24, 1855, at Quechee, town of Hartford, Vt., and is a son of Francis and Mary (Hunter) Whitehead.

Francis Whitehead and wife were born in Scotland and soon after marriage came to the United States and located first at Quechee, Vt., from there moving to Woodstock and several years later to Gaysville, in the same state. Still later the family moved to Lawrence, Mass., the father's business

all this time being connected in some way with factory work, and in 1878 Dover, N. H., became the permanent home. For many years Francis Whitehead was overseer of the spinning department in the Sawyer Mills and continued in that position until he retired from active service, in 1904. His wife died in 1880. He was a man of reliable character and in every relation of life was the object of respect. He died 1911. Both he and his wife belonged to the Peirce Memorial church at Dover. Of their four children there are two survivors, James F. and Mary C. The latter, after creditably graduating from the Lawrence (Mass.) High school, entered the medical department of the Boston University, where she spent four years and is a graduated physician. She is not, however, engaged in the practice.

James F. Whitehead attended school in different places, mainly at Gaysville, Vt., where he completed the high school course. Following the settlement of the family at Lawrence, Mass., he became a clerk in a mercantile house and so continued until 1878, when he came to Dover and entered the employ of the Sawyer Woolen Mills, as stated above, remaining in the office of the company when, in 1899, the American Woolen Company became the owners of the plant. His fidelity and efficiency received gratifying recognition in his appointment to his present responsible position in 1905. Aside from being a reputable and stable business man of Dover, Mr. Whitehead is a public spirited and useful citizen in regard to public matters. In his political affiliation he has always been, like his late father, a Republican and on numerous occasions has been called upon to serve in public office. In 1888 and 1889 he served as a member of the city council, from the Fourth Ward, Dover, and for a quarter of a century has been a member of the ward Republican committee and has also been secretary of the same until recently. During the session of 1901 of the New Hampshire legislature he served in the office of doorkeeper of the lower house. He has been interested for a number of years in several fraternal organizations, particularly in the Improved Order of Red Men, in which he is a member of the Great Council of the United States, a past great sachem, and has been a member of the Wanalanset Tribe and its secretary, at Dover, since it was instituted in 1886. He belongs also to Mt. Pleasant Lodge, Odd Fellows, and to Prescott Encampment and is a past chief patriarch. He is identified also with the Dover Lodge of Elks.

On October 18, 1910, Mr. Whitehead was married to Miss Maud C. Grant, of Dover, who is of Revolutionary ancestry on both paternal and maternal sides. He and his wife attend the Peirce Memorial Universalist church at Dover.

WILLIAM CHARRETTE, whose undertaking establishment is at No. 49 South street, Somersworth, is one of the stable young business men of this city, where public confidence and regard have been gained through his honorable business methods. He was born in Western Michigan, November 26, 1880, and is a son of Lazzer and Mary Charrette. They were natives of Quebec. The mother survives and makes her home with her son, but the father died at Somersworth in 1905.

William Charrette was two years old when his parents returned to the province of Quebec from Michigan, and two years later came to Somersworth, where he grew to manhood and secured a public school education. For seven years he was employed in the dye house of the Great Falls Bleachery at Somersworth, after which he went into the undertaking business and also operates a hack and dray line. He has occupied his present quarters since April 1, 1908, where he has excellent facilities for meeting every demand likely to be made in this line.

Mr. Charrette was married August 4, 1902, to Miss Alphonise Lapointe. They are members of St. Martin's Catholic church at Somersworth, and he belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, to the Societe St. Jean Baptiste, to the Eagles at Somersworth and to the Canado-American A. C. A. In politics he is a Republican.

THEODORE WILMOT, whose expert technical knowledge has advanced him to the important position of boss spinner and foreman of the spinning department in the Gonic Manufacturing Company, of Gonic, N. H., was born at Theatford, Vt., January 10, 1864, and is a son of Harry Dennis and Harriet (Newcomb) Wilmot. The parents were natives of Vermont. In 1849 the father went to the gold fields of California and after his return to his native section of the country resumed farming. He married Harriet Newcomb and they had three children, Theodore being the youngest born. Theodore Wilmot is a direct descendant of Timothy Wilmot, who served in the American Revolution. He saw continuous service from 1776-1781, being at New York city, Long Island, West Point, Montreal, White Plains, Lake Champlain and the siege of Yorktown.

Theodore Wilmot attended the public schools and the Theatford Academy, after which he entered a woolen mill and has continued his connection with the mill industry ever since. For fourteen years he was in the employe of the Concord Manufacturing Company, at West Concord. In September, 1906, he came to Rochester, N. H., and for three years was with the Rochester Woolen Company, then became overseer of the spinning department in the Gonic Manufacturing Company, and since then has occupied his present posi-

tion, one in which he has 25 spinners under his supervision, and is held responsible for the quality and volume of the output.

Mr. Wilmot married Miss Mary S. Moore, who was born at Lakeport, in Belknap county, N. H., a daughter of Royal Moore. They have two children: Maud M., a graduate of the Rochester High and the Plymouth Normal schools, who is a teacher in the Gonic public schools; and Roland Theodore, who is a graduate of both the Rochester High school and the Dover Business College. Mr. Wilmot and family attend the Congregational church. He is prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to Eureka Lodge No. 70, A. F. & A. M., at Concord; Temple Chapter at Rochester, and Palestine Commandery at Rochester.

LEVI C. COOPER, deceased, was a prominent citizen of Dover for many years, a man stable in business and reliable in public and private life. He was born in South Berwick, Me., February 24, 1824, and died at his home in Dover, N. H., January 15, 1907. He was a son of Moses Cooper, also a native of South Berwick.

Levi C. Cooper was fifteen years old when he accompanied his father and step-mother to Dover, and here he practically spent the remainder of his life. After completing his education in the Dover schools he entered the Williams Belt Factory at Dover, and continued with this same company for 45 years, justly securing recognition as one of the most reliable employes of this concern and the personal confidence and regard of his employers. Mr. Cooper found time also to look into civic affairs and in his desire to improve conditions looking to the general welfare, accepted offices in which he could exert more influence than as a private citizen and served acceptably and usefully both as councilman and as alderman. He united early with the Free Will Baptist church and his subsequent life was lived consistently with his profession therein. He was also active in the Masonic fraternity, with which he was long officially connected.

Mr. Cooper was twice married, first to Miss Hannah Lucas, of Alton, N. H. Of their four children there is one survivor, Annie O., who is the wife of John S. Hanson, of Rochester, N. H. Three children are deceased—Clarence, Estelle and Charles, the last named for several years having been a clerk in the Dover postoffice. Mr. Cooper's second marriage took place February 17, 1871, to Miss Jennie M. Wentworth, who was born at South Wolfboro, N. H., a daughter of Josiah and Betsey A. (Lucas) Wentworth, the former a native of New Durham, N. H., and the latter of Alton, N. H. The grandfather of Mrs. Cooper, Josiah Wentworth, was also a resident of New Durham, the Wentworth family being one that settled very early in that sec-

tion. Mrs. Cooper has one sister, Mrs. E. A. Johnson, of South Sanford, Me., and one brother, Josiah B. Wentworth, who is manager at Salem, Mass., for the great packing firm of Swift & Co., of Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Cooper is one of Dover's well known and highly esteemed residents. She has been unselfish in her work for charity, is a member of the Dover G. A. R. Relief Corps and is very active as a member of the Free Will Baptist church. Her social interests also engage a portion of her time and she is a member of Pocahontas lodge of the Auxiliary Order of Odd Ladies at Dover, and of the Christian Temperance Union.

FRANK G. CHAPMAN for many years was a prominent and universally respected citizen of Somersworth, N. H., where he was born July 1, 1870, and died January 18, 1908. He was a son of Hartley S. and Arthama H. (Garland) Chapman, and a grandson of Hartley W. and Sarah R. (Winslow) Chapman. The Winslow line can be clearly traced from Sir Edward Winslow, who was the first governor of the colony of Massachusetts.

Hartley S. Chapman was born in Maine, came to Somersworth with his parents when about fifteen years of age and resided here until his death in March, 1909, when in his eighty-second year. For many years he was overseer of the spinning department in the factory of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company.

Frank G. Chapman was reared and educated in his native place and in the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Boston, Mass. For two years in early manhood he was employed as a clerk in the auditor's office of the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Boston, afterward becoming bookkeeper for the Lothrop-Farnham Company, well known clothiers at Dover, N. H. In 1891 he was appointed superintendent for the Great Falls Gas Light and Water Company of their plant at Somersworth, N. H., a position he continued to fill for seventeen years. He was a man of sterling character, upright and capable in every position to which the duties of life called him and he passed away with the respect and esteem of those who knew him best and thus will his memory be preserved. Mr. Chapman had been cradled as it were, in the Republican party, his father being an ardent supporter and twice a member of the New Hampshire legislature, and the son served three years as a member of the city council, representing the Second Ward. For three years he was master of the Somersworth Grange and was deeply interested in the workings of the order. He was a member of the First Baptist church of Somersworth and was a man noted for his kind and generous impulses.

On July 5, 1893, Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Alice Augusta Andrews, who was born at Somersworth, a daughter of Alonzo H. and Mary

(Hutchins) Andrews, the former being a native of Somersworth and the latter of York, Me. The paternal grandfather, Elisha Andrews was of English descent and for many years was a resident of Somersworth. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chapman: Gerald L., Vera Irene and Marcia Frances. Mrs. Chapman is a graduate of the Somersworth High school and for four years previous to her marriage, taught school in Strafford county. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an active worker in the same, being much interested in its benevolent agencies and a member of the Ladies' Aid Society. Her residence stands on the corner of Maple and West High street, Somersworth.

JOHN H. WATSON, a prominent citizen and lifelong resident of the town of Dover, owns a valuable farm of 100 acres and carries on general farming and dairying. He was born in the house in which he still resides, June 4, 1855, and is a son of Seth and Lydia A. (Horne) Watson.

Seth Watson spent his entire life in Dover and was a son of Benjamin Watson, who also was born and died in Dover. The family came originally from England. Seth Watson was a type of the plain, unostentatious farmer and stable citizen, a man who followed the dictates of his conscience in all the affairs of life and at death left the world better than he found it. He married Lydia A. Horne, who was of Scotch extraction, and of their family of children the following survive: John H. and Thomas E., both residing in Dover; and Mary, wife of William E. Whiteley, also of Dover. The mother of these children survived the father for many years, passing away in 1909, a woman of many virtues.

John H. Watson attended the district schools in Dover in boyhood. Having no occasion to leave the homestead he has remained on it, continuing the agricultural industries of father and grandfather and making such improvements as he has deemed advisable. He occupies the old round log house built by an ancestor on a hardwood frame and it has sheltered eight generations of the family, often being repaired and remodeled but never changed to any great extent. This staunch old dwelling house remains as one of the landmarks of pioneer days in the county.

John H. Watson was married first to Miss Ida A. Cannavan, who was born in New Hampshire and was a daughter of Martin Cannavan who for years was an engineer on the Boston and Maine Railroad. Two children survive her: Robert M., of Dover, and Alice L., who is the wife of Dr. Fred S. Caverly, of Passaic, N. J. Mr. Watson's second marriage was to Mrs. Grace M. Sutermeister, widow of Samuel Sutermeister, formerly of Boston, and daughter of Frank Getchell, who was born and died in New Hampshire.

Mrs. Watson is a member of the Baptist church of Boston, Mass. Mr. Watson attended the M. E. church. He has always acted with the Republican party but has never accepted public office. He belongs to the A. O. W. W., to the Knights of Pythias and to the Royal Arcanum, all at Dover.

EDWARD C. NEAL, who is one of Rochester's highly respected retired citizens, has occupied his comfortable residence at No. 14 Autumn street since 1900. He was born in 1848 at Tuftonboro, N. H., and is a son of Thomas W. and Triphena (Kelsey) Neal, of Revolutionary stock. The father moved to Boston with his family and was there engaged in a trucking business until his death in 1880, at the age of fifty-nine years.

Edward C. Neal was the second born of a family of five children and completed his education in the schools of South Boston. He then assisted his father in the trucking business, after which for eight years he was in the wholesale grocery trade. In the fall of 1873 he came to Rochester as agent for the Eastern Express Company and remained until the death of his father in December, 1880, recalled him to Boston. In association with an older brother he took over the father's business and the partnership continued until 1890. In March of 1900 Mr. Neal received an injury to his hand that caused his practical retirement from business and in that year he established his residence at Rochester. He has had other business connections, for five years—1890 to 1895—being in the employ of the Standard Oil Company and for five years—1895 to 1900—he was with the Dover Stamping Company.

Mr. Neal married Miss Emma J. Copp of Tuftonboro and Rochester. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Neal is well known in Masonic circles in Strafford county and Boston. He became a Mason on June 18, 1870, and advanced rapidly, in 1871 entering Boston Commandery and at the present time is the oldest Knight Templar in years of service at Rochester. All of the Masonic bodies that he is a member of are in Boston.

GEORGE D. McDUFFEE, a well known farmer and dairyman of Dover, N. H., belongs to one of the oldest families of Strafford county, the record showing that his great-great-grandfather, the first John McDuffee, being of Scotch descent, came to New Hampshire from the north of Ireland and settled in this county as early as 1720. During the Revolutionary war members of his family served on the Committee of Safety, an organization made up of the most dependable men of the different communities. George D. McDuffee was born near Dover, N. H., January 19, 1867, and is a son of James Y. and Abigail (Jenness) McDuffee.

James Y. McDuffee was born at Rochester, N. H., which was also the

birthplace of his father, John McDuffee, and of his grandfather, James McDuffee. Near what is now Gonic, N. H., may yet be seen traces of the first house erected by the immigrant ancestor, John McDuffee. James Y. McDuffee married Abigail Janness, also of Rochester, and they settled on the farm at Dover on which George D. McDuffee now lives. Of their children there are two survivors, George D. and M. Abbie. The mother died in 1874 and the father in 1900. They were worthy people in every relation of life and were respected by all who knew them.

George D. McDuffee was educated in the public schools of Dover and at Franklin Academy, and since then has devoted himself mainly to farming, owning 75 acres of well developed land. On January 19, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Nellie M. Furber, of Rochester, N. H., a daughter of Charles Furber, formerly of Farmington. Mr. and Mrs. McDuffee have one daughter, Muriel L.

Mr. McDuffee is a very enterprising and careful agriculturist and is interested in all the agencies that assist the farmer and the farmer's family. One of these without doubt is the organization widely known as the Patrons of Husbandry, with which he has been identified for many years and he is an active member of Coheco Grange, which he served several times as master. He belongs also to Mt. Pleasant Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Dover. As was his father, Mr. McDuffee is a Republican and for 19 years he has served as a member of the school board at Dover. With his family he belongs to the First Congregational church at Dover and is superintendent of the Sunday school. He stands as an honorable, upright, useful citizen of his community and as such enjoys public confidence and esteem.

IRVING E. GOODWIN, market gardener at Dover, who has lived in his comfortable residence at No. 809 Central avenue since 1902 was born October 18, 1865, at Eliot, Me., and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Lord) Goodwin. The Goodwin is an old family of Eliot and there Daniel Goodwin was born and still resides, being a son of Daniel Goodwin, who was of English ancestry.

Irving E. Goodwin secured a public school education in his native place and was eighteen years of age when he came to Dover, his mother's birthplace, and here learned the carpenters' trade. He continues to work at the same and is known as an expert and careful mechanic. On his land on Central avenue he carries on market gardening and takes a great deal of pleasure in his success in producing early vegetables.

Mr. Goodwin was married to Miss Mabel Raitt, who was born at Eliot, Me., and they have had four children: Harold R., Eugene B., Frank E., and Clyde M., who is deceased. Mr. Goodwin is a Republican in politics but is no

seeker for public office. He has lived a quiet, busy, self-respecting life and when his fellow citizens name over the reliable and stable men of their town they do not forget his name.

GEORGE E. PUGSLEY, who is overseer of the dressing rooms of Mill 3, Great Falls Manufacturing Company, efficiently fills one of the numerous positions in this great industrial plant, which are very necessary to ensure the easy working which the quality and volume of modern production demand. He has been identified more or less continuously with this mill since 1872. He was born at Acton, Me., July 19, 1849, and is a son of John M. and Mary (Grant) Pugsley. The family is of English extraction but the father was born at Sharpleigh and the mother at Acton, Me.

George E. Pugsley was about thirteen years of age when his parents moved to the father's old home at Shapleigh, and there he completed his school attendance. He was about 20 years of age when he moved from there, where he had been a mill worker, and was employed in mills at other places. During several winter terms he taught school, being a successful and popular teacher at Acton, Shapleigh and Sanford, all in the state of Maine, having prepared for this line of work in the Western Normal School at Farmington, Me., and at the West Lebanon (Me.) Academy. In 1872, as mentioned above, he came to Great Falls, now Somersworth and entered the employ of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. Here he has worked in various departments but during the greater part of the time has been in the dressing department of the works and since 1910 has been overseer of Mill 3, as already stated.

Mr. Pugsley was united in marriage with Miss Olive Butler, of Lebanon, Me., and they have two children: William A., who is a clerk in the U. S. Custom House, Boston; and John B., who is principal of the high school at Somersworth, being a graduate of Colby College at Waterville, Me. Mr. Pugsley and wife are members of the Free Will Baptist church, in which he is a deacon, and in this as in other connections enjoys the confidence and good will of those with whom he is associated. In his political views he is a Republican and has served two terms as councilman from the Second Ward. For several years he has been a member of Libanus Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Somersworth. The family residence is at No. 30 Highland street.

J. HERMAN HAM, general farmer and dairyman, and substitute rural mail carrier for Route No. 4, Dover, is one of the well known and substantial men of this part of Strafford county, where the family settled at a very early day. He was born in Dover, N. H., September 6, 1879, and is a son of Joshua M. and Mary A. (Wiggin) Ham.

Joshua M. Ham was born on the old Ham homestead, located two miles from the city of Dover, a son of Walter Ham, and died on the old homestead farm in 1888, aged 48 years. He married Mary A. Wiggin, who survives him and still lives on the homestead. They had five children: Walter W., now deceased; Grace A., who is the wife of John T. Perkins of Dover; Hittie F., a teacher in the Dover school; Bertha M., who is the wife of J. Henry Lockwood, of Lawrence, Mass., and J. Herman.

J. Herman Ham was educated in the Dover schools. Since the age of sixteen years he has been engaged in farming and dairying and has carried on his industries with such good judgment that he has made them profitable. On April 17, 1907, he was united in marriage with Miss Annie Wright, who is a native of Dover, a daughter of William and Mary (Greeneway) Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Ham have three children: Carlton W., Dorothy E. and Phyllis. In politics, like his late father, Mr. Ham is a Republican. He is a man of enterprise and believes in progress, being especially interested in keeping the public schools at a high standard. He belongs to Pleasant Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., and Prescott Encampment No. 23, both of Dover, and both he and his wife are members of Dover Grange No. 225, Patrons of Husbandry.

LEONARD Z. CORSON, a well known resident of Dover, who has lived on his present farm situated on the Mast road, since March, 1889, where he makes a specialty of market gardening and poultry growing, was born in Rochester, N. H., September 27, 1852, and is a son of Zimri and Dorothy (Wentworth) Corson.

Zimri Corson was born in Rochester, N. H., and spent his life there. He was a son of Joseph Corson, who was also born there, this being one of the old settled families of the state and of Scotch extraction. Farming has been the main occupation of the generations of Corsons and they all have been men of industry and uprightness. Zimri Corson died in 1898 and was interred in the Cold Spring cemetery at East Rochester.

Leonard Z. Corson secured school training in his native neighborhood. In 1877 he came from there to Dover and for the following 22 years was employed in the Sawyer Woolen Mills as an employe of the shipping department, retiring then to his farm of ten acres, on which he has resided ever since. Mr. Corson is an excellent manager and makes every foot of his ground give some return. He raises certain crops other than garden produce and each year has enough stock for his own use.

Mr. Corson was married to Miss Annie E. Moody, who was born in Baltimore county, Md., a daughter of Christopher Moody, a former well known resident of Baltimore county. Mr. and Mrs. Corson have two sons: Wilbur

W., who is a letter carrier in the city of Dover ; and Edwin L., who is shipping clerk for the C. E. Brewster wholesale drug house at Dover. In politics Mr. Corson is a Republican as was his father, and he belongs fraternally to the Improved Order of Red Men at Dover. In a general way he enjoys the friendship and good will of his fellow citizens for he is always ready to bear his share of public responsibilities and further movements for the general welfare.

JOHN H. DAME, one of Dover's well known, respected and substantial citizens, residing on Silver street, Dover, and the owner of a farm of twenty-seven acres, was born November 21, 1858, in Lee, N. H., of an old Strafford county family. His parents were Israel S. and Mary E. (Hanson) Dame, the father a native of Lee and the mother of Dover, N. H. The paternal grandfather was Israel Dame, who was also born in Lee, his father having been one of the early settlers in that section of the state. Israel S. Dame spent his life as a farmer in the town of Lee and at times served in local offices there, being elected to the same on the Democratic ticket. He died at the age of 65 years. He was a member of the Baptist church, while his wife belonged to the Society of Friends.

John H. Dame spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, during the winter seasons attending the district schools. Afterward he learned the carpenters' trade, which he has followed at Dover for twenty-two years, and for several years past has also been interested in the lumber industry. Possessed of excellent business judgment, Mr. Dame has prospered in his undertakings and is justly regarded one of the substantial men of Dover. Nominally he is a Republican but is too intelligent a man to blindly follow party leading and is much disposed to cast his vote independently. For a number of years he has been interested in the workings of the Grange movement and at present is overseer of the Dover Grange.

Mr. Dame was married first to Miss Mary E. Hanson, a daughter of the late Sergeant Hanson, of Madbury, N. H. His second marriage was to Miss Edith B. Nason, a daughter of William F. Nason, late of Eliot, Me. Two children were born to them: Frank H., who is deceased; and Marion A., who lives at home. Mrs. Dame is a member of the Free Will Baptist church.

W. ASHTON HORN, a well known business man of Somersworth, N. H., manufacturer of White Root Beer, ginger ale and all kinds of soda water, with quarters at No. 83 Green street, is a native of Somersworth, born February 6, 1858. His parents are Edwin P. and Elizabeth (Frost) Horn.

Edwin P. Horn has spent his entire life at Somersworth, born here sev-

enty-seven years ago, a son of Wentworth Horn, a native of Berwick, Me. For over forty years he was active in the business life of Somersworth, for many years being the representative of the Portsmouth Brewing Company, of Portsmouth, N. H. Some years since he became proprietor of the Somersworth Bottling Company and continued active until 1903, when he was succeeded by his son, W. Ashton Horn, under whose management the business has continued to prosper. For two years in its early days, Mr. Horn served as chief of the fire department of this city and in many ways has been a citizen of value. He married Elizabeth Frost, who was born at Shapleigh, Me.

W. Ashton Horn was reared and educated at Somersworth. For fifteen years prior to 1903 he worked at the trade of iron molder, then succeeded his father, as above mentioned as proprietor of the Somersworth Bottling Works. He keeps five men employed at his plant and his products, White Root Beer, ginger ale and soda water of all flavors, the ginger ale being a specialty, are sold over Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. He is also agent and bottler of the Portsmouth Brewing Company's ale and lager beer—a satisfactory and reliable as well as enterprising business man.

Mr. Horn married Mrs. Ella (Nichols) Wiggins, of Moultonville, N. H., and they have one son, Archie A., who conducts an automobile and garage business at Wolfboro, N. H. Mr. Horn is deemed a good citizen although he never has desired public office and votes according to the dictates of his own judgment. He belongs to the Odd Fellows at Meriden, Conn., and to the Elks at Dover.

ORRIN J. PALMER, a well known citizen and prosperous business man of Dover, a contracting mason, with headquarters at No. 7 Lexington street, has been a permanent resident here since 1875. He was born at Effingham, Carroll county, N. H., March 9, 1857, and is a son of Luther S. and Mary D. (Woodson) Palmer, and a grandson of Joseph Palmer, this family being an old one in Carroll county.

Orrin J. Palmer obtained a public school education in his native place. He was eighteen years of age when he began work at the trade of general mason, with his uncle, Morris D. Palmer, of Dover and he served an apprenticeship of four years there and three years at Fall River, Mass. In 1875 he returned to Dover and almost ever since has been engaged in some branch of mason work as a contractor, in late years making a specialty of brick work and plastering. Long since he proved his skill and accuracy and he has been concerned in many of the large contracts which have been successfully completed here, keeping a large force of capable men employed.

Mr. Palmer was married September 5, 1880, to Miss Gertrude Brown,

who was born at Dover, a daughter of the late Caleb Brown, who once was the leading carriage builder of Dover. Mrs. Palmer died April 15, 1908, a lady of many virtues and of beautiful character. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Free Will Baptist church on Washington street, in which he has been a deacon for many years and also has been church warden, at present being a member of the board of trustees. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally belongs to the A. O. U. M. and to the Knights of Pythias at Dover. He is one of the city's solid, reputable men and deserves the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

HON. HENRY E. PERRY, superintendent of the water works at Dover, N. H., is one of Strafford county's popular and representative men, and has been a resident of Dover for the last thirty-five years. He was born at Portsmouth, N. H., October 25, 1849, and is a son of Dr. Adams and Selissa Scott (Seagrave) Perry. Dr. Adams Perry was born at Plymouth, Mass., in 1812, and his wife at Uxbridge, Mass. For over a half of a century Dr. Perry practiced medicine at Portsmouth, N. H., where his death occurred in 1880. Of his family of children but one survives, Henry E. Perry of Dover.

After his school days were over, Henry E. Perry learned the trade of machinist and steam engineering, serving his apprenticeship with the Swamscott Machine Company, then located at South Newmarket, now Newfields, N. H. He continued to live there until 1878, when he came to Dover, where for 25 years he was employed as a machinist with the Sawyer Woolen Company and during this time also gave attention to the duties of numerous civic offices. In 1903 he was appointed superintendent of the water works and in this position his practical knowledge has been of great use in relation to the efficiency of this important public utility. A zealous Republican since manhood, Mr. Perry has been frequently honored by his party. He served two years as a member of the city council from the Fourth Ward and also as alderman, and for four years was a member of the school board of Dover and twice was elected a member of the New Hampshire legislature.

On August 28, 1869, Mr. Perry was married to Miss Camelia M. Gilson, who was born at Nashua, N. H., a daughter of William E. and Melissa J. (Clay) Gilson. The father of Mrs. Perry was born at Concord, Mass., and the mother at Madbury, N. H. In her childhood they moved to South Newmarket, N. H., where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have one daughter, Helen K. B., who is the wife of Prof. Robert J. Sisk, who is a graduate of Dartmouth College and is supervising principal of the public schools of Auburndale, Mass. Prof. and Mrs. Sisk have one son, Harland P. Mr. and Mrs. Perry take an active interest in all things that are educational

and uplifting in the life of their city and they are members of the First Parish Congregational church.

JOSEPH GAGNER, a well known citizen and enterprising and successful agriculturist, residing on his farm of 125 acres, located on the Drew road, in the town of Dover, was born on the St. Lawrence river, in Kamoraska county, Province of Quebec, Canada, May 15, 1850, and is a son of Peter and Margaret M. (Hudon) Gagner, the parents of whom were early settlers in that county.

Joseph Gagner remained in his native county until he was nineteen years of age and then spent a short time near Ottawa, and from there, in the spring of 1871, came to the United States and located at Horseheads, N. Y., at first, but soon afterward continued his travels until he reached New Hampshire. After a short season at Manchester he went on to Exeter, and in 1876 came to Dover. Here he was employed for a number of years in the print works of the Cocheco Mills, but in 1887 he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and settled on his present farm on which he has lived ever since and which is regarded an excellent property.

Mr. Gagner was married February 4, 1875, to Miss Margaret Cavanaugh, who was born in the north of Ireland, a daughter of John and Catherine (McConnell) Cavanaugh, both of whom died in her childhood. She was ten years old when she accompanied her brother Edward and sister, Mary Cavanaugh, on the sailing vessel, the Isaac Webb, out of Liverpool, for New York. After a voyage of 25 days they were safely landed in New York harbor and from there came to Dover, where she was educated in the parochial schools. Mr. and Mrs. Gagner have had three children, one of whom survives, Frederick P., while both John and Joseph H. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gagner are members of St. Mary's Catholic church at Dover. In politics he is a Republican but takes only the interest of a good and law-abiding citizen. He and family are highly respected in their neighborhood.

GEORGE A. TRIPE, who is one of the older residents, in point of settlement, on the Cocheco river, town of Dover, came to his present farm of 30 acres over a half century ago and thus is one of the best known men in this neighborhood. He was born in York, Me., January 31, 1853, and is a son of Robert H. and Alice D. (Bridges) Tripe.

Robert H. Tripe, father of George A., was born in the town of Dover, a son of Sylvanus Tripe, who was also a native of Dover. While the greater part of his life was spent in Dover, for some years he lived in York, Me., his occupation being farming. His death occurred in 1901. He married Alice D.

Bridges, who was born at York, Me., and they had one son, George A. George A. Tripe was five years old when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Dover and here he was reared and educated.

BENJAMIN MASON NEALLEY died at his residence on Washington street, Dover, N. H., July 29, 1888, aged 77 years; he was born in Nottingham and received his education in the schools there, but came to Dover in 1824 and commenced work as bobbin boy in the Upper Factory Cotton Mill, the first cotton manufacturing mill that was built in New Hampshire. He remained in the business more than half a century, and for many years was master of the work in which he began at the lowest grade. Mr. Nealley remained in the employ of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company up to 1834. Then being offered a more lucrative position in the mill of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Company at South Berwick, he went there and remained as overseer in one of the departments a score of years, and during that time raised a family of two boys and two girls who made him proud and happy in his old age, as he had married, August 8, 1836, Miss Abby Pray, daughter of James and Annie (Fogg) Pray, descendants of the early settlers of Old Kittery. She was born May 1, 1817, and died in Dover, January 29, 1895.

In 1858 Mr. Nealley was offered a good position as overseer in one of the departments of the Laconia Cotton Mill at Biddeford; he accepted and resided there in charge of that department ten years, having become an expert in the use of the best, up-to-date machinery then available for cotton manufacturing. In 1868 he resigned his position with the Laconia Company and accepted the position as agent of the Jute Mill at Salem, Mass., which agency he held with success until he was obliged to give it up, on account of failing health, in 1877. He then removed to Dover, N. H., where his sons were in business; purchased a residence and quite a lot of land on Washington street, where he spent the remainder of his years in comfort and ease. He could not be idle, however, so all the spring, summer and fall of each year, he cultivated his land and raised good crops of fruit, vegetables, and garden produce, thus showing he well remembered the training his father gave him on the farm in Nottingham, when he was a boy.

In politics Mr. Nealley commenced voting with the Whig party, in 1832; being a cotton manufacturer he believed in protection of home industries and he held to that belief to the end of life and taught his boys to stand by the same principle in politics. He remained a Whig until the Republican party was formed, then he joined that, because it was a protectionist party, and he supported that party as long as he lived.

Mr. Nealley was a strong anti-slavery man and during his residence in

South Berwick was "conductor" on the underground railroad which ran from New Hampshire to Maine and up into Canada. He believed in equal rights and the principle of the Declaration of Independence adopted July 4, 1776. He was equally radical on the temperance question, not only practicing total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors himself, but advocating prohibition of its manufacture and sale for others to use to their ruin.

Mr. Nealley and his wife were church-going people; previous to coming to Dover to reside they attended the Congregational Church; during the closing decade of his life they attended the Washington Street Free Baptist, where they were liberal givers, ever ready to lend a helping hand to all good causes.

Mr. Nealley was fortunate in his ancestors and in his children: they were all well born and well bred. His father, Benjamin Nealley, was a well-to-do farmer who was born and lived at Nottingham, except a few of his later years which were spent with his sons at South Berwick, Me., where he died in 1859, aged 77 years. He was a highly respected citizen in both towns. His wife, Sally Ford, died at South Berwick, in 1849, aged 65 years. She was daughter of Capt. Eben Ford who served in the Revolutionary army, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of Newbury, Mass. Captain Ford was one of the early settlers in Nottingham.

Benjamin Nealley was son of Sergeant Joseph Nealley and his wife Susannah Bowdoin of Exeter. Sergeant Nealley served three years in the Revolutionary army, and had a distinguished career; he was a participant in two of the most important events in the war, the surrender of Burgoyne's army, in October, 1777, and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781. Susannah Bowdoin was daughter of John Bowdoin of Exeter, a kinsman of the founder of Bowdoin College.

Sergeant Joseph Nealley was son of Matthew and Margaret (Beverland) Nealley, of Nottingham, and grandson of William Nealley, who was born in Londonberry, Ireland, in 1690, emigrated to New England in 1718 with the company that settled Londonderry, New Hampshire. Mr. Nealley with his family came to Nottingham and settled near The Square, where he purchased a farm from one of the Boston proprietors of Nottingham, about 1725. He and his descendants cover a period of residence in that town of nearly 190 years.

Benjamin Mason Nealley received his double name from Benjamin Mason, uncle to his father Benjamin, who esteemed his kinsman very highly; Benjamin Mason married Polly Nealley, sister of Sergeant Joseph. Benjamin Mason Nealley's children were all born in South Berwick, and were educated in the public schools and the academy of that town. His eldest son, Benjamin

Franklin, was born October 30, 1839, and died in Dover, March, 1910. At the age of 18 he engaged in the dry goods business and continued in its 36 years, with marked success. For many years he was officially connected with the Strafford Banks and various public institutions. He was prominent in the Masonic Fraternities and in the First Church. He was mayor of Dover in 1889 and 1890; Representative in the Legislature and State Senator.

The younger son, John Haven Nealley was born August 4, 1853. He was clerk in his brother's dry goods store several years previous to 1893, when he purchased the entire business and his brother retired. Mr. Nealley continued in the dry goods business twenty years, retiring in 1913. He was Representative in the Legislature in 1889-1890; he was mayor of Dover 1904-1905 and State Senator in 1907. Mr. Nealley made good in business and in his official position. He is member of Strafford Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was Recorded 27 years. He is also a 33d degree honorary member of the Supreme Council, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, and Secretary of the New Hampshire Chapter, Rose Croix.

On September 12, 1877, Mr. Nealley married Miss Emma C. Cushing, daughter of the late Thomas H. Cushing of Dover. They have no children.

The eldest daughter became the wife of J. G. Deering, Esq., a lumber merchant in Biddeford. The younger daughter became the wife of Hon. Robert H. Foss of Chicago. Mr. Foss died several years ago and his widow now resides in Dover, N. H.

FRED A. SYLVESTER, one of the leading business men of Rochester, with office and coal and wood yards at the foot of Silver street, was born in 1862, in what was then Clifton, Ill., a village long since absorbed by the city of Chicago, a son of Alonzo Sylvester. The latter formerly lived at Dover, N. H., but now resides at Haverhill, Mass., where he is manager of the Beach Soap Company.

Fred A. Sylvester attended school at Dover and after his parents moved to Haverhill was with the Beach Soap Company there for three years and afterward, for thirty years was manager for this company, at Lawrence, Mass. In 1912 he purchased the Moore Bros.' plant at Rochester and is numbered with the aggressive and prosperous business men of this city. Mr. Sylvester handles coal of all kinds, wood of all kinds, lime for builders, lime for the land, pine cone hydrated lime, Atlas Portland cement, Rutland pulp plaster, cattle hair, sand, bricks hard and red, fire bricks, fire clay, land drainage tile, Akron sewer pipe, Essex fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, land plaster, Surety roofing, sheathing papers, ceil board, Taylors' Anchor Edge

flashing and cement blocks, operating under the style of the Rochester Coal Company.

Mr. Sylvester married Miss Clara Chadwick of Bradford, Mass., and they have four children: Ethel, who is her father's bookkeeper; Bertha, Burton and Florence, the last two being pupils in the Rochester High school. Mr. Sylvester and family attend the Congregational church. His fraternal connections are as follows: Monadnock Lodge, No. 145, I. O. O. F.; Kearsage Encampment, No. 36; Canton Agawam, No. 17; Crystal Rebekah, No. 85; Lawrence Council, No. 17, R. A.; Mass. Council, L. A., No. 80; and Phoenician Lodge, F. & A. M., all of Lawrence, Mass. Mr. Sylvester votes according to his own judgment. Mr. Sylvester has always been credited with having high ideals of business honor and his integrity is no more doubted than is his commercial stability. He was a member of the city council of Lawrence, Mass., in the year 1893-4.

ARTHUR H. KING. Contracting and building are very important adjuncts of the business life of a community and men of unusual energy and enterprise are those who engage in this line of work. Dover has reason to be proud of her capable and far-seeing builders, and one of these, who has been a resident since childhood, is found in Arthur H. King, who is established at No. 3 Atlantic avenue. He was born at Kennebunkport, Me., May 30, 1869, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Daney) King.

Samuel King was born in Maine but now lives in New Hampshire, being in his sixty-sixth year. Formerly he was engaged in building and contracting, for a time in Ashland, Mass., and afterward at Dover. He married Sarah Daney, who was born in New Hampshire and died in 1881.

Arthur H. King was an infant when his parents moved to Massachusetts and was yet young when they located at Dover, N. H. Under his father's supervision he learned the carpenter trade and for a short time was his partner in contracting and building, under the firm name of Samuel King and Company. Afterward, for a number of years he was superintendent for E. H. Frost, of Dover, a well known contractor, subsequently going into business for himself. He is a man of well known stability of character and is one of the leaders in his line in Strafford county.

Mr. King married Miss Eugenia Ransom, who was born in Durham, N. H., and is a daughter of Reuben Ransom, a well known former resident of Durham. Mr. and Mrs. King have four children: Mildred F., Elsie L., Roscoe B. and Thomas L., the last named bearing his great-grandfather's name, Thomas L. King, who was a native of England. Mr. King has been active and useful as a citizen and has served two terms as a member of the Dover

city council, representing the Second Ward, and also for six years was a delegate from this ward to the Republican county convention. He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 6, Knights of Pythias of Dover; a member of Crescent Company, Uniform Rank, being lieutenant of the same; and is a member of the Pythian Sisters, all of Dover. He belongs also to the Improved Order of Red Men, Dover, and to Strafford Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Dover and Belknap Charter, and also to Orphan Council at Dover.

JOHN WINSLOW TIBBETTS, owner and proprietor of the Glendon House, the leading hotel in East Rochester, N. H., was born in Dover, N. H., January 5, 1831, a son of Samuel H. and Belinda (Cross) Tibbetts. The father, Samuel H. Tibbetts, was born at Heath House, this county, February 11, 1807, of Scotch ancestry. He was a farmer and hotel keeper by occupation, but sold out his property in 1852 and took up his residence on North Main street, Dover, where he died at the age of 53 years. He married Belinda Cross, who was born on the shores of Lake Champlain, April 23, 1808, their wedding taking place in Dover. She died in that city at the age of 35 years, having been the mother of six children, namely: Hannah, born Nov. 12, 1827, who married a Mr. Hodson and is now deceased; J. W., the direct subject of this sketch; Mary H., born October 10, 1833; Ira, born July 18, 1836; Deborah, born September 8, 1838, now deceased; Esther J., born November 9, 1841.

John W. Tibbetts had but limited educational advantages, attending school in his boyhood about ten weeks in a year. He learned the carpenter's trade under Woodby S. Maines, of Dover, and in 1850 came to East Rochester, where he followed his trade for a while and also engaged in the lumber business, and at various times in other occupations. In 1854 he bought the lot on which his present hotel stands and erected a small house on it. He built the hotel about 1880, since which time he has been its proprietor. He is now the oldest hotel man in the county and has been engaged in the lumber business 40 years. In politics he is a Republican, but in 1852, before the Republican party was organized, he voted for Gen. Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate. In the seventies and later he took an active part in local affairs, serving two years, 1874-1876; was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature; he served on the common council the first two years after the town was organized, and also served two years in the town government as selectman. He has advanced in Free Masonry as far as the council, and has taken all the degrees in Odd Fellowship, belonging to the local lodges.

Mr. Tibbetts has been twice married: first to Charlotte F. Chamberlain, who died eight months after marriage; secondly to Clara Blaisdell, who died

19 years ago. Of this second union there were two children: Cora Belle, wife of Joseph Hayes, who had one son, Harry T.; and Avie, who died in 1893. Mr. Tibbetts has been a director of the Rochester Loan & Bank Company for many years, and is widely known as one of the sterling citizens of East Rochester and has a host of friends. Though now in the evening of life he is still hale and hearty for one of his years and keeps well posted on current events. He has lived to see many wonderful inventions that were not dreamed of in his youthful days, but notwithstanding that, he knows that the old times had their own peculiar charm and that people enjoyed life then just as well as they do today, if not more so.

DR. CHARLES WHITMAN HILLS, osteopathic physician, of Dover, N. H., is a native of Springfield, Mass., and son of Charles D. and Emma J. (Martin) Hills, his father being a Methodist minister. Beginning his education in the public schools, Dr. Hills subsequently entered Union College, where he was graduated in 1892. He then became a student in the New York Law School, graduating there in 1896. On the breaking out of the war with Spain he was a member of the Brooklyn Naval Reserves and went with that organization into the United States auxiliary navy, serving as acting quartermaster during the war, finally receiving an honorable discharge. He was then for two years in the employ of the New York Telephone Company at New York City, after which he began the study of osteopathy and was graduated in that science in 1902. In the following year he came to Dover, of which city he has since been a resident, having successfully practiced his profession here for the last ten years. He is a member of the American and the New Hampshire Osteopathic Associations.

Dr. Hills married Miss Gertrude Newhall Sullivan of Boston, Mass. They have had two children—Charles Whitman, Jr., who died in infancy, and Jeanne Champlain. Dr. Hills is a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity and is an active and up to date citizen, a good representative of the town in which he has made his home.

JAMES B. EDGERLY, cashier of the Farmington National Bank, of Farmington, N. H., was born at Farmington, January 29, 1834, and has practically spent his entire life in his native place. He is a son of Josiah B. and Cordelia (Waldron) Edgerly, the father coming of Irish ancestry and the mother of English. Both parents are deceased, their place of burial being Pine Grove cemetery at Farmington.

James B. Edgerly was the eldest of seven children. He was afforded excellent educational advantages, attending the public school at Farmington and



JAMES B. EDGERLY

afterward Gilmanton academy, at Gilmanton, N. H. From the close of his school period to 1879, when he became associated with the Farmington National Bank, he was engaged in the shoe business, both as operative and owner. In September, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a musician in the Fifth New Hampshire regimental band and continued a member of this organization until 1862, when all regimental bands were discharged by an act of Congress, following which he returned to his home. As above mentioned he became identified with the Farmington National Bank, of which he has been cashier since 1880. This institution was organized in 1872, on a solid, conservative basis, and at present is operated with a capital of \$50,000, and a surplus of \$15,000.

Mr. Edgerly was married in 1863 to Miss Maria J. Fernald, now deceased. She was a daughter of Robert and Aphia Fernald, natives of South Berwick, Me. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Edgerly: Agnes A., who died at the age of twelve years, and Annie M., who married Elmer F. Thayer, and resides at Farmington.

Mr. Edgerly has always given his political support to the Republican party and as a substantial citizen has frequently been called upon to serve in local offices, at different times being moderator of the town, town clerk and town treasurer. He is identified with the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Farmington. Mr. Edgerly attends the Congregational church.

NAPOLEON H. GILBERT, one of the leading business men of Somersworth, senior member of the firm of Gilbert and St. Hilaire, wholesale bottlers and soda manufacturers and agents at Somersworth for the products of the Frank Jones' Brewing Company, of Portsmouth, N. H., sole agents at both Somersworth and Salmon Falls. He was born at St. John's, Quebec, Canada, October 16, 1859, and is a son of Paul J. and Soulange Gilbert.

Napoleon H. Gilbert was nine years old when he accompanied his parents to Somersworth, where his father died five years later and thus heavy responsibilities were thrown on the shoulders of the youth before he was hardly able to bear them. For a number of years he worked in the mills of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company at Somersworth but before this he had been employed on farms. For a time he conducted a restaurant and in later years went into the hotel business at Somersworth, for four years conducting the Hotel Somersworth, which excellent property he yet owns. In 1896 he established his present bottling business, which he conducted alone until May, 1912, when he admitted Alfred St. Hilaire as a partner. They conduct their business at Nos. 23-25 Myrtle street, Somersworth, giving employment to

from eleven to fifteen people, and sales are made all over New Hampshire and Maine. In his youthful days Mr. Gilbert was called upon to face many hardships and endure many deprivations but, through honesty, pluck and perseverance, he advanced himself and now is numbered with the substantial and representative business men of this county. He is a Democrat in politics and in 1896 was elected a member of the legislature of New Hampshire and served one term as representative from the Third Ward.

Mr. Gilbert was married to Mrs. Annie Demers, of Somersworth, her maiden name having been Annie Charette. She married Alfred Demers and they had one daughter, Benedette. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have had one son, Napoleon G., who is deceased. Mr. Gilbert belongs to the Elks at Dover and to numerous organizations at Somersworth.

CHARLES E. LORD, chief of the Fire Department of Salmon Falls, of which he has been a member for many years was born at Salmon Falls, July 31, 1850, and is a son of Temple and Silvina (Snow) Lord.

The Lord family was founded in what is now South Berwick, Me., by Nathan Lord (I), who came from County Kent, England, in 1652, and Charles E. Lord is in the eighth generation of descent from this ancestor.

Temple Lord, father of our subject, was born in South Berwick, Me., a son of Nathan Lord, also of South Berwick. He came to Salmon Falls, N. H., in 1843 with his family and remained here until his death, which occurred in April, 1882. He was a prominent member of the Republican party here and served in many offices with efficiency, was selectman of the town of Rollinsford and in 1871 and 1872 served in the New Hampshire legislature. He belonged also to the Masonic fraternity and was well known in many circles.

Before his school days were over Charles E. Lord exhibited unusual musical talent and has ever since been connected with musical organizations in this section. He was identified with the Union Cornet Band of Salmon Falls from 1867 to 1870; then, upon that organization disbanding, he organized the Salmon Falls Cornet Band in the summer of 1870 and was leader and director until 1878. He then joined the South Berwick, Maine, Cadet Band of that year and afterward joined the Salmon Falls Military Band, of which today he is an active member. The organizations with which he has been connected have met with popular favor and their music is a pleasing part of both public and many private entertainments. Since April, 1866, Mr. Lord has also been a member of the Salmon Falls Volunteer Fire Department and through efficiency earned his place as assistant chief in 1877, serving until 1882, when he was elected chief engineer. He has held that office, with the

exceptions of the years 1898 to 1901, up to the present year 1914. At his present age 64, Mr. Lord is an active, energetic, and progressive fireman and he believes in all modern improvements to fight fires. He has been a delegate to the N. H. Firemen's Relief Convention for the past ten years.

Mr. Lord was married first to Miss Sarah A. Hardy, of Brushton, N. Y. They had two children, neither of whom are living. His second marriage was to Miss Lena Boule, of Salmon Falls, and they have had eight children, the survivors being: Lena M., who is the wife of A. C. Parlow, of Taunton, Mass.; Charles N., who is a resident of Salmon Falls; Ethel E., a graduate of Boston University who is a high school teacher in Mexico, Me.; Florence A. and Helen F., both of whom are students in the South Berwick Academy, Me.; and George T., who attends school at Salmon Falls.

Mr. Lord is a Republican in politics and fraternally is connected with the B. P. O. E. at Dover, and the I. O. R. M. at Salmon Falls, and the Wetamoo Council of the Daughters of Pocahontas of Dover.

Mr. Lord has been quite a traveler in his time, having visited the South and West, Mexico, and all of the states on the Pacific Coast, also Canada and other British possessions on this Continent.

BERNARD Q. BOND, who is recognized as one of the able financiers of Strafford county, is cashier of the Rochester National Bank, treasurer of the Norway Plains Savings Bank and a director in the Wolfboro National Bank. Mr. Bond was born in 1879, at Dalton, N. H., and is a son of Frank P. and Emma (Cushman) Bond. Frank P. Bond was born in New Hampshire and has always been a resident of his native state, at present living at Littleton, in Grafton county. He is engaged there in the mercantile business and is a member of the directing board of the Littleton Savings Bank. He married Emma Cushman and they have but one child.

Bernard Q. Bond attended school at Littleton and later entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1901. His first banking experience was gained in the Littleton National Bank, where he remained three years and was then called to the Rochester National Bank to succeed Henry M. Plumer as cashier, assuming the duties of this position in 1907. His association with this bank has been very satisfactory to the directors, stockholders and the public and his main interests are centered here. As a citizen of Rochester he is deeply interested in all local movements promising good government and readily contributes to the same. Politically he is identified with the Republican party and fraternally is a Mason. Mr. Bond was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Edward, who was born at Laconia, Belknap county, N. H., and

they have two children, Marguerite and Franklin, aged four and two years, respectively. Mr. Bond and wife attend the Congregational church.

WILLIAM T. GUNNISON, attorney at law at Rochester and a member of the law firm of Felker & Gunnison, the senior partner being the governor of the state of New Hampshire, was born in September, 1869, and is a son of Arvin and Sarah (Putnam) Gunnison. Arvin Gunnison was born in New Hampshire. After the close of the Civil war he went to Mississippi and became interested in growing cotton, purchasing a plantation. His death occurred while there, in middle age. He married Sarah Putnam, who was born at Milford, N. H., and they had a family of five children, the only survivor being William T.

William T. Gunnison attended school at Milford, then became a student at Exeter Academy, from there entered Dartmouth College and in July, 1895, was graduated from the Harvard Law School. He then came to Rochester and became the partner of Governor Felker. This firm has a good law practice and he is judge of the police court for the district of Rochester. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Gunnison married Miss Grace Horney and they have two children, Arvin and John, both attending school. Mr. Gunnison in addition to his professional activities, is serving at present as judge of the police court and was formerly for some time a very useful member of the school board. He has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity. With his family he attends the Congregational church.

THOMAS A. BARIL, secretary of the Rochester Board of Trade and interested in general insurance and investments, with offices at Nos. 24-5 Dodge Block, is one of the progressive business men of this city. He was born in 1868, at Pottsdam, N. Y., and was educated in the schools of Lawrence, Mass. For twenty-three years after his school days were over, Mr. Baril was in the dry goods business, prior to 1890 at Lawrence and afterward at Rochester. In 1903 he went into the insurance business and became state agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, a position of responsibility he still holds; he later added fire insurance and liability and still later took on the line of investments. On December 30, 1908, Mr. Baril brought about the organization of the Board of Trade at Rochester, of which R. V. Sweet is the present president, Mr. Baril being the first secretary, which office he now fills, and is one of the leading members of the Merchants' Club.

Mr. Baril married Miss Minnie J. Furbush, who was born at West Lebanon, Me., and they have five children: Fred, Harold, Spencer, Marie Felice, and

Roberre. Mr. Baril votes independently although nominally a Republican. He is identified officially with several of the leading fraternal bodies, being past exalted ruler of Dover Lodge No. 184, Elks, and past worthy president of the Eagles.

A. H. FOWNES, treasurer and manager of the C. F. Trask Manufacturing Company, with plant located on River street, Rochester, has been manager of this concern since June, 1911, but continues the business under the old and well known name. Mr. Fownes was born at Horton, Nova Scotia, in 1867, one of a family of eleven children born to his parents, who were Alexander and Mary (Finley) Fownes, the former of whom never came to the United States and died in 1878.

A. H. Fownes passed his school period in Nova Scotia. He has been active in business since early manhood, first becoming identified with C. F. Trask in 1892 and continuing with him for four years. For the following ten years he was New England manager for the Beechnut Packing Company and also was in business at Rochester with the firm of Fownes & Henderson, dealers in boots, shoes and furnishings. The business associates of Mr. Fownes in his present enterprise are: Albert E. Tutein, of Boston, president; F. H. Hilton, an attorney of Framingham, Mass., vice pres.; while, as noted above, Mr. Fownes is manager and treasurer. The output of this plant are paper boxes and box shooks and employment is afforded to from 60 to 65 people.

Mr. Fownes married Miss Marion B. Hilton, of South Framingham, Mass., and they have three children: Eleanor K., Frances and Lois. The family attends the Congregational church. Politically Mr. Fownes is a Republican and fraternally a Mason.

DANIEL WINGATE. Somersworth, N. H., has among its honored retired residents men who have claimed this place as their home all through life and one of these is Daniel Wingate, now residing at No. 214 High street, who was born here when the city was known as Great Falls, March 8, 1826. His parents were Daniel and Sabina (Tibbetts) Wingate, the former a native of Rochester, N. H., and the latter of Berwick, Me.

Daniel Wingate, the father, was a man of business importance at Great Falls. He bore the name of his father, Daniel Wingate, who had been a Revolutionary soldier and probably was the founder of the family at Rochester, N. H., where he died in old age. The second Daniel Wingate taught school at Great Falls in early manhood and afterward was a traveling salesman for a time. Later he embarked in a mercantile business, which he con-

tinued for many years, at last retiring to his farm, which was situated between Somersworth and Dover. Of his children there are three survivors: Daniel, the third of the name in succession; Mrs. Harriet N. Hubbard, of Berwick, Me.; and Mrs. Ina Ferguson, also of Berwick.

Daniel Wingate attended the Somersworth schools in boyhood and remained at home until his seventeenth year. He then went to Boston to take instruction along lines for which he had developed considerable natural talent. He served there an apprenticeship of almost three years with a firm of carriage and sign painters and then returned to Somersworth, where he went into business for himself, at the age of twenty years becoming a contractor both in house and sign painting. He also conducted a store at Great Falls, where he handled paints, oils, glass, sash and blinds, to which he later added hardware. Included in his line of work was frescoing church interiors. At times he employed a large force of men and did work all over Strafford county, N. H., and York county, Me., and for a long period the painting work on depots, bridges and signs required by the Boston & Maine and the Great Falls & Conway Railroads, was entrusted to him. After a long business career, marked with much success, he retired to enjoy the ease won by his former industry.

Mr. Wingate married Miss Abigail J. Wiggin, of Dover, and they had six children, the survivors being: William H. and Edward C., both residents of Nashua, N. H.; Emma J., wife of Frank F. Fernald, a well known attorney of Dover; and M. Isabel, wife of Frank H. Morrison of Rochester. Mr. Wingate and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Somersworth. In public matters Mr. Wingate was active and useful serving as a member of the first board of assessors after Somersworth was incorporated as a city, for five years being chairman of the board. For several years he was the executive officer of the board of health and also was a selectman of the town of Somersworth in 1873 and 1874. The other members of the board were Hon. David G. Buffum, former president of the New Hampshire Senate; Samuel D. Rollins, cashier of Somersworth National Bank, Hon. Thomas Jameson and Enoch Whitehouse. He also served as street commissioner and later as a member of the town school committee with the late Judge William D. Knapp and Hon. James A. Edgerly. Mr. Wingate belongs to that type of citizenship whose influence is lasting, for it is through its honest industry and high ideals that progress has been made and the welfare of all has been placed on a firm foundation.

ANDREW JACKSON, attorney at law and a member of the law firm of Jackson & Hurlburt, with offices at No. 8 Hanson street, Rochester, was

born at Littleton, N. H., in 1882, and is a son of James R. and Lydia (Drew) Jackson. James R. Jackson was a native of Vermont and from there came first to Dover, where he married and later was a well known practitioner of law at Littleton, N. H. His family consisted of six children.

Andrew Jackson attended the excellent public schools of Littleton and then entered Dartmouth College. After completing his collegiate studies he entered the educational field, teaching his first school at Lyndonville, Vt. He afterward taught at Rochester for three years and for three years more was superintendent of schools here before entering the Boston University Law School, where he secured his degree and in 1912 was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He entered into practice at Boston as a member of the firm of Hurlburt, Jones & Cabot, in the following year opening his present office at Rochester. In his political sentiments Mr. Jackson is a decided Democrat.

FRANK B. MAGUIRE, who is one of the enterprising business men of Rochester, is proprietor of the Graves Corset Company and is also secretary and manager of the Rochester Agricultural and Mechanical Association. He was born in 1861, at Danby, Vt., and is a son of John and Mary (Heney) Maguire and they had a family of twelve children. The father was a native of Enniskillen, Ireland, and the mother was born in Dublin, Ireland, and they married there. They spent their married life at Danby and died there, the father living to the age of 82 years.

Frank B. Maguire secured a public school education at Danby, after which he was in a shoe factory in Hudson, Mass. In 1895 he came to Rochester and went into the shoe business but prior to this had been in the business for some years at Springvale, Me. The Graves Corset Company, of which Mr. Maguire has been proprietor since 1907, manufactures corsets and does a large mail order business. A large part of Mr. Maguire's time is demanded by his duties in relation to the Fair Association, a very important and popular organization in Strafford county. Politically Mr. Maguire is a Republican. He served with extreme efficiency for one year in the New Hampshire legislature and for fifteen consecutive years has been an official of the city government. Mr. Maguire married Miss Lillian Weber, of Lynn, Mass., and they partake of the pleasant social life of the city. Mr. Maguire is a Mason of high degree, belonging to the Shrine at Boston and to the lower branches, including the Commandery, at Rochester. He is identified also with the Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL, who is one of Rochester's active business men, conducts a grain, flour, hay and straw business on Hanson street and owns and operates a grain elevator. He is a native of Rochester, born in 1863, and

is a son of W. K. and Sarah J. (Hoyt) Kimball, one of a family of two children. The father of Mr. Kimball was also born at Rochester and for many years engaged in a grocery, confectionery and stationery business. His death occurred at Rochester on May 11, 1884.

W. K. Kimball attended the public schools through boyhood. His first place of employment was in the Wallace Shoe factory where he became a shoe cutter. Afterward for eight years he was connected with the G. T. Laundry Company. In 1898 he embarked in his present business at Rochester and has expanded it into a large enterprise, employment being given to five people and trade connections maintained all through this section. Mr. Kimball married Miss Annie H. Jones, of S. Milton, N. H. He is identified politically with the Republican party and fraternally with the Masons. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

WALTER N. MORRISON, who belongs to the active and progressive business men of Rochester, does a large amount of work in the line of engineering, heating and general mechanics, his location being on Front street, Rochester. He was born November 24, 1859, in Wolfboro, N. H., and is a son of Benjamin and Fannie (Foss) Morrison. They had three children, Ida, Walter N. and Fannie. The father, a native of Walton, was an engineer by profession, and died at the age of seventy-seven years, at Wolfboro.

Walter N. Morrison attended the public schools of his native place. Having a natural inclination in the direction of mechanics, he learned engineering and worked as a stationary engineer until 1889, when he embarked in his present business at Rochester. He gives employment to from eight to ten men, a general line of machine and mechanical work being satisfactorily covered.

Mr. Morrison married twice, his second wife having been prior to marriage Miss Ellen Pike. One daughter, Florence, born to his first marriage, resides at home. Mr. Morrison and family attend the Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons and belongs also to the Odd Fellows.

G. E. DEAN, who operates a grist mill on Railway avenue, Rochester, and deals in grain, flour, feed and hay, has been interested here since April, 1910. He was born in 1865, at Brownington, Vt., and is a son of G. M. and Ellen (Barrows) Dean. The parents are natives also of Vermont and still survive, the father being in his seventy-fifth year. Of their four children two are living, G. E. and a daughter, Mrs. Etta McLean. During his entire active life the father followed milling.

After his school days were ended, G. E. Dean went to work in a bakery and so continued for five years and learned the business. He was 23 years old when he became associated with his father in the mill and some years afterward bought a mill at Orleans, Vt., formerly Barton Landing, which he operated until he went to the West for a year. After his return he went into his present business at Rochester, purchasing from J. C. Daniels & Son. He has equipped his mill with modern machinery and affords employment to two millers all the time and adds to his force as occasion demands.

Mr. Dean married Miss Anna Goss and they have two daughters, Catherine and Pauline, aged fifteen and seven years respectively. In politics Mr. Dean is a Republican but his tastes have never been in the direction of public office. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, the Grange and the American Mechanics. In his business relations he has won the confidence of his fellow citizens and is numbered with the reliable and representative men of Rochester.

JOHN E. FISHER, a member of the firm of A. C. Fisher & Sons, lumber dealers and operators, was born in Canada in 1886, a son of Albert C. Fisher. The latter was also a native of Canada, who came to this country about 25 years ago. He was a lumber sawyer, at first operating a stationery mill and afterwards a portable mill, which he conducted until his death on February 8, 1909. He married Emma Lavoie and they were the parents of four children, Charles E., John E., Frank E. and Norman A.

John E. Fisher was educated in the schools of Rochester and afterwards became associated with his father in the lumber business here. Since the latter's death he and his brother, Charles E., have operated the business together, dealing in timber lots and lumber and running portable saw mills. They are doing a prosperous business and are numbered among the substantial and reliable citizens of Rochester. John E. Fisher was married three years ago to Ora Vachon, of Somersworth, and they have two children, Brenda and Florence. Mr. Fisher is independent in politics and attends the French Catholic church.

WALTER J. ROBERTS, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Rochester, N. H., having an office at 46 Main street, was born in York county, Maine, a son of William E. and Cora B. (Carl) Roberts. His father, who was a farmer, is now living retired at Waterboro, Maine.

W. J. Roberts was educated in the Maine schools and was graduated at the Medical School of Maine in 1906. He spent a year in the Maine General

Hospital, where he gained much practical experience and in 1907 came to Rochester, where he bought out the practice of Dr. John H. Neal and has since practiced his profession successfully here. He is medical referee for Strafford county and he belongs fraternally to the Masons and Odd Fellows, having membership in the local lodges. He married Idella E. Ross of Phillips, Maine.

MARTIN P. BENNETT, one of the well known citizens of Dover, where he has been in business for many years, is located at No. 8 Milk street and deals in wagons, carriages, harness, whips, etc., and is agent for the Brown automobile truck. He has the distinction of being the only dealer in his line in this section of the country. Mr. Bennett was born at Dover, in 1852, and is a son of George P. and Abbie P. (Straw) Bennett.

George P. Bennett was a native of Maine but spent a number of years in Dover engaged as overseer in old No. 4 weave room. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil war he went to Wakefield, N. H., and there enlisted and served faithfully until he lost his life in the charge before Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864. The family then returned to Dover, where the mother died, March 10, 1889. There were three children: Martin P., William H., and Mrs. Arabella Watson.

Martin P. Bennett started to work in a shoe shop at Dover after his school days were over. He then worked about five years in the Cocheco Print Works and then went into the junk business in which he continued for thirty-five years, following which he embarked in his present line. As a business man he stands high and is numbered with the substantial men of the city. Left fatherless in boyhood he had to make his own way and what he owns he earned for himself. He owns considerable property, his investments having been made judiciously.

Mr. Bennett was first married to Miss Mary E. Abbott, a daughter of John W. Abbott, who was survived by two children: Mrs. Angie M. Brown, and Alice L. His second marriage was to Mrs. E. P. Churchill. Mrs. Churchill had two children: Albert H. and E. Ruth Churchill. The family belongs to the Central Avenue Baptist church. In politics Mr. Bennett is a Republican and has served in city offices, first as selectman, later as a member of the council for two years and for two years was alderman. Fraternally he is identified with the leading organizations, belonging to Moses Paul Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Mt. Pleasant Lodge No. 16, Odd Fellows, Prescott Encampment and Canton Parker, and has passed all the chairs in the above orders. He is a past chancellor of Olive Branch No. 6, Knights of Pythias, and belongs also to the Pythian Sisters and the Rebeccas; also to A. O. Q. Workmen, Gar-

rierson Lodge No. 6. He has taken great interest in the Sons of Veterans, having passed through all the chairs and in 1910 was elected Division Commander of his state.

CHARLES W. VARNEY, of Charles W. Varney & Co., general insurance, with office in the McDuffee Block, Rochester, N. H., and a member also of the firm of Crawford, Tolles & Co., of Somersworth, is a native of Lebanon, Me. His father, David W. Varney, was a lumberman and was also engaged in farming in Lebanon, Maine, where he always resided. He is now deceased. He married Abbie S. Tibbetts, of Rochester, N. H., and they had a family of four children.

Charles W. Varney in his boyhood attended the district school in Lebanon, Me., and West Lebanon Academy, and also took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Boston, Mass. He then worked four years for the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company in their Boston office, coming to Rochester April 1, 1906. Here he is carrying on a general line of insurance and also transacts a loan business. Much of his time is devoted to the Somersworth firm of Crawford, Tolles & Company, of which he is a member. He is a thorough business man and a reliable citizen, which he has proven while in public office, having served as representative to the State legislature in 1913. He is a 32d degree Mason, member of the Odd Fellows, American Mechanics, and the Grange, having taken all seven degrees. At the present time he is serving the office of lecturer of The New Hampshire State Grange. In politics he is a Republican and he affiliates with the M. E. church. Mr. Varney married Matilda Webster Shepherd, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and they have one child—Charles W., Jr.

JOSEPH MORRILL, a former citizen of Dover who passed away in 1870, will long be remembered for his many estimable personal qualities and his remarkable business ability, coupled with an admirable public spirit that made him a benefactor of the community in which he spent the greater part of his useful life. Generations yet unborn will enjoy the beauty and shade of the long avenues of trees that it was his great pleasure to set out to adorn the city. This single beneficence would entitle him to the gratitude of all.

Little is known of the boyhood days of Joseph Morrill. He came to Dover when a young man and for over thirty years was employed in the local mills, for a long period being an overseer. He was the son of a farmer, but agricultural labors did not attract him, his business sense being so keen that he more enjoyed the trade and barter of commercial life, and so unerring were his judgment and foresight that any enterprise he engaged in was usually

successful. He was a careful investor in real estate and for many years was the largest holder of the same in Dover. He also owned ships and a two-third interest in the Dover water works, besides having other wealth, which, when inherited by his family, caused them to be the largest tax payers in the county. He erected the two business blocks which bear his name, the first of brick, and the second, completed just before his death, of wood, this being then the most pretentious building in the city.

Joseph Morrill married Nancy Quimby, who came from the old Waldron family, some of the finest stock in the state. Of their nine children there are now three survivors—Charles Joseph, Mrs. James E. Lothrop, and Rosena. Mr. Morrill donated the first drinking fountain in Dover. On this same spot his heirs erected a handsome memorial in granite, in 1913.

Charles Joseph Morrill, son of Joseph and Nancy Morrill, secured his education in the Dover schools. During his active years he was in the clothing business, but since his father's death he has been more or less fully occupied with taking care of the estate. He married Miss Annie D. Cushman. They had one son, James Lothrop, who was born in 1876 and died when two years old. Mr. Morrill is a Republican and has served in various public offices.

HON. WILLIAM G. BRADLEY, now living retired from active business, at Rochester, for many years has been a prominent citizen of Strafford county and through high efficiency in public office as well as through personal integrity, has won the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Bradley was born March 29, 1848, at Burlington, Mass., and is a son of Charles P. Bradley, a native of England, who, coming to the United States in boyhood, served as a sailor on the old United States frigate *Constitution*, familiarly called "Old Ironsides." He lived to the age of 78 years and died in Massachusetts. The mother of Mr. Bradley survived until 1875. He was the only child.

William G. Bradley had but meager school advantages in boyhood and the greater part of his book knowledge was secured in night schools at Lowell. He was but 13 years of age when he found work, driving a team from Burlington to Boston, after which he returned to Lowell and worked in a shop until 1866. In April, that year, having saved a little money, he went West, but after spending his savings returned home. Then, in 1869, he went to Grafton and spent two years on a milk farm, subsequently returning to shop work. In 1876 he came to New Hampshire and was employed by a Dover firm for four months, following which he came to Rochester and for the next three years was engaged in work at the Wallace Shoe factory. Mr. Bradley then embarked in the retail shoe business on Central Square, starting business

August 25, 1879, and continuing in the same until December 31, 1896, when he sold all his stores. He made this city his home, while at the same time he conducted branch stores at Gonic, East Rochester, Salem and Newburyport. In 1898 Mr. Bradley was elected mayor of Rochester, being re-elected in 1899, again in 1902, 1903, 1907, 1908 and 1909; having previously, in 1895, served in the New Hampshire legislature, elected on the Republican ticket. His good citizenship has been in many other ways recognized by his fellow citizens. For nine years—from 1899 to 1908—he was manager of the Rochester Fair Association, being also a stockholder in the same. Although now retired from active business he still has large lumber and real estate interests which more or less claim attention, from 1911 to January 1, 1912, being associated in these lines with Mayor Preston. He is also one of the trustees of the Gafney Home for the Aged.

Since starting in business at Rochester Mr. Bradley has been a liberal contributor to all manufacturing plants coming to Rochester, East Rochester and Gonic. It was through his efforts that the street railway was extended to East Rochester, he assuming all responsibilities. He also had the fire engine house and town hall built at East Rochester. The president of the street railway company was present at the dedication and in his speech said that the people of Rochester and East Rochester were indebted to Mr. Bradley alone for the street railroad to East Rochester.

Mr. Bradley was united in marriage with Miss Louise M. Howe. They attend the Baptist church. Since 1871 he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity and belongs also to the Order of the Eastern Star.

HARRY A. MORRISON, collector of taxes for Dover, N. H., a well known, capable and trustworthy citizen, who is serving in his ninth year in the above office, was born at Dover, December 14, 1873, and is a son of Andrew and Margaret (Anderson) Morrison.

Andrew Morrison was born in South Boston, Mass., in 1839 and he and his wife are now highly esteemed residents of Dover. He was a brave soldier during the Civil war and is a valued member of the Grand Army post at Dover. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party.

Harry A. Morrison secured excellent educational training in the public schools of Dover and afterward, for a time, worked at the carpenter trade and then became chief clerk for D. L. Furber, who conducted a shoe store on Washington street, Dover, and also was a manufacturer. For several years Mr. Morrison was at the head of the retail department and continued with Mr. Furber until 1904, when he was elected tax collector for the first time and his efficiency in office has been rewarded ever since by re-election.

Mr. Morrison married Miss Mabel L. Priestly, of Dover, and they have one daughter, Ruth E., who was born May 13, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Like his father, Mr. Morrison has been active in the affairs of the Republican party. He belongs to Moses Paul Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and to the Knights of Pythias in all branches of that order, being a member of its board of trustees at Dover, and is treasurer and secretary of the building committee of the new Knights of Pythias' building which is now under course of construction in this city.

IRA G. STUDLEY, treasurer and manager of the Studley Box & Lumber Company, with plant located on Silver street, Rochester, N. H., was born in 1876, in Massachusetts, and is a son of Gideon and Elizabeth (Totman) Studley.

Gideon Studley, who is engaged in the box business at Rockland, Mass., is an experienced box manufacturer. In 1905 he came to Rochester and in association with his son, Ira G., founded the Studley Box & Lumber Company, the business of which has now grown into large volume, becoming one of the largest enterprises of this manufacturing city and affording employment to 125 men. Gideon Studley married Elizabeth Totman and twelve children were born to them.

Ira G. Studley attended the public schools in his native state and then took a course in the Institute of Technology at Boston, after which he was in the box manufacturing business with his father. Later he was in the business at Henniker, N. H., and from there, in April, 1905, came to Rochester and bought the plant which is now owned by the New England Cotton Yarn Company, to whom he sold and for four years afterward operated it for them. In the meanwhile he started his present business, utilizing the same building then standing but introducing all the improvements. The business is dressing lumber in transit and manufacturing box shooks. Capital, good business judgment and honorable methods have combined to make this a prosperous undertaking. Mr. Studley is not active politically but gives his support to the Republican party. He is identified with several degrees of Masonry.

JOHN CANNEY, a well known and highly respected resident of the town of Dover, where he owns a farm of 20 acres, has been active in many local positions of responsibility since the close of his services as a soldier in the Civil war. He was born at Barrington, N. H., December 16, 1845, and is a son of Isaac and Betsy (Cater) Canney.

Isaac Canney was a son of Isaac Canney, who was a son of the pioneer of the family, who was born in Ireland and who, when he came to the United

States, located among the early settlers in Madbury, Strafford county, N. H. Isaac Canney, father of John Canney, spent the greater part of his life in Dover, where he died at the age of 69 years. He followed farming and was also a dealer in cattle. He married Betsy Cater, who was born at Barrington, N. H.

As soon as his boyhood school days were over, John Canney learned shoe making and worked at his trade and also as a farmer until he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company E, First N. H. Cavalry, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He served for almost one year, being mainly engaged in scouting and raiding, and was then honorably discharged and returned to his Dover farm. For twelve years Mr. Canney has been in charge of the Rochester Fair Grounds during the annual exhibitions and few men in the county are more generally known, for the county fair brings residents of every section to Rochester, either as exhibitors or interested visitors. Dover also has reason to know him well and favorably, for he was assistant marshal on the police force of Dover for eight years. In politics he is nominally a Republican but has independent inclinations. Mr. Canney married Miss Cynthia Huntoon, and they have one son, Lyman Canney, who is now a resident of East Pepperill, Mass.

LOREN D. CASLER. Not every man of really good intentions possesses the energy and enterprise that are necessary in order to advance, especially along the industrial lines in which competition is great. Loren D. Casler, who is one of Somerworth's respected and useful citizens, has demonstrated his capacity in his many years of business life and now occupies a responsible position as general overseer of the yards of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. He was born at Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y., January 20, 1849, and is a son of Myron C. and Catherine S. (Fink) Casler.

The Casler family is an old and respected one in the Mohawk valley, and when the German ancestors settled there they spelled the name as they pronounced it, Keysler. In later generations it became Casler. Myron C. Casler and wife were both born there and during the childhood of their son, Loren D., removed to Montreal, Canada, which was the family home for many years, Myron C. Casler being foreman for the Montreal Water Works for 20 years. Both he and his wife died at Montreal.

Loren D. Casler remained during his school period and early manhood in the city of Montreal and then came back to the United States. At Omaha, Nebr., in 1876, he enlisted in Company E, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and during his five years of subsequent service was stationed at points ranging from Dakota to Texas, and in 1881 received his honorable discharge at Fort Elliott, Texas.

Mr. Casler soon afterward came to Great Falls, N. H., now Somersworth, becoming a clerk in the store of William Plummer & Co., this firm at that time doing the largest grocery business in the place. After a number of years with this house Mr. Casler went with the Great Falls Bleachery and Dye Works, where for a number of years he had charge of the baling goods department, and his faithful service was rewarded by appointment to his present responsible position, on January 11, 1911.

On June 29, 1882, Mr. Casler was married to Miss Ella Isadore Plummer, who was born at Great Falls (Somersworth), N. H., and is a daughter of William and Mary A. (Horne) Plummer. Her father was born in Maine and her mother at Great Falls. Mrs. Casler is a lady of mental attainments and for eleven years was a teacher in the public schools before her marriage, for seven years being an instructor in the Somersworth High school. Mr. and Mrs. Casler have one son, Stanley Casler, who is a resident of Peabody, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Casler are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served in various offices, at present being church clerk. Politically he is a Republican and has been supervisor of the check list of Somersworth for the last twelve years. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge and Chapter at Somersworth and to the Commandery at Dover.

DAVID CHALMERS, founder of the Chalmers conservatories at Rochester, whose death took place September 19, 1913, was born at Alva, Scotland, and came to this country when a baby with his parents. In Scotland the name of Chalmers is a highly respected one, much honor having been conferred on it by the ministry and life work of Dr. Chalmers, the noted Scotch divine, known and revered throughout the land.

On arriving in this country the parents of our subject settled first at Troy, New York, from which place they subsequently removed to Massachusetts, later coming to Rochester, N. H., or about 40 years ago. For some years David Chalmers worked for the Cocheco Company at East Rochester. In the meanwhile Mrs. Chalmers, with the assistance of her eldest son, Ernest D., then only eleven years old, began raising vegetables for the market. They had such success that about 1890 Mr. Chalmers resigned his position with the Cocheco company and entered into the business also, taking up the raising of flowers and founding the widely known Chalmers conservatories. This plant consists of several glass houses 300 feet long, devoted to the raising of flowers for mortuary and other purposes, the trade in cut flowers, which is large, being a specialty. The business is the largest of the kind in this section.

Mr. Chalmers married Mabelle Cushing, who was born in Rochester, N. H., a daughter of Samuel Cushing, now one of the older residents of

Rochester, who came here from Tamworth, N. H., at the age of 20 years. Mr. Cushing is the oldest pansy grower in New Hampshire. His wife, whose maiden name was Elmira Wentworth, was born in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers were the parents of five children, namely: Ernest D., born in Rochester, N. H., December 25, 1878, who married Mary Hamilton and has two children—(1) Dwight, born July 25, 1908, and Dorothy, born July 9, 1909; (2) Forrest S., born July 9, 1883, who married Jennie Springfield of Rochester and has one child—Harold S., born January 16, 1913; (3) Albert R., born August 9, 1885; (4) Harry O., born August 17, 1887; and Winnifred R., born May 17, 1891, who married Angie Roberts of Farmington. Mr. Chalmers' death caused much sorrow in this community, as he was a man widely known and respected. Among the floral tributes was a wreath of heather which came from Ole Bull's home in Norway and was given by the Shapleigh family of Lebanon, Me. He was a member of Unity church and in politics was a Republican. The conservatories are now under the management of his widow and give full employment to three of his sons.

AUGUSTINE S. PARSHLEY, whose death occurred December 11, 1901, was one of the foremost citizens and business men of Rochester, New Hampshire. He was a veteran of the Civil war and a man whom it pleased the people to elect to offices of trust upon various occasions. He had a large, well established insurance business, and also dealt in real estate. Mr. Parshley was born in Strafford county, N. H., June 21, 1840, and was a son of John W. and Mary A. (Foss) Parshley, both natives of Strafford county.

John W. Parshley followed farming and was also a carpenter, both of which occupations he followed in Strafford throughout his active career. He was a politician in no sense of the word, but was a free soiler. Religiously he and his wife were members of the Free Will Baptist church. He and his wife both died at the age of fifty-eight years. They were parents of the following children: Charles, who died in infancy; John D., who died in Rochester in 1895; Sarah J., widow of A. C. Hall, who lives in Georgetown, Mass.; George C., deceased; and Augustine S.

Augustine S. Parshley remained at home, following farming and carpentering with his father, until the war. In 1862, he enlisted for three years' service as a member of Company F, 13th Reg. N. H. Vol. Inf., his enlistment terminating in June, 1865. He was advanced to the rank of corporal. He was seriously wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, and for one year was prevented from service with his regiment. When he returned to the front, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and assigned to the defense of Washington. Upon the close of the war, he returned to Strafford and

followed carpentering until 1870, when he moved to Rochester and engaged in the insurance business. He was one of the pioneers in that field here and established a large and well paying agency. He also became interested in real estate and was secretary and treasurer of the Rochester Building and Loan Association for years. A republican in politics, he was in 1873 elected chairman of the board of selectmen, and was re-elected each term until 1882, serving a part of the time as town treasurer. When first incumbent of the latter position, the town indebtedness was \$62,000, because of the war, and when he left the office the town was free of debt. When he stood for re-election in 1875, he received all but forty-five of a total of 1,200, which evidences the esteem in which he was held by his fellowmen. In 1873 he was chosen to represent his district in the State Legislature. In 1884 he was again elected chairman of selectmen, serving two years. He declined the nomination for mayor, although strongly importuned to accept it.

Mr. Parshley was married in 1860 to Miss Georgiana Clough, who died, leaving a daughter, Nellie. This daughter, now deceased, was born June 24, 1861; married in July, 1886, Benjamin M. Flanders (also now deceased), and had one son, Philip R. Flanders, who was born July 1, 1887, and is at the present time in business in Boston.

In April, 1866, Mr. Parshley was united in marriage with Miss Ellen F. Buzzell of Strafford, and their union was blessed with four children: Abbie F., who was born August 14, 1867, and died while yet in her teens; Lillian E., born August 16, 1868, who became librarian of the Rochester Public Library when it was established in 1893, and has served efficiently in that capacity ever since; Charles A., who was born October 4, 1871, and died February 15, 1899, at Southern Pines, North Carolina; and Mary E., born September 2, 1876, who holds a responsible position as bookkeeper. Charles A. Parshley, who was in the insurance business with his father, was married in 1894 to Miss Sadie Hanson. He was a Mason and a member of the Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Parshley was one of the founders of the Rochester Fair Association, and served as secretary of the board until some three years prior to his death. He was a devout member of the Free Will Baptist church, and for 25 years was superintendent of the Sabbath school. Rev. John Manter of that church officiated at his funeral services, which were largely attended by a host of friends and fraternal brothers. Mr. Parshley was a member of Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F.; Humane Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M.; Temple Chapter No. 20, R. A. M.; Runnanville Tribe No. 9, I. O. R.; Sampson Post No. 18, G. A. R.; and of the Rochester Board of Trade.

ALBERT I. HALL, a man of recognized business ability and standing of Rochester, N. H., is a dealer in farm machinery and sawmill equipment, in addition to which he sells real estate. He also is meeting with great success as a fruit grower and dealer. Mr. Hall was born in Barrington, N. H., in 1856, and is a son of John B. and Lydia S. (Foss) Hall. The father was a native of New Hampshire, and except for his early years in the shoe manufacturing business in Havershill, followed farming. He and his esteemed wife reared four children.

Albert I. Hall was reared and received his educational training in Barrington and Dover. Throughout nearly the entire of his business career he has engaged in the sale of farm machinery, being much of the time traveling. He has been located at Rochester for 24 years, his office and residence being at No. 92 Charles street. He is the most extensive grower of apples in this vicinity, having 100 acres devoted to that fruit, and he markets from 2,000 to 5,000 barrels per year. Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Esther S. Young, a daughter of Judge Jacob D. Young of Madbury, and their home has been blessed with three children: Irene M., Olive F., and Roswell, the last mentioned being now deceased. Politically Mr. Hall is a Republican. He is a man of wide acquaintance and is held in high esteem.

CHARLES F. PRAY,* station agent at Rollinsford, N. H., for the Boston and Maine Railroad, has been identified with railroad work ever since he reached manhood. He was born at Rollinsford, September 23, 1851, and is a son of Humphrey and Eunice (Stackpole) Pray. The father was born in York, Me., and the mother in Strafford county, N. H. The Pray family is of Scotch ancestry.

Charles F. Pray attended the public schools of his native place and the Salmon Falls High school. Having decided on railroad work as his occupation, he learned the art of telegraphing, beginning as an operator, August 15, 1870, with the Boston and Maine Railroad. Two and a half years later he was appointed station agent and ever since has filled both positions. This is a busy railroad point and Mr. Pray's duties occupy all of his time during working days, while his church and Sunday school activities fill the first day of the week, especially as he is church organist.

Mr. Pray has been twice married, first to Miss Novella A. Libbey, of Lowell, Mass. They had two children: Charles B. and Harry E., the latter being assistant superintendent of the Sayles' Bleachery, of Saylesville, R. I. The second marriage of Mr. Pray was to Miss Lucy B. Lord, of Lebanon, Me., a highly educated lady who had been formerly a teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Pray

are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of South Berwick, in which he used to be Sunday school superintendent. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Salmon Falls. Politically a Republican, he belongs to that wing of the party that particularly advocates temperance. Mr. Pray is one of Strafford county's well known and most popular citizens.

FORREST L. KEAY, M. D., of Rochester, N. H., having an office at 19 S. Main street, was born at Lynn, Mass., April 1, 1865. His father, Frank Keay, was until 1869 engaged in the manufacture of shoes at Lynn, Mass. He then became a resident of East Rochester, N. H., where he conducted a grocery store. Later he engaged in brick manufacturing at Lebanon, Me. His death took place at Ocean Park, Old Orchard, Me., in 1907, when he was 72 years old. He married Releaf Goodwin Jones and their family numbered seven children.

Forrest L. Keay was educated in the schools of Rochester, including the high school, from which he graduated in 1883, and Dartmouth College, graduating from that institution in 1888. In the fall of 1893 he was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College, after which he spent one year in St. Elizabeth Hospital, Boston. He then began the practice of his profession in East Rochester, N. H., remaining there five years and a half, or until February 1, 1900, at which time he took up his present location in Rochester. He has made a good record in his profession, and, being appointed medical referee, served in that position for six years, from 1907 to 1913. He was county physician for eight years and is now secretary of the board of health and overseer of the poor. He was also for several years medical examiner of pension applicants and served on the school board one term. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, belongs to the Rochester Country Club, and is a 32d degree Mason, having been High Priest of Temple Chapter four years, from 1900 to 1904, and for three years' time Eminent Commander of Palestine Commandery, from 1908 to 1911. Dr. Keay married Lillian M. Quimby, of E. Rochester, on June 20, 1895. In politics he is a Republican and in all things a reliable and patriotic citizen.

FRED C. SMALLEY, who is engaged in the monument and building business at Dover and also at Portsmouth, is one of the representative men of Strafford county, progressive and enterprising and more or less a leader on account of these qualities. He was born in 1866, in Rutland county, Vt., a son



FRED C. SMALLEY

of Christopher and Virginia (Guard) Smalley. They had a family of five children, four sons and one daughter, all surviving but one son. The father was a farmer in Rutland county and died at the age of 77 years.

Fred C. Smalley enjoyed excellent educational advantages, attending school at Black River Academy and later at Albany, N. Y., and afterward taught school during several winters. In 1890 he became an employer in the office of the Vermont Marble Company at Proctor, Vt., where he continued for three years and then was employed for two years in their branch office at St. Louis, Mo. He spent the following two years in traveling through the Central States. In 1896, with a partner, he embarked in a monument business of his own at South Berwick, Me., but two years later the partners bought the Dover plant. Later he purchased his partner's interest and in 1906 bought his Portsmouth business place and operates them both. He has two large quarries, in partnership with his brother, at Milford, N. H., and at Westerly, R. I. His location at Dover is Nos. 297-301 Central avenue, and at Portsmouth, No. 19 Water street.

Mr. Smalley married Miss Grace M. Hanson, of South Berwick, Me., and they have four children: Virginia, Elizabeth, Frederick and Harry. In politics he is a Republican and at present is serving on the board of aldermen. He belongs to Moses Paul Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M., and to the Royal Arcanum. With his family he attends the Unitarian church.

C. W. LOWE, who is associated with his son, H. C. Lowe, in the livery and undertaking business, at Rochester, was born at North Shapley, Me., in 1855, and is the oldest of the family of six children born to his parents, who were John and Hannah (Hargraves) Lowe. The father was also born in Maine and died at North Shapley at the age of 74 years. During his entire active life he was a spinner in a mill.

C. W. Lowe left school at the age of eleven years to become a worker in a textile mill, where he continued until 18 years old. He then spent one summer in Boston, after which he located at Milton Mills, N. H., later moving to Union, where he bought a marble shop, still later entering a woolen mill at Springvale. He remained there as carpenter for 18 months and then came to Rochester, where he was car inspector for two years. In 1904 he embarked in the livery business and in 1911 his son, H. C. Lowe, went into the undertaking business, and the two lines have since been carried on in partnership.

C. W. Lowe married Miss Adelia Chamberlain, and they have one son, H. C. Lowe. He was born and attended school at Milton Mills, N. H., later taking a business course at Dover. His first employment was in a railroad

freight house. In preparation for the undertaking business he attended the Boston Embalming School, but prior to that had worked for seven years with a local undertaker. He married Miss Eva Webber and they have two children: Robert and Elizabeth. C. W. Lowe and son are identified with the Republican party politically and fraternally with the Odd Fellows, and the younger member of the firm belongs also to the Grange, the Red Men and to the American Mechanics. As reliable business men and excellent citizens they stand high in public regard.

BENJAMIN TYLER RICHARDS, one of Rochester's respected citizens, now retired, residing at No. 220 North Main street, was born at Lynn, Mass., April 27, 1835, and has spent his entire life in the New England states. He attended the village schools in boyhood but as soon as old enough took his place on the shoemaker's bench to learn the trade. At that time no one had even dreamed of the present great shoe factories with their specialized machinery, able to turn out thousands of completed footwear a day, and he learned the trade in the old way and with the old instruments. Now hand-made shoes are a luxury while then they were a necessity. Mr. Richards continued to live at Lynn until he was 30 years of age. In 1855 he went to Redfield, Kennebec county, Me., which was his home for thirteen years and during eleven years of this time he was postmaster of that city and for seven years town clerk. He returned then to Lynn, Mass., where he remained for eight more years and then came to Rochester as foreman in the shoe-cutting department of a factory belonging to F. W. Breed of Lynn, Mass. Mr. Richards continued in this capacity until about 1901, when he retired, after a busy and useful life.

Mr. Richards was married in early manhood to Miss Marilla M. Elliott, of Readfield, Me., and five children were born to them: David Elliott, who is unmarried and lives at Kansas City; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Benjamin Router, of Lynn, Mass., resides at Rochester and has one daughter, Mildred, who is the wife of William Jenness, and two grandchildren (great-grandchildren of our subject), Lloyd and Natalene Jenness; William Tyler, who is a resident of Lynn, Mass., married Elma Newhall and they have five children, Florence, Grace, Hazel, Chester and Ruth, Grace being the wife of Daniel McDonald and the mother of one daughter, Lillian; Marilla, who died at the age of 18 months; and Isabelle, who is the wife of John H. Shepard and has six children—William, Harold, Marion, Frances, Gladys and Mary.

For many years Mr. Richards took a very active interest in Republican politics, casting his first vote in 1856, and while a resident of Maine was active

in his support of Hon. Anson P. Morrill, who was elected to the United States Congress in 1860. Since residing at Rochester Mr. Richards has merely voted as he has deemed right for a good citizen. He attends the Universalist church, cherishing a kindly creed and exemplifying it in his life. Since 1864 Mr. Richards has been a Mason, uniting with the fraternity in Maine, and is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Rochester.

EUGENE C. FOSS, manager of the Henry Evans & Co. Hardware Company, at No. 43 Main street, Rochester, N. H., is recognized as a thoroughly experienced business man and a citizen of worth. He was born at Tuftonboro, N. H., February 18, 1866, and was educated in his native place. At the age of 18 years Mr. Foss came to Rochester and entered the employ of F. W. Emery & Co., as a clerk. Later, in the same capacity, he was with Ira B. Moore & Company, No. 55 Hanson street, for 19 years. Mr. Foss then went to Dover, where, for 18 months he was connected in business with J. Herbert Seavey, returning then to Rochester and for six months prior to associating himself as junior partner and manager of his present firm, was with the firm of Berry & Shorey. Thus almost all of his business life has been spent at Rochester and here his other interests are centered.

Mr. Foss was married to Miss Fannie L. Clark, a daughter of Jacob Clark, of Rochester, and they have had two children: Bernice, who is a school girl of twelve years; and Irvin, who died at the age of four years. The family home is at No. 33 Leonard street. In politics Mr. Foss is active in the Democratic party and is a member of the city council representing the Sixth Ward, which has a normal Republican majority. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Blue Lodge and Chapter at Rochester and to the Eastern Star. For 26 years he has been a member (a charter member) of Rumanitt Tribe No. 9, Red Men and is G. T. Sachem of the state of New Hampshire (year of 1913), belonging also to the local Grange. He is a man of genial personality and has a wide circle of friends.

CHARLES H. HENDERSON, a representative citizen of Rochester, city assessor and prominent in Democratic politics, belongs to an old family of the town of Rochester. He was born on the Henderson farm, on the Farmington road, three miles northwest of Rochester Square, November 23, 1850, and is a son of Daniel M. and Ruth (McDuffee) Henderson.

Charles H. Henderson attended school at Rochester and Wolfboro and afterward took a business course in a commercial college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. For a short time afterward he worked in a finishing shoe shop and then went with George H. Atwell, a Milwaukee dealer, and afterward was

with the C. H. Fargo & Company, of Chicago, handling boots and shoes. The death of his father recalled him to Strafford county and here he has remained since settling his father's estate, making his home with his brother in the Fourth Ward, at No. 183 North Main street, Rochester. Mr. Henderson attends the Baptist church. He is one of the assessors for the city of Rochester.

HON. FRANK B. CLARK, formerly a member of the New Hampshire State Senate and for several terms a member of the Lower House, is one of the leading business men and progressive citizens of Strafford county. He was born on the old family homestead at Canaan, Grafton county, N. H., the native place of his father and grandfather, on May 27, 1851. His parents were Robert B. and Elvira G. (Stevens) Clark.

Robert B. Clark was a son of Capt. Robert Clark, who was an officer in the New Hampshire militia and a man of local importance. Robert B. Clark passed his long and honorable life as an agriculturist. He married Elvira G. Stevens, a member of an old family of Wentworth, N. H.

Frank B. Clark was educated in the public schools of Canaan and at Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H. When about 18 years of age he became a salesman for the Singer Sewing Machine Company and continued with that well known house for a number of years, the last two years having charge of northern New Hampshire, with local office at Concord, N. H. He continued in the sewing machine business for four years more, having his own office at Manchester, N. H. In 1884 he came to Dover and for a number of years afterward was a successful piano salesman for the J. E. Lothrop Company. For the last 18 years he has given his attention to the lumber industry, and has become one of the best known and most successful lumber dealers in his state. He has been a member of the board of directors of the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association since it was organized. He has additional business interests, being first vice president of the Merchants Savings Bank of Dover and also a director of the Merchants National Bank, of which institution he was one of the founders.

Mr. Clark has been equally prominent in politics and has served his constituents faithfully and honorably both House and Senate, in the former representing the First Ward and in the latter the 22d Senatorial District, being elected to office on the Republican ticket. In the House he was an active and influential member of the railroad committee, one of importance in this section at that time.

Senator Clark married, November 20, 1877, at Claremont, N. H., Miss Lillea M. Davis, then of Claremont, but a native of Burlington, Vt. They

have one daughter, Alice B., who is a graduate of Smith College. With his wife and daughter Senator Clark attends the Pierce Memorial Universalist church. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, being a 32d degree Mason and a member of Bektash Shrine at Concord. He is identified also with the Knights of Pythias at Dover and with other organizations largely social in character. The family residence stands at No. 36 Summer Street, Dover.

REV. C. S. LACROIX, pastor of Holy Rosary church, Rochester, N. H., was born in Canada in 1861. He is a son of Honora Lacroix, a Canadian, by his wife Josephine, whose maiden name was Lavoie, the father of our subject being a laborer by occupation.

C. S. Lacroix, who was the youngest child of his parents, was educated in the Canadian schools and studied for the priesthood at St. Hyacinthe College, being ordained in New Hampshire by the late Bishop Bradley, December 23, 1893. He was appointed curate at Suncook, from which place he went to Manchester, N. H., and from there in 1900 he was sent as pastor to North Conway. There he remained until September, 1909, when he was appointed to his present charge in Rochester. His parish has a membership of over 1900, the church being in a flourishing condition. He is a careful pastor, zealous in his work, and has gained the love of his congregation, as well as the respect of the people of Rochester generally.

JAMES W. WALLACE, one of the best known citizens of Somersworth, where his life has mainly been spent, was born here when this city was yet known as Great Falls. His parents were Michael and Margaret (Magner) Wallace.

From Ireland, Michael Wallace, and his wife and their one daughter, came to America early in the forties. They lived for a short time at Portland, Me., and then came to Great Falls, now Somersworth, and settled here permanently and here five more children were born, Ellen, Margaret and James W., yet surviving of the family, and all residing together in the old homestead at No. 353 Main street. One member of the family, as are the parents, is deceased—T. H., who became a man of great prominence in the Catholic church.

The Right Reverend Monseignor T. H. Wallace, whose death occurred at Lewiston, Me., November 1, 1907, at the age of 61 years, was born and reared at Somersworth. He attended the public schools, the Holy Cross College at Worcester, Mass., and spent three additional years in the Montreal Seminary, at Montreal, Can. He was a man of great talent and of churchly

zeal and was known, valued, admired and beloved throughout New Hampshire and Maine. His influence will long be felt and his memory cherished.

James W. Wallace attended the common and high schools at Somersworth, after which he spent two years as a student in the Holy Cross College at Worcester, Mass. With his sisters he belongs to the Holy Trinity Catholic church at Somersworth. Mr. Wallace is numbered with the substantial men of Somersworth and his good citizenship has long since been established. He has never been willing to accept public office but is one of the stanch Democrats of Somersworth.

CHARLES F. WORCESTER, a well known, respected and useful citizen of Somersworth, of which city he has been a resident for 26 years, has been identified with the Great Falls Manufacturing Company as foreman of the belt and roller shop for a long time. He was born at Ipswich, Mass., February 10, 1858, and is a son of Daniel C. and Sarah (Tenney) Worcester, both parents being natives of Ipswich. The ancestry of the Worcester family leads back to England and the family is an old one in Lebanon, Me. The mother of Charles F. Worcester is now deceased but the father, now a venerable man in his eighties, still lives at Lynn, Mass.

Charles F. Worcester spent the first ten years of his life at Ipswich and then accompanied his parents when they removed to Newburyport, where he completed his education in the public school. He was about 21 years of age when he went to Haverhill, in his native state, but the wider field of business opportunity offered by Great Falls, now Somersworth, soon became apparent and he came to this city, a move he has never regretted.

Mr. Worcester has been twice married and of the three children born to his first union there are two survivors, one of these being Mrs. Blanche T. Woodman, of West Somerville, Mass. His second marriage was to Mrs. Dora (Southerland) Sanborn, of Lisbon, Me. In politics Mr. Worcester is a Republican and served one term as a selectman of Somersworth, being chairman of the board. He is identified with the order of Knights of Pythias and is serving as chancellor commander of this body. Both he and his wife attend the first Baptist church.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, overseer of the carding department of mill No. 2 of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, is a man whose long experience in the textile industry has qualified him for a position of responsibility. He was born at Lowell, Mass., August 8, 1845, and is a son of Christopher and Eliza (Howard) Morgan. The father was an overseer for the

Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Mass., for over a half century. His death occurred in his 79th year.

Christopher Morgan attended school at Lowell until he was 12 years of age and then, like the greater number of his boy comrades, went to work in a cotton mill. He remained in the same mill at Lowell until he was 18 years of age, it being connected with the plant of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, and by that time had become expert enough to be appointed a foreman in the spinning and winding department, where he continued for seven years. He then resigned and went to Laconia, N. H., where he accepted a position as foreman of the spinning department of a hosiery mill, but later returned to his native city for a time, when he was tendered a position with a company of expert mill machinists who were preparing to go to Shanghai, China, at the request of some Chinese capitalists, to introduce occidental methods and install ginning, picking and carding machinery in mills owned by a large Chinese firm. Not only did Mr. Morgan assist and superintendent the installation of this machinery but he remained as overseer of the ginning, picking and carding departments of that mill for three years. After this unusual experience he returned to America and shortly afterward—March 6, 1893—took up his present position with the Great Falls Manufacturing Company at Somersworth.

Mr. Morgan married, first, Miss Rosella S. Badger, of Lowell, Mass., who died at Somersworth, February 3, 1912. Mr. Morgan's second marriage was to Mrs. Sarah J. (Livingston) Stevenson. She was born at Peacham, Vt., a daughter of Harvey B. and Elizabeth (Way) Livingston. While not a member of any particular church, Mr. Morgan is a willing contributor to all moral movements and worthy charities. He belongs to Libanas Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Somersworth; to Edwards Chapter, Somersworth; and St. Paul Commandery at Dover; and also to Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Hookset, N. H.

WILLARD H. KIMBALL, master mechanic, has been identified with the Great Falls Bleachery and Dye Works, of Somersworth, N. H., for many years, and maintains his home at Berwick, Me., where he is held in high esteem as a citizen. Mr. Kimball was born at Amherst, Me., March 28, 1865, and is a son of George S. and Olive (Frost) Kimball, the former of whom was born at Waterville and the latter at Mariaville, Me. The father was a farmer and once was prominent in the lumber industry.

Willard H. Kimball attended the public schools of Amherst but had no other educational advantages, having, to a large extent, provided for himself through life. In 1887 he started to work for the Great Falls Manufacturing

Company in the firing room, from which he was promoted to the machine shop where he worked for two years. In 1891 he assisted in placing the machinery in the Great Falls Bleachery, afterward being permanently employed in the machinist's department of this plant, for five years being head machinist, and in July, 1899, was made master mechanic of the Great Falls Bleachery and Dye Works, a position of responsibility which he still holds. This fact of itself indicates that Mr. Kimball is a trusted and capable man in his line of work for only such ever attain such prominence in the great industrial plants of the present day.

In December, 1889, Mr. Kimball was married to Miss Lillian Lawrence, who died February 4, 1906, the mother of six children: Flora M., who is the wife of Omar L. Pratt, of Laconia, N. H.; and Beulah F., Earl L., Howard S., Helen M., and Ralph L., all of whom reside at home. On June 21, 1911, Mr. Kimball was married secondly to Miss Martha E. Worster, who was born at Berwick, Me., a daughter of Ebenezer Worster, formerly of Berwick. Mrs. Kimball passed away June 14, 1913. In 1887 Mr. Kimball settled at Somersworth and continued to reside there until 1895, when he removed his home to Berwick, Me., his residence being on the corner of Merriam and Berwick streets. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic lodge at South Berwick, Me., and belongs also to Washington Lodge, Odd Fellows, at Somersworth.

WILLIAM H. CHAMPLIN, who owns and operates the largest box manufacturing plant in New Hampshire and the second largest in all New England, has his factory and planing mill on Glenwood avenue at Rochester, N. H. He was born at Warwick, R. I., and was educated there and at East Greenwich Academy. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Champlin came to Rochester and in 1906 began the erection of his first planing mill. This was destroyed by fire on October 7, 1913, with considerable loss to him, but a new mill is in course of construction, equipped with every modern facility for carrying on the box making business, which is the specialty, and by January 1, 1914, it will be in full operation. Mr. Champlin also carries on a general wholesale lumber business and gives employment to 200 men. Energy and efficiency have marked every step of his business career and undoubtedly his undertaking has a still more prosperous course in the future as long as he lives to direct its management. Many business men are the best of citizens without taking a very active interest in political matters and this is the case with Mr. Champlin. He votes the Republican ticket and lends his interest to public-spirited movements but declines to serve in public office. He is identified with the Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

EDWIN W. FOLSOM, one of the old established business men of Somersworth, jeweler and optician, located at No. 17 Main street, came to Great Falls in 1874, and, practically, has been continuously in the same business stated above during all these years, and is at present in the optical business at No. 3 Main street. He was born at Acton, Me., September 29, 1849, and is a son of William P. and Lucy (Goodwin) Folsom, both of whom were born in Maine and probably were of English ancestry.

Edwin W. Folsom was twelve years old when he accompanied his parents in their removal to Springvale, Me., and some years later to East Rochester, N. H. A few years later he went to Manchester, N. H., and after serving an apprenticeship to the jeweler's trade for four years, remained there two years longer and then came to Great Falls, now Somersworth, and immediately embarked in business. He is vice president and a director in the Somersworth National Bank and is one of the city's stable and representative men of affairs.

Mr. Folsom was united in marriage with Miss Della Marston, who was born at Somersworth, a daughter of Thomas F. Marston, a former well known resident of Somersworth, and they have five children: Flora, the wife of Harry Graf, who is connected with the postoffice at Manchester; Ethel, the wife of Harry Campbell, who is assistant treasurer of the Dwight Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Mass., with main office at Boston; Nellie L., the wife of Malcom M. McKenzie, a teacher of mechanical engineering and drawing in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Olive M., the wife of George B. Sargent, who is in the banking business at Boston, Mass.; and William M., who is with the Great Falls Bleachery and Dye Works, as a business student, at Somersworth. Mr. Folsom is an important factor in the business life of this city and at present is treasurer of the Somersworth Board of Trade. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is identified with all the local Masonic bodies and belongs also to Washington Lodge, Odd Fellows, at Somersworth.

E. A. CORSON, who is one of the leading business men of East Rochester, conducts one of the largest greenhouses in Strafford county, which is located on Autumn street, while his office is at No. 60 Hanson street, Rochester. He was born at East Rochester, N. H. in 1867, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary E. (Noyes) Corson.

Benjamin Corson was born in Strafford county and in his earlier years was engaged in farming but later went into the shoe business at East Rochester, in which he continued practically as long as he lived, being 84 years old at time of his death. He was a quiet, industrious, steady-going man, one who did his full duty in every position in which circumstances placed him.

E. A. Corson attended the East Rochester schools and as he was one of a large family, early began to learn a self-supporting trade. He went into a shoe factory and gradually pushed ahead until he became foreman of the cutting room. Although he became an expert in that line his real tastes lay in the direction of his present business which he started 18 years ago and has built up to large proportions, having now 6,000 feet under glass. He has so equipped his plant that he can have flowers for almost every purpose on demand, but his specialties are potted plants and funeral designs.

Mr. Corson was united in marriage with Miss Miriam Annie Noyes, a native of Deerfield and they have two children: Royal W., who married Miss Zilla M. Southard, of Boston, and Bertha I., who lives with her parents. In politics a Republican, Mr. Corson has served a term in the state legislature and is now in his second year as a member of the city council. His fraternal connections include membership in the Grange and with the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. With his family he belongs to the Baptist church.

FRED J. HANSON, manager and half owner of the Nutter Heel Company, an important industry at Farmington, has been identified with the leather business almost all his working life and has been engaged as a manufacturer of specialties for more than 30 years. He was born at Dover, N. H., January 16, 1857, and is a son of Joseph H. and Sarah Elizabeth (Maine) Hanson, the latter of whom died in 1881, her burial being in Pine Hill cemetery at Dover. She was born at Farmington, N. H., in 1836. One of her ancestors was Parson Maine, a statue of whom stands in the public square at Rochester, N. H. On the paternal side of the original ancestor was Thomas Hanson, who came from England in 1657 and settled in Strafford county, N. H. three miles below Dover. Joseph H. Hanson, father of our subject, married twice. Of his first marriage six children were born, Fred J. being the second in order of birth.

Up to the age of sixteen years Fred J. Hanson attended school at Dover. Then his industrial life began, his first work being at the trade of cutting heels. In 1880 he embarked in the manufacturing business at Boston, Mass., where he remained for four years. He then sold out and came to Farmington, in 1885 establishing his factory here for the manufacture of soles, taps and heel lifts and heels for all kinds of shoes. The business is now conducted as a partnership under the style of the Nutter Heel Company, the concern occupying a three-story building and doing an extensive business. Mr. Hanson has additional interests, being a stockholder in the Farmington National Bank.

In January, 1879, Mr. Hanson was united in marriage with Miss Edna M. Smith, who is a daughter of the late George K. and Hannah (Colomy) Smith. The father was born at Bradford, Mass., and the mother at Farmington, N. H. Both are deceased, their remains resting in Pine Grove cemetery, Farmington. Mrs. Hanson was born October 4, 1864, the seventh in a family of eight children. She is well known in many circles, belonging to the Daughters of Rebekah and to the Woman's Club, at Farmington, and being the organist of the Baptist church. While always voting the Republican ticket, Mr. Hanson has never consented to accept a political office for himself. His fraternal connections are with Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., and with Mystic Lodge K. of P., both of Farmington.

WILLIAM SAWYER, a scion of one of the old and representative families of Dover, in which city he spent his life, was born July 24, 1849 and died May 17, 1913. His parents were Thomas E. and Elizabeth (Moody) Sawyer.

Thomas E. Sawyer was born November 21, 1798, in Dover, where his name is yet publicly commemorated in the handsome school building, located on Fifth street. His death took place February 27, 1879. He was a brilliant member of the Dover bar, a man of sterling worth and was at one time mayor of Dover. In 1813 he married Elizabeth Watson, who died in 1847. He later married Elizabeth Moody, who was a native of Effingham, N. H.

William Sawyer was reared at Dover and had many educational and social advantages. His business and family interests were centered here and this city remained his chosen home. He was affiliated with the Republican party and was a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. For a number of years he was identified with the Improved Order of Red Men.

On September 22, 1882, Mr. Sawyer was married to Miss Sarah Randall, of Conway, N. H., a daughter of Nathaniel and Mehitabel M. (Broughton) Randall, both of whom were natives of Conway and both are now deceased. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer: Jessie, who is the wife of Ben P. Brierly, of Stratham, N. H.; Edith B., who resides with her mother at Dover; and Thomas E., who is a resident of Franklin, N. H. Mrs. Sawyer occupies the family residence at No. 14 St. John street, Dover. She and her daughter belong to the Episcopal church and they take part in many of the pleasant social activities of this old city, where the family name has been known and respected for generations.

HON. FRANK B. PRESTON, of Rochester, who is one of the city's representative men, both in business and public affairs, was born at Strafford Bow Lake, February 11, 1856, and is a son of Wingate T. and Mary J. Preston. They had four children, Mrs. Cyrena A. Rand, of South Berwick, Me., Frank B. and George W. of Rochester, and Alberton D., of Barrington. The mother died several years ago, and the father died March, 1913, aged 82 years.

Frank B. Preston had excellent educational training, attending school at Strafford, Barrington, Franklin Academy, Dover, N. H., West Lebanon Academy, Lebanon, Me., and New Hampton Literary Institute and Commercial College, New Hampton, N. H. He has been a contractor and builder in Rochester for 15 years. For the next 15 years, he was manager and part owner with Governor Samuel D. Felker of the Rochester Lumber Company. For the past six years, he has been interested in real estate and lumber, exclusively, having an office in Dodge Building.

He was elected moderator of Barrington in 1881. He was married to Miss Fannie C. Foss in 1881, and moved to Rochester, where he has resided ever since. They have three children, Vinton W., who married Ada E. Mason; Mary Florence, a graduate of Rochester High School, and of New Hampton Literary Institute, also a student of Bates College, and Verne F. a member of the senior class of the Rochester High school.

He was elected moderator of Rochester for 1887, he also served as moderator at the state election in 1888, at which election he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from Ward 6. He was one of the Presidential electors on the Democratic ticket in 1900. He has served four years upon the school board as a member from Ward 2, namely, 1909-1910-1911-1912, and since then as president of the board. He was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention for 1912, from Ward 2, without a dissenting vote.

He was elected Mayor of Rochester, for the year 1913, and was re-elected to serve for the year 1914, without opposition, all parties uniting upon him. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and for six years was a member of the Democratic State Committee. He was elected in 1904, and every year since, corresponding secretary and manager of the Gafney Home, and at present is a trustee of that institution. He was elected president of the People's Building Loan Association in 1907, and has held the position ever since. For several years, he has been a trustee of the New Hampton Literary Institution. He is a Free Baptist, and has served as director for several years, and at present is president of the society. Fraternally, he is identified with the Odd Fellows at Rochester, a member of the Rebekah Lodge, also

a member of the Rochester Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and one of New Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange.

RUPERT G. BISHOP was born in King's County, Nova Scotia, August 7, 1843, son of Leander L. and Rebecca (Burbridge) Bishop, but his ancestors were good, old Connecticut stock, of the Bishop family of New Haven, whose forbears were among the first settlers from England in that ancient and historic town. Leander L. was son of Peter Bishop, Jr., and his wife Amy Bishop of New Haven, Conn., and Peter, Jr., was son of Peter Bishop, Sr., and his wife Phebe Hamilton of New Haven. Peter, Sr., was born in New Haven about 1730, and his Bishop ancestors had lived there from the beginning of things in that town. In June, 1755, Peter, Sr., and three brothers were privates in a company of Connecticut militia which were serving under Governor Shirley of Massachusetts, in the land and naval armament which he sent from Boston to the head of the Bay of Fundy, where they captured the French forts and took military possession of the land of Acadia, and later the Acadians were driven from the land and scattered all along the New England coast, and the Atlantic coast of the Southern States. Longfellow, in his beautiful poem, "Evangeline," tells the story of their banishment and cruel sufferings.

In this expedition the Bishop brothers became acquainted with the fine Acadian farms, whose broad and fertile meadows are diked to keep out the high tides that are characteristic of the arms of the Bay of Fundy. After the Acadians had all been deported, and the Bishop brothers had completed their term of military service, the four brothers emigrated from New Haven to Nova Scotia and settled in King's county. They took with them four New Haven girls for wives, and were allotted farms where the Acadians had dwelt. Peter Bishop took Phebe Hamilton for his wife, and they raised a family of 16 children, boys and girls, and some of their descendants are farmers in Acadia today. His sons all came back to New Haven, Conn., to select girls for their wives; his son Peter made choice of Miss Amy Bowles, daughter of one of the old families of that town, and they commenced housekeeping where the French had vacated. It may be they lived on the identical farm from which Longfellow's heroine, Evangeline, was deported, but his grandson in Dover is not informed in regard to that point in history, but he never gets weary reading Longfellow's delightful poem in which is a description of Benedict Bellfontaine's farm where Evangeline lived.

Peter Bishop, Jr., was born about 1770, and he and his good wife died in King's County. Their son Leander L., father of the subject of this

sketch, was born in 1813. He learned the trade of carriage builder, and was engaged in that occupation in King's County, Nova Scotia, until about 1870, when he removed to the Pacific Coast and settled at Tacoma, Washington. His wife, Rebecca Burbridge, was daughter of John and Abby (Fitch) Burbridge of King's County, and grand-daughter of Col. John Burbridge, an officer of the English Army, who had settled in Nova Scotia when he retired from the army.

Rupert G. Bishop had none of the educational advantages now given the children and youth, but his parents sent him to a small private school conducted at Kentsville, near his home, and as soon as old enough to be trusted with tools he learned the carpenter trade under an uncle, James Burbridge, with whom he remained for several years. It was in 1870 that Mr. Bishop came to the United States, finding work at his trade in the city of Boston, Mass., working, according to the custom of the time, as a journeyman and became a contractor and builder in that city and vicinity. In 1878 he came from there to Dover, soon finding an excellent business field here and has continued until the present, having been concerned in many large building contracts in Strafford county and is noted for his strict integrity in his business transactions.

Mr. Bishop married Mrs. Ellen Smith, widow of Mark Smith, formerly of Dover, daughter of Peletiah and Comfort (Chase) Daniels of Strafford, near Bow Pond. Mrs. Daniels was a native of Vermont; Mr. Daniels was a great grandson of Joseph Daniels of Portsmouth, who settled in Barrington before the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have no children. He has never held any public office or aspired to hold any, nor is he a member of any secret society, but his fellow citizens esteem him as one of the best of men; he is a willing and liberal contributor to worthy charity, and gives a helping hand to all causes of public morality.

BERT WENTWORTH, justice of the peace and notary public, with offices at No. 44 Fourth street, Dover, is well known all over Strafford County and far beyond. He has acceptably filled many public offices and aside from these has won an interstate reputation as a scientific expert on finger prints and the Bertillon measurements, the accepted systems of identifying criminals. He was born at Dover, January 4, 1857, and is a son of George T. and Olive A. (Whitten) Wentworth.

George T. Wentworth was a life long resident of Dover, by profession a lawyer, and all his mature life he was active in public affairs. He was appointed postmaster of Dover by President Zachary Taylor and was subsequently reappointed by President Fillmore. He was a man of fine natural

ability and of engaging personality. His death took place when he was in his 59th year.

Bert Wentworth in his boyhood attended school at Dover. He was 17 years of age when his father died and he became an employe of the Coheco Manufacturing Company that same year, entering the print works as a student and subsequently becoming foreman of a number of departments there. For many years public life has claimed Mr. Wentworth's attention. He served seven years as deputy sheriff of Strafford County, and five years as police commissioner of Dover, under appointment of Gov. John McLane, resigning this office in order to accept that of a deputy United States marshal at Washington, D. C., his duties being confined to the District of Columbia. After 13 months in Washington his health failed, the change of climate not agreeing with him, hence he resigned his office and returned to Dover.

Mr. Wentworth was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Wendell, a daughter of William Wendell, a well known resident of Dover, now deceased, and they have had two sons, Harry J. and Wendell L., the latter being now deceased. The former is a civil engineer connected with the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, with headquarters at Fitchburg, Mass. Mr. Wentworth is a 32d degree Mason and belongs also to the Royal Arcanum at Dover. With his wife and son he belongs also to the First Parish Congregational Church at Dover. He is deeply interested in his scientific studies and when not engaged in his official duties may usually be found in his library.

EDWIN HARRIS THOMAS, one of the representative and influential men of Strafford county, has been more or less identified with the printing business since he was 17 years of age, and has been a resident of Farmington for the past 14 years, where he issues the Farmington News, of which he is editor and owner. Mr. Thomas was born at Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., November 19, 1857, and is a son of Harris J. and Lucy D. (Wright) Thomas, natives of Vermont, both now deceased. The father was twice married and Edwin Harris was the youngest born of the family of four children to his first union.

Edwin Harris Thomas secured his education in the schools of Nicholville, N. Y., and St. Albans, Vt. He was 17 years old when he became an apprentice to the printing trade in the office of Col. Albert Clarke, at Rutland, Vt., and after completing his apprenticeship worked in the same office as a journeyman until November, 1883, when he resigned in order to become foreman of an office at Montreal, Canada, where, after one year, he was made superintendent of the whole plant. After his subsequent return

to Rutland, Vt., he took charge of the mechanical department of the Rutland Herald, owned by Col. Albert Clarke, on which journal he was also a special reporter for five years. Failing health caused his retirement from business for two years but in the meanwhile he assisted in establishing the Rutland Evening News. In November, 1899, he came to Farmington and purchased the News, which he has since issued as a weekly newspaper. It is in a very prosperous condition, with a circulation of 1400 copies, its political policy being independent, although personally Mr. Thomas is a Republican. On many occasions he has been a delegate to state conventions and in 1912 headed his delegation for the Republican choice at that time. The job office conducted in connection with the newspaper, is a very important adjunct of the business, although its equipment with up-to-date machinery cost Mr. Thomas a large expenditure after he took charge. His office thus supplied with new type and all necessary machinery is liberally patronized, especially by the shoe factories, a large amount of printing being done for each plant. Mr. Thomas has been president of the board of trade for some years and is serving in his fourth year as president of the public library.

In 1880 Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Jennie I. Shipman, who was born August 14, 1857, third in a family of five children, her parents being of Hardwick, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have two sons: Carl S., who is associated with his father in the publishing business; and Guy E., who is a resident of Farmington but is employed in the office of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, at Rochester.

For ten years Mr. Thomas was a member of the Ransom Guards, a noted military organization of Vermont. In his fraternal connection with the Masons he belongs to Fraternal Lodge No. 71 and is high priest of Columbian Chapter No. 18, R. A. M. He belongs also to Harmony Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias, in which order he has passed all the chairs and has served as district deputy. Both he and wife are members of the Eastern Star, of which he has been worthy patron for the past four years. They attend the Congregational church.

JAMES B. TOWLE, general farmer and dairyman, owning a valuable estate of 80 acres, situated on the Back River road, town of Dover, was born in Dover, N. H., July 2, 1856, and is a son of Jeremy B. and Mary (Nute) Towle.

Jeremy B. Towle was born at Wolfsboro, N. H., and is still a resident of New Hampshire, having lived in Dover for almost 80 years. He married Mary Nute, who was born in Madbury, N. H., and died many years ago. Their surviving children are: Levi W., James B., and Hiram G., all of Dover; Edwin

D., a practicing physician of Salem, Mass.; and Cora A., a graduate nurse of Boston, Mass.

James B. Towle was educated in the public schools of Dover, after which, for ten years, he was employed as a wool sorter in the old Sawyer Mills at Dover. He then went to South Dakota and was engaged in farming for several years and subsequently, for several years, was manager of the large dairy farm belonging to E. A. Smith, who, at that time, was roadmaster on the Boston and Maine Railroad. Mr. Towle also, for a short time, was engaged in farming in Worcester county, Mass., before returning to Dover, in 1899, when he located on his own farm, where he has carried on a general farming line, including dairying, having a ready market at Dover.

Mr. Towle married Miss Georgia E. Prescott, who was born in Iowa and is a daughter of George Prescott, of near Fitchburg, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Towle have three children: Mary T., who is a graduate of the Westminster High school and of the State Normal school at Salem, Mass.; Harriet E., who is a trained nurse, a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston; and Ralph A., who is a resident of St. Petersburg, Fla. Mr. Towle gives his political support to the Democratic party.

JEREMIAH J. MORIN, M. D., whose office is located at No. 95 North Main street, Rochester, N. H., was born in Canada, May 4, 1885. His father, Louis Morin, was a Canadian who came to the United States when his son, the subject of this sketch, was but a year old. He now resides in Portland, Me., where he is engaged in the paper manufacturing industry. He married Amanda Beaubien, and they had two children, Jeremiah J. and a daughter who is now deceased.

Jeremiah J. Morin was educated in the schools of Bellows Falls, Vt., Syracuse University, and the University of Vermont, graduating from the College of Medicine in 1909. He came to Rochester in May, 1910, after spending the interval in the Hartford Hospital and at Cummington, Mass., and has already laid the foundation of a good practice, being recognized as a fully competent man in his profession. He is a member of Rochester, Strafford County and State Medical societies, and American Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations include membership in the orders of Maccabees, Moose, Catholic Order of Foresters, Association Canado-American, L'Union St. Jean Baptiste, Local St. Jean Baptiste, and Knights of Columbus. He married Mary B. Dailey and he and his wife are members of the French Catholic church.

H. E. ANDERSON, M. D., physician and surgeon, with office and residence at Acton, Me., and Milton Mills, N. H., inclusive, enjoys a substantial practice that covers a wide extent of country. He was born April 1, 1887, at Limington, Me., and is the only child born to Edward A. and Nettie S. (Purinton) Anderson. The mother of Dr. Anderson died at Limington, Me., in 1896. She was a daughter of Stephen Purinton, who formerly was a county commissioner of York county, Me. The father of Dr. Anderson was sheriff of York county for six years. He died at Alfred, Me., in March, 1911.

H. E. Anderson was eleven years old when his parents moved from Limington to Alfred, Me., where he continued his schooling. Later he attended the Lewiston High school for two years, after which he returned to Limington and completed his academic studies there. Subsequently he had medical college advantages at Boston, Brunswick and Portland, and after receiving his degree he located at Acton (Milton Mills) and has remained here, becoming a leading citizen and physician in whom great confidence is placed. He is town physician of Acton, chairman of the board of health, superintendent of schools, and town clerk of the west end of the southern part of the town of Acton. His area of practice covers Union, Middleton, Acton (Milton Mills) Lebanon and Shapleigh and, as may be judged, his time is very fully occupied. He is affiliated with the Republican party and belongs to the leading fraternal organizations, being a member of Springvale Lodge No. 192, A. F. & A. M.; Miltonia Lodge No. 52, I. O. O. F.; Rebecca Lodge No. 79, and is identified also with the Milton Grange.

Dr. Anderson married Miss Abbie Small, who is a daughter of W. S. and Kate Small, of Limington, Me. Mrs. Anderson is a highly educated and talented lady and devotes much time to music, having pupils at Acton and Milton Mills. She belongs to the Sisters of Rebecca and also to the Eastern Star. Dr. Anderson and wife take a prominent part in the social activities of Acton.

EVERETT L. CHAPMAN, M. D., of Dover, was born at Columbia, N. H., February 3, 1887, being one of the three children of William G. and Nora (Hutchinson) Chapman. His father was a dealer in timber and also engaged in the real estate business, buying and selling farms. The subject of this sketch, who was one of three children born to his parents, began his education in the public schools and also attended the high school of North Strafford, and the University of Vermont, where he was graduated in 1910 from the medical department. He then took a post graduate course in the Mary Fletcher Hospital of Burlington, Vt., and then a course in the S. R. Smith General Hospital and later in New York Lying-in Institute, of New

York, on Aug. 11, 1911, coming to Dover, where he has already made a very favorable impression, being recognized as a competent physician and surgeon, a good citizen, and a man of agreeable personality. With such qualifications doubtless the future holds much in store for him. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and also the local medical society. He is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with the Masonic order. His office is located in the Masonic Temple.

ALPHEUS L. FAUNCE, of Somersworth, N. H., a prominent Republican and a veteran of the Civil war, was born at Oxford, Oxford county, Me., in 1842, and is a son of Aaron D. and Emily J. (Lennell) Faunce. The father was born in Maine and in early manhood was a mill operative. After coming to Somersworth he embarked in the undertaking business and continued until his death, at the age of seventy-four years. He married Emily J. Lennell and they had nine children.

Alpheus L. Faunce attended school at Oxford in boyhood and afterward worked in a woolen mill. About 1888 he came to Somersworth and was engaged in the undertaking business until his appointment as postmaster by former President Roosevelt. In 1863 he enlisted for service in the Civil war, in Company C, 17th Maine Volunteer Infantry, serving a second enlistment in the 27th unassigned company of Maine, and being honorably discharged at the close of the war. For six years he served as deputy sheriff of Strafford county.

Mr. Faunce was married to Miss Sibelia A. Gaslin, who, at death, left no children. His second marriage was to Miss Alice Littlewood, and they have two children, Clyde L., who carries on an undertaking business here, and Nina Belle. Mr. Faunce and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Masons, Elks, and Knights of Pythias and is a member of the local post of the G. A. R.

LEWIS E. WENTWORTH,* a well known citizen of Rollinsford, N. H. where he is engaged in truck farming and poultry raising, was born in Strafford county, N. H., February 11, 1859, and is a son of James M. and Meribah K. (Bartlett) Wentworth.

James M. Wentworth was born at Exeter, N. H., and was quite young when his father died. His mother, with her two sons, moved then to Dover. He was early thrown on his own resources and through force of character became a man of standing and substance. For a number of years he worked in a manufacturing plant at Salmon Falls and was advanced in position from time to time until he was made overseer of the dressing room. Later he was employed as a machinist in a cotton mill at South Berwick, Me. His death

occurred in 1882. He married Meribah K. Bartlett, who was born at Eliot, Me., and of their children two survive: Lizzie, who is the wife of George T. Clark, of Berwick, Me.; and Lewis E.

Lewis E. Wentworth attended the public schools of Rollinsford and the Salmon Falls High school. He has made truck farming, vegetable growing and poultry raising his main interests and devotes his fourteen acres of land to these industries. He makes a specialty of the White Wyandotte strain of fowls and has accommodations for a flock of 100 of these beautiful birds.

On December 28, 1895, Mr. Wentworth was married to Miss Mary P. Rollins, a daughter of Andrew Rollins, a well known citizen of Rollinsford, N. H., and they have four children: Rollins, Ellen A., Marion and Andrew. Mr. Wentworth is a member, with his wife, of the Hiram R. Roberts Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and he belongs also to the order of the Golden Cross, at South Berwick, Me. He has long been active in the former organization and has served in many official positions. In his views on public matters he is broad-minded and has identified himself with the Progressive party.

DOWNING V. OSBORNE, who is engaged in the manufacture of shoes at Farmington, under the style of the Thayer-Osborne Shoe Company, can scarcely remember the time when he was not actively interested in his present line of industry. He was born at Rochester, N. H., April 27, 1864, and is a son of James L. and Lydia (Baldwin) Osborne. They were natives of New Hampshire and spent their entire lives at Rochester. Of their eight children, Downing V. was the seventh in order of birth.

Downing V. Osborne was born in a section of the country where several industries flourish and after completing his period of school attendance at the age of 16 years, decided to learn the carpenter's trade. He soon, however, became more interested in the shoe business and entered a shoe factory at Rochester, where he remained one year, going from there to Wolfboro, where he was employed for one and a half years. For about 16 years Mr. Osborne worked as an operative in the manufacture of shoes, a period of training that prepared him for the responsibilities he now bears as one of the large manufacturers of this section. In 1902, in partnership with Elmer F. Thayer, he purchased a manufacturing concern at Alton, N. H., and the present firm style was adopted there in 1904, the same partnership continuing to the present. In 1906 removal was made to Farmington. The company was incorporated with a capital of \$125,000, and employment is given 500 people. The two plants have 100,000 square feet of floor space and are equipped with machinery capable of turning out 5,000 pairs of boys' and youths' shoes a



DOWNING V. OSBORNE

day. The rapid expansion of this business has been marvelous and its transactions at the present time represent a million dollars annually.

Mr. Osborne was married in 1887 to Miss Martha A. Tuttle. Mr. Osborne votes with the Republican party but has never been desirous of holding public office. He is a 32d degree Mason and belongs also to the Odd Fellows. In addition to his large business interests at Farmington, he owns valuable real estate at Rochester, N. H.

FRED F. SEAVEY, a partner in the lumber firm of R. F. & F. F. Seavey, of Rochester, with residence at No. 23 Woodman street, was born in Boston, Mass., August 16, 1879, a son of Joseph W. and Nellie R. (Nowlin) Seavey. His father, a resident of Everett, Mass., is a cutter in a wholesale clothing establishment. Fred F. Seavey was the only child of his parents, his mother dying at his birth. He was educated in the schools of Everett, Mass., and subsequently found employment with the Batchelder & Lincoln Company, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, of Boston, with whom he remained three years. He then came to Rochester, N. H., in 1901, and entered into the lumber business, which he conducted for about seven years for himself, becoming a partner in the firm above mentioned in 1908. He is an up-to-date business man, progressive, and of tried integrity. In politics a Republican, he served as a member of the State Republican committee from Rochester two years ago and did useful work for his party. Mr. Seavey married Miss Faye Woodruff, of Everett, Mass., and has two children—Dorothy and Samuel F. Mr. Seavey is a past master of Rochester Grange, P. of H., and is also a Mason, being thrice illustrious master of Orient Council and Captain General of Palestine Commandery. In addition to the political activities mentioned above he served for one term as a member of the school board. He attends the Congregational church.

WILLIAM H. WHITEHOUSE. The textile mills of New England are a source of great wealth to many communities and employment is afforded thousands of individuals in the various departments. Many of these must be expert along some certain line of the manufacturing process and the most expert are usually chosen for such positions as superintendents or overseers. Since May, 1903, William H. Whitehouse has been overseer of the dressing rooms of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company at Somersworth, known as No. 1 and No. 2 mills, and in this responsible position he is giving the utmost satisfaction. Mr. Whitehouse was born at Dover, N. H., August 31, 1855, a son of John H. and Mary A. (Allen) Whitehouse.

John H. Whitehouse was born at Tamworth, N. H., and was a son of

William Whitehouse, also of Tamworth. John H. Whitehouse enlisted for service in the Civil war and was a brave soldier, although he did not meet death on the field of battle, having been accidentally shot by a member of his own company, on January 1, 1862. He married Mary A. Allen, who was born at Wakefield, N. H., and survived until 1882.

William H. Whitehouse was an infant of three weeks when his parents moved to Great Falls, now Somersworth, and was seven years old when he lost his father. His mother subsequently married Phineas D. Hoitt and in 1864 the family moved to Portsmouth, N. H., where the youth attended school. In 1878 he came back to Great Falls and from then until the present, with the exception of nine years spent in the grocery business at Somersworth, has been connected with the departments in the Great Falls Manufacturing Company's mills with which he is yet identified.

Mr. Whitehouse married Miss Annah M. Doe, and they have one daughter, Annie V., who is an accomplished young lady, a graduate of the Somersworth High school. Mr. Whitehouse is a member of the Baptist church at Somersworth, in which he is a deacon. He belongs to Libanus Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M., at Somersworth, in which he is senior warden, and belongs to Washington Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., Somersworth, and for the past fifteen years has been treasurer of this lodge, and also is a member of Stephen J. Wentworth Camp No. 14, Sons of Veterans. Mr. Whitehouse has also passed the chairs in the Great Falls Encampment, No. 15, his interest in this fraternal organization having been continuous since early manhood.

ARTHUR L. FOOTE, a prominent member of the Strafford county bar, having an office in the Masonic Temple, Dover, was born in Lewiston, Me., December 25, 1863, a son of William L. and Elizabeth (Meserve) Foote. The father of our subject, son of William L. Foote, was a blacksmith. A. L. Foote, who was one of six children, after graduating from the Great Falls high school in 1883, read law under George E. Beachem, of Somersworth, N. H., and was admitted to the bar March 11, 1887. He immediately became Mr. Beachem's partner, this association being continued until the latter's death. From 1865 until November 22, 1886, he was a resident of Sanbonville and while living there practiced law at Somersworth until 1908, when he came to Dover. He was president of the bar there from 1904 to 1908. While residing in Carroll county, N. H., he served as county solicitor. On January 29, 1908, Mr. Foote located in Dover, of which city he has since been a resident and where he has gained a high reputation as a capable attorney. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, the Red Men and the Elks. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Foote married Miss Carrie B. Sanborn, who died in the spring of the present year, 1913, leaving one child, Lowell S. The family affiliate religiously with the Episcopal church.

AUGUST G. BERNIER,* contractor and builder, is one of the representative business men of Somersworth, to which city he came in 1892 and is established at No. 45 Franklin street. He was born in the province of Quebec, near Quebec, Canada, August 22, 1859, and is a son of Damase Bernier, who died in Quebec when aged 74 years.

After his school days August G. Bernier assisted his father, who was a carpenter and builder, and under him learned his trade. At the age of 19 years he came to the United States and prior to locating at Great Falls, N. H. (now Somersworth), he worked in various places. He spent several years at Muskegon and Grand Haven, Mich., six years in the province of Quebec, on the river Du Loup, and four years in New Brunswick. In 1892 he came to Great Falls, where he has been in business for himself for the last 15 years, prior to this having been foreman for George E. Hanson, a well known builder at Somersworth. Mr. Bernier has been concerned in a large amount of building here and his reputation is that of a skilled workman, careful contractor and honest man.

Mr. Bernier was married January 14, 1884, to Miss Adalena Demers, who was born in the province of Quebec, and they have had six children: Joseph, who is a resident of Salem, Mass.; John C., Alfred, and Arthur, all of whom live at Somersworth; and two who are deceased. Mr. Bernier and family are members of St. Martin's Roman Catholic church at Somersworth and he is identified with several organizations. He has been quite active politically and at one time was the candidate of the Republican party for representative of the Third Ward in the New Hampshire legislature, failing of election by the small margin of 17 votes. He is a progressive, earnest and public-spirited citizen and as such reflects credit on the community.

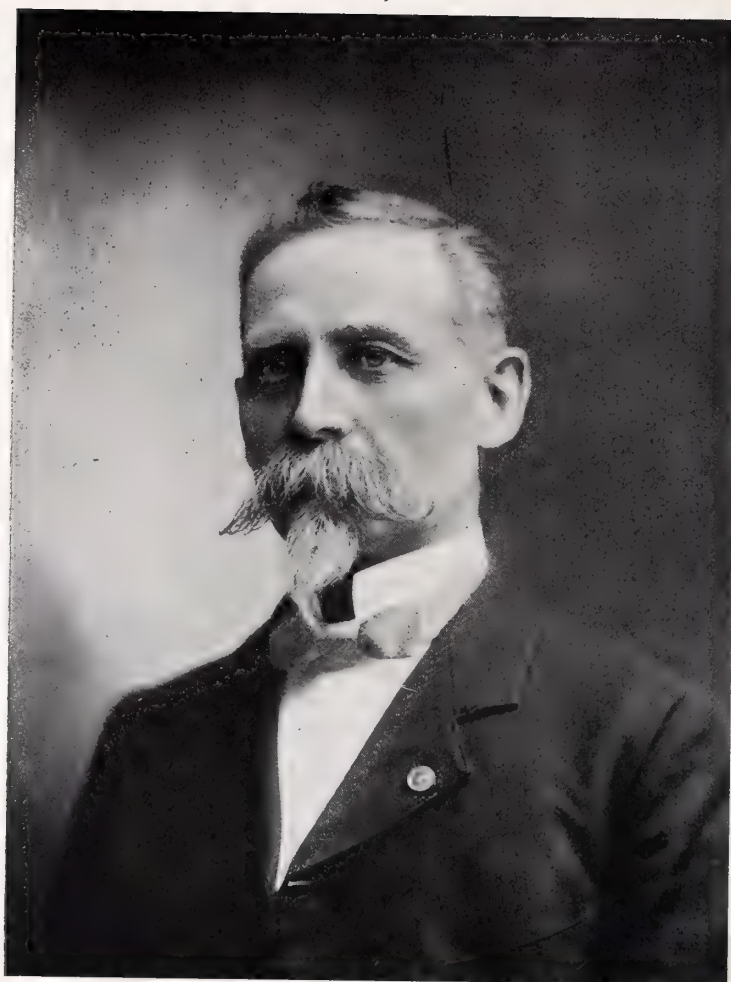
JOHN R. PATTEE, M. D., physician and surgeon, of Dover, was born in Campton, N. H., December 22, 1860, a son of John W. and Charlotte Polly Pattee. He was educated in the public schools and gained his medical education in the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating there in 1888. He began the practice of his profession in Canterbury, N. H., where he remained for ten years. Locating in Dover in 1896, he has since remained a resident of this city and by hard work and close attention to his profession, has built up a lucrative practice. While residing in Canterbury he served as county physician, also as chairman of the board of health. He has a con-

venient office at 392 Central Avenue. He is a member of the Strafford County Medical Society and of the State Medical Society, and is affiliated fraternally with the order of Owls.

Dr. Pattee was first united in marriage with Miss Georgia E. Kimball, now deceased; they had two children—Ruth E. and John A. His present wife was in maidenhood Miss Alice Howarth, a daughter of Richard Howarth, they having adopted one child, Marion E. The family residence is located at No. 16 Second street. Dr. Platte is a close student of his profession, keeping well abreast of its progress in the various departments. As a citizen he is reliable and patriotic and always in favor of any movement calculated to promote the general good of the community, along either moral or material lines.

WILLIAM E. RINES, assessor of Ward No. 1, Dover, who operates 35 acres of land in Dover devoted to dairying and poultry raising, was born in Bath, Me., June 20, 1846, a son of William H. and Roxana (Tibbetts) Rines. Both his parents were natives of New England. William H. Rines, the father, came with his family from Bath to Dover about 1848. He served in the U. S. Navy for three years during the Civil war and subsequently resided in Dover until his death, which took place about 25 years ago. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the work of which society he took much interest. Of his children three are now living: William E., whose name begins this sketch; Annie S. and Nellie M., both of whom also reside in Dover. The father, William H., was a member of the Free Will Baptist church and a Republican in politics.

William E. Rines was a child but two years old when he came with his parents to Dover and here he was reared to manhood, attending the public schools of the city, in which he gained his literary education. This he has since enlarged by reading and study. After leaving school he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for some years in and around Boston, Mass. Later returning to Dover, he engaged in farming in which line of business he has since continued. He is a Republican in politics and is now serving his eighth year as assessor of Ward 1, and has just been re-elected for another term of two years, being very popular both as a man and public official. He belongs to Mt. Pleasant Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Dover, and to Major A. J. H. Buzzell Camp, Sons of Veterans, at Dover, N. H., of which he is a charter member. Mr. Rines married Ellen M. Russell, of West Cambridge, now Arlington, Mass. They have a pleasant home and a wide circle of friends throughout this section.



COL. HORACE L. WORCESTER

F. K. STEVENS, who conducts a grocery and feed store and also operates a grain elevator at Lebanon, Me., has long been ranked among the foremost citizens of East Rochester, N. H. He is a native of Maine, having been born in the town of Industry, and is a son of James Madison and Velsonia (Freerick) Stevens.

James Madison Stevens was born in Green township and was reared at Lewiston. He followed farming some five years prior to the Civil war, in which he served most creditably, and upon his return from the front worked in the Androscoggin Mills at Lewiston, as machinist, 10 years. He then went to Madison, Me., where he lived until his death at the age of 63 years. He and his estimable wife became the parents of three children: F. K., subject of this record; Nellie and Grace. The two last named are deceased.

F. K. Stevens was reared in Maine until his nineteenth year, when he crossed the line into New Hampshire. Here he has since lived, except for a period of four years when he was engaged at Keene as overseer of spinners for the Faulkner and Colony Company. He then returned and after farming about two years started his present business operations, which he has been carrying on for five years. He carries a complete general line of merchandise, also hay, grain and wood. He purchased the buildings of Charles Bradley, but in the main he has made the improvements himself. He has the only business of the kind at this point, and is meeting with success.

Mr. Stevens was joined in marriage with Miss Hamie A. Canney of Dover, and the following children have blessed their home: Harold, Carl, Grace, and Florence Maybelle. Fraternally Mr. Stevens is a member of the Knights of Pythias at East Rochester. He is a Republican in politics.

COL. HORACE L. WORCESTER, one of Rochester's best known residents, who has honorably filled many public positions, retired from active mercantile life in 1900, but continues to be closely interested in all matters affecting the general welfare of the city. He was born March 28, 1846, at Lebanon, York county, Me., and is a son of Lemuel and Margaret (Pray) Worcester. His parents were natives of Maine, where the father, a farmer, lived to the age of over 80 years. Of their four children two died in infancy. The survivors are Horace L. and Mrs. Mary A. Wallingford, the latter a resident of North Berwick, Me.

Col. Worcester, after leaving school, learned the trade of shoemaker and followed it for many years in Rochester, Dover, Farmington and Natick. In 1864, although but 18 years of age, he enlisted at Portland, Me., on the U. S. ship Sabine, for service in the Civil war, but served on the U. S. S. Lackawana. His manly appearance, together with his story that he was 21 years of

age caused him to be accepted without the consent of his father. He served in the West Gulf Squadron under Admirals Farragut and Thatcher until the close of the war. He is Past Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of New Hampshire, and a member of Sampson Post No. 22 of Rochester. During the administration of Governor Jordan he was appointed a member of the Governor's staff with the rank of colonel, a title he still retains and prizes.

Owing to ill health Col. Worcester retired from the shoe business and accepted a position that would give him a more active life and for three years was baggagemaster on the Great Falls Railway. He was for 20 years engaged in the book and stationery business, 12 years of that time being a co-partner with Frank Greenfield. For many years he has been connected officially with the Norway Plains Savings Bank, being a trustee and during a part of the time president, which office he resigned in 1902 on account of his prolonged absence in the west.

For a long period Col. Worcester has been actively interested in public affairs. From 1880 until 1884 inclusive he was town clerk. He served as a member of the New Hampshire Legislature of 1903, resigning to accept the position of U. S. Consul to Saltillo, Mexico. Among other positions filled efficiently by him were those of city clerk, clerk and collector for the water works, clerk of the police court, and at present time is clerk of the district court for Rochester, and trustee of the Rochester Public Library, and in 1900 he was elected mayor of Rochester, serving two years, after which he spent some time in the Black Hills region, Dakota. The Colonel is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Farragut Associates (composed of officers and men who served in Farragut's Fleet).

On June 27, 1872, Col. Worcester was married to Miss Millie A. Greenfield, daughter of the late Charles Greenfield, formerly president and a director of the Norway Savings Bank. Mrs. Worcester was very prominent in social life and of rare executive ability. She was one of the honorary members of the Board of Women Managers of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y.; was the first president of the Rochester Woman's Club and one of its managers; a member of the Margery Sullivan Chapter of the D. A. R. of Dover; past department president of the Woman's Relief Corps of New Hampshire; grand treasurer of the order of Eastern Star, and later assistant matron and matron of James Farrington Chapter of the order of Eastern Star; she was also the organizer and first regent of Mary Torr Chapter, D. A. R., of Rochester.

ALEXANDER STEWART,* who carries on a large business at No. 44 Orange street, Somersworth, as a contracting house painter and paper hanger, is well known in this city, where his work meets with general approval. He was born in Leath, Scotland, in June, 1846, and is a son of John and Agnes Stewart.

In 1854 Alexander Stewart accompanied his parents to the United States and the family settled at Somersworth, N. H., where he grew to manhood and learned his kindred trade. In May, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company K, 2nd N. H. Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Potomac. He saw hard service, participating in 32 engagements from the first battle of Bull Run to the surrender of General Lee, many of them being the greatest battles of the war, including Bull Run (1), siege of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Strawberry Plains, Malvern Hill, Bull Run (2d), Malvern Hill (2d), under General Hooker, Kettle Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Shortly before the battle of Chantilly he was transferred to Company K, 4th U. S. Artillery. Having completed all the terms of his first enlistment, he reenlisted February 11, 1864, for three years more and was honorably discharged February 11, 1867. After the surrender of General Lee he was stationed at Washington, D. C., and afterward, for one year, was at Fort Delaware, where he received his second honorable discharge and then returned to Somersworth.

Mr. Stewart married Miss Ellen Carbry, a native of Scotland, who died November 13, 1909. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to Washington lodge of Odd Fellows at Somersworth. Now one of the busy, useful and respected citizens of Somersworth, he has won through his own perseverance and honesty this place of high standing and he has proved that a faithful soldier in times of war may be a valued citizen in days of peace.

ROBERT H. GODDARD,* one of Dover's well known and respected citizens who is engaged in farming and stock raising to some extent, has been a resident of New Hampshire since the spring of 1888 and of the town of Dover since 1895. He was born April 26, 1861, at Durham, Me., and is a son of James and Jane (Douglass) Goddard. James Goddard was a native of Brunswick and his wife of Durham, Me. The paternal grandfather, Robert Goddard, was also born in Brunswick.

Robert H. Goddard is a self made man in the sense of having had to depend upon his own efforts and judgment from boyhood. He was but six years of age when his father died and only twelve years old when his mother passed away. He remained in the vicinity of Durham until he was 18 years

old and then went to Amesbury, Mass., and prior to coming to New Hampshire, spent one year in Michigan. Mr. Goddard lived at Madbury, Strafford county, for twelve years and then settled on his present farm in Dover town where he has been engaged in agricultural activities ever since. He is deemed a very capable farmer and is held in esteem by his fellow citizens as a dependable and honorable neighbor.

In March, 1881, Mr. Goddard was married to Miss Hattie Chambers, who was born at Bath, Me., a daughter of the late William Chambers, who was a native of Nova Scotia. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard have had eight children: Herbert H.; Jennie E., who is the wife of Ernest W. Pickens, of Lawrence, Mass.; Bertha M., who is the wife of Henry J. Tetreau, of Lawrence, Mass.; Fred C., who is a student in the medical department of Tuft's College, Boston, Mass.; May E. and Malissa M., who reside at home; and William and Doris A., who are deceased. Mr. Goddard has never been very active in political affairs but always casts his vote with the Republican party.

EVERETT A. PUGSLEY, superintendent of the public schools of Rochester, N. H., is a well known educator of Strafford county, a man of acknowledged scholastic attainments who since completing his education has devoted his whole life to teaching. He was born at Rochester, in 1858, and is a son of Frank and Mahala (Hamilton) Pugsley.

Frank Pugsley was born at North Shapleigh, Me., and his boyhood and youth were spent there and at Acton. In early manhood he engaged in the shoe trade at Lynn, Mass., later he moved to Great Falls, N. H., and subsequently came to Rochester. He married Mahala Hamilton, a native of Rochester, and they had four children: Alvin L., now deceased; Everett A.; Fremont L., who is an attorney at law, residing at Melrose, Mass.; and Bertha, who is a resident of Rochester.

Everett A. Pugsley attended the public schools of Rochester and Austin Academy at Strafford, N. H., and still later the New Hampton Literary Institute at New Hampton, N. H., subsequently graduating from Bowdoin College. In the course of his busy life he has been engaged in teaching a wide range of subjects and has filled several important educational positions for long periods. For some time he was a principal of the Northwood Academy at Northwood, N. H., then was instructor in history and English at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. For a time he was principal of the schools of Salmon Falls, N. H., and for the past four years has been superintendent of the Rochester schools. He is connected with numerous educational bodies and is a recognized force in school advancement in this section of New Hampshire.

Mr. Pugsley married Miss Elizzie D. Felker of Rochester, N. H., of the family from whom comes the present governor, Samuel D. Felker, of New Hampshire, and they have one son, Raymond F., who is a pupil in the Rochester High school. Mr. Pugsley and family attend the Congregational church. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party. Mr. Pugsley takes a deep interest in all movements for the benefit of his city, state and the country at large; he belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry, being a member of the Hiram R. Roberts Grange of Rollinsford, N. H.

CHARLES H. HUSSEY,* a well known resident of Dover and the owner of 140 acres of excellent land, 100 of which comprise his home farm, was born in Somersworth, N. H., March 1, 1861, and is a son of John and Sallie Hussey, and a grandson of John S. Hussey. No family in the town of Somersworth stands higher in public regard and it is one of the old pioneer ones of that section. John Hussey and wife were residents of Dover for many years, he being an extensive farmer during middle life.

Charles H. Hussey attended the public schools during boyhood, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which, in conjunction with farming, he has carried on ever since. Since 1911 he has lived on his present place. He takes only a good citizen's interest in public affairs, not desiring office for himself, and gives his political support to the candidates of the Democratic party. He is well known in many parts of the county and enjoys the respect and friendship of all who have done business with him.

HON. JAMES A. LOCKE.—On Friday, January 19, 1912, there passed from earth's scenes one of Somersworth's most honored sons, James A. Locke, a man well loved and held in deep regard not only by his immediate family, in which he was a model husband and father, but by practically the entire community, which he had often served faithfully and efficiently in public affairs.

Mr. Locke was born on Fayette street, this city, February 8, 1847, a son of Howard and Eunice (Wentworth) Locke. After acquiring his education in the public schools of Somersworth, he enlisted, on August 16, 1862, at the age of 15 years, in the U. S. navy, from Portsmouth, N. H., as a first class boy. He was drafted to the U. S. school ship "Macedonian," under Captain Stone, and was honorably discharged March 10, 1863. Ten days after he re-enlisted on the "Ohio" at Portsmouth, as landsman. This time he was drafted to the U. S. bark "Restless," and was honorably discharged May 6, 1864. He enlisted for the third time on August 22, 1864, on board the receiving ship, "Vandalia," lying at Portsmouth, and was drafted to the

U. S. S. "Colorado," to rank as a gunner. He was honorably discharged September 7, 1867, when in the Mediterranean station. While in the naval service he took part in the attack on Fort Fisher, he being then a member of Admiral (then Lieutenant) Dewey's gig crew. His brother, Edwin H., who enlisted the same day, was with him in the attack.

Mr. Locke began his industrial life in his father's grocery store, the firm being known as Locke & Hill, with location at the corner of Fore and Main streets. In February, 1871, the store was burned and Mr. Locke next purchased the High street bakery, of which he was proprietor for several years, when he sold to Hon. Freeman A. Hussey. He was then made selectman of the town of Great Falls and held the office in connection with that of road commissioner four years. He was then but 27 years of age and was the youngest selectman that had ever held that office. After serving efficiently in both these positions he bought out the trucking business of John Decatur, which he kept for a year, when he again went into public office, first as deputy sheriff for a few months, and then as street commissioner for a year. About this time he was kicked in the temple by a horse and was obliged to be out of business for a year, when he bought out the meat business of Charles L. Estes, now or recently city marshal. After conducting this for a few months he accepted the position of yard superintendent for the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, a position which he held for 24 years with honor to himself and advantage to the company. He resigned December 1, 1910, on account of ill health. He then purchased the market on Sullivan Square, Berwick, but was not able to continue it and soon sold out to Z. P. Dolby, the present proprietor.

In addition to the public offices mentioned above Mr. Locke was the only Republican alderman ever elected from Ward 4, and after becoming a resident of Ward 3, he was prominently associated with the politics of that ward. He was elected to the State senate in 1901 from the 12th Senatorial District and subsequently represented his ward at the constitutional convention and was a candidate for the office of county commissioner. He was a member of Littlefield Post, No. 8, G. A. R.; also of Libanus Lodge, No. 49, A. F. & A. M.; Edwards Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M., and Orphans Council of Dover. He joined the Green Street Free Baptist church in 1875 and was a liberal contributor to it.

Mr. Locke married, July 3, 1869, Miss Susan A. Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivory W. Hamilton, of South Waterboro, Me. At his death, which occurred after about a year's illness, he left, besides his wife, three sons and two daughters, namely: Guy Howard, of Melrose Highlands, Mass.; Roy Hamilton, of Amesbury, Mass.; Edwin Cecil, of Roslindale,

Mass.; Mrs. Annie Belle Merrill, of Washington, D. C., and Miss S. Agnes, of this city; also two grandchildren, Stephanie Hamilton Locke, of Roslindale, and James Willis Merrill, of Washington; a brother, Charles Henry Locke, of Brockton, Mass., and an aged aunt, Mrs. Maria Emery of Somersworth, with nephews and nieces. The daughter, Miss Agnes, is a teacher in this city. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. B. F. Tilton, of the Green Street Free Baptist church, and were participated in with impressive ceremonies by Littlefield Post, G. A. R. Interment was made in the family burial lot in Forest Glade Cemetery. A pathetic and touching incident was the coming in a body, at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of some forty men who worked for him when he was superintendent of the yard for the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, some of whom had gone to work with him 24 years previously and are still in the employ of the company. Many of them could not restrain their tears as they gazed their last on one whom they had learned to love. The casket was draped with the flag which he had fought to save, and about it a large and beautiful collection of floral gifts from friends.

As a husband and father Mr. Locke was generous and self sacrificing; as a business man his career was upright and honorable and won high praise from his associates; as a servant of the company and of the city he was ever faithful. Some of his best friends were of the laboring class, with whom his sterling qualities and his generosity made him a favorite.

CHARLES F. HALL,* who is one of Dover's most respected citizens, has resided on his well cultivated farm of five acres for the past 20 years. He is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war and probably to the close of his life will be a sufferer from the hardships and dangers endured during his military service. He was born at Milton, N. H., May 31, 1843, and is a son of Elijah S. and Mary (Bickford) Hall, a grandson of Daniel Hall and a direct descendant of Deacon John Hall, well known in the early history of Strafford county. The Hall family has been firmly established here for generations.

Charles F. Hall was three years old when his parents left Milton and moved to Dover and there he attended the district school and helped his father in every way an industrious youth could think of. In June, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of the 9th N. H. Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the 9th Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam and in the latter was so severely wounded that he was not able to return to the field after being confined in a military hospital near Frederick City, Md.,

from September, 1862, until March 9, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to Dover where for many years afterward he followed shoemaking and then settled on his present farm.

Mr. Hall was married to Miss Ida Howe, of Barrington, N. H., who is survived by one daughter, Mabel E., who is the wife of Edward Burgess, of Somerville, Mass. Mr. Hall was married secondly to Miss Cora H. Wiggin, who was born at Farmington, N. H., a daughter of Lewis R. and Delia (Decatur) Wiggin, the former of whom was born at Moultonboro, and the latter at New Durham, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have reared Helen E. Rowe, a grand-niece of Mr. Hall, as their daughter, and have given her educational and social advantages. Mr. Hall is a Republican in his political views.

DENNIS ANDREW JOHNSON,* who is one of the well known and highly respected citizens of Dover, N. H., belongs to a very old family of Strafford county, the Johnsons having settled very early in the vicinity of Barrington, where both his father and grandfather were born. He was born at Dover, December 12, 1836, and is a son of Dennis and Sarah (Weeks) Johnson.

Dennis Johnson, the father, was a son of Andrew Johnson, and it is possible that the founder of the family came from Ireland to Strafford county, N. H., prior to the latter's birth at Barrington. Dennis Johnson had reached manhood when he settled at Dover, N. H., where for many years afterward he was a custom boot and shoemaker, subsequently becoming a farmer. He lived a quiet, industrious life which was prolonged into old age, his death occurring in 1888 when he was in his 85th year. In his early political activities he was a Whig and later became a Republican. He married Sarah Weeks, who was born at Kittery, York county, Me., and they had the following children: Dennis A. and William H., both of whom live at Dover; Joseph, who makes his home in Nebraska; Isaiah and Elzira, both of whom reside at Dover; and John G., Hannah E., Sarah A. and James H., who are deceased. John G. Johnson was once sheriff of Strafford county.

Dennis A. Johnson attended the Long Hill district school in boyhood and afterward assisted his father, mainly on the farm, and during the greater part of his life he has been engaged in farm pursuits and now owns and oversees a well cultivated tract of 34 acres in the vicinity of Dover.

In July, 1873, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Addie E. Stevens, who died November 19, 1876. She is survived by an only daughter, Addie E., who is the wife of Arthur Pettigrew, of Kittery, Me. Mrs. Johnson was a daughter of Samuel Stevens, a former resident of Dover. She attended the Adventist

church. Mr. Johnson casts his vote with the Republican party but has never consented to accept public office. He has been a worthy citizen, however, ever lending his influence to advance movements that have promised to be beneficial to his section of country.

WALTER ENGLAND,* proprietor of "The Maples," a fine agricultural tract situated on the corner of Oak and Cocheco streets, Dover, N. H., is one of the well known men of this section, practically all of his life having been passed in Strafford county. He was born near Gonic, N. H., February 13, 1859, and is a son of Michael and Phebe J. (Roberts) England.

Michael England was born in England and was 18 years old when he came to the United States, shortly afterward securing employment in a cotton mill at Salmon Falls, N. H., where he continued to work for several years. He then moved to Gonic and in that vicinity was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred early in the seventies. He married Phebe J. Roberts, who was born in Strafford county, N. H., and of their children the following survive: Sarah A., who is the widow of Walter Wiggin, a former resident of New Market, N. H., she now living at Dover; William H., who is a resident of Lowell, Mass.; George W., whose home is at Amesburg, Mass.; Walter, who lives at Dover; and Freeman, who is a resident of Gonic.

Walter England attended the public schools until he was about 15 years of age, at which time his father died. He worked as a farmer for others until he was 17 years old. He then went to Rollinsford and in the following year began to farm on his own responsibility. He continued a farmer there for over a quarter of a century and then located on his present place. As a good citizen, Mr. England has been interested in the substantial development of Strafford county at all times but has never consented to accept any public office. In his political views he is a Democrat.

ENOCH O. TASKER, who has been an active business man at Dover since 1873, is well known all over Strafford county. He owns an excellent farm of 65 acres in the suburb of Dover but resides in the city, his residence being at No. 16 Prospect street. He was born March 26, 1847, on Rochester Neck, Strafford county, and is a son of Thomas J. and Comfort (Bickford) Tasker.

Thomas J. Tasker was born in Madbury, where his father, Ebenezer Tasker was born, and his ancestors had lived two centuries, the immigrant ancestor being William Tasker. Thomas J. Tasker passed the greater part of his life in Rochester, where he was a farmer and also followed the carpenter trade. He was a good farmer, an expert carpenter, an honest man in all his

dealings with others and, though not a member, was a worthy supporter of the Free Will Baptist Church at Gonic, of which his wife was a devout member. Having lost his father when six years old, his success in life was creditable in every way and he had the esteem and confidence of all his fellow citizens. He married Comfort Bickford, who was a native of Rochester Neck, and whose immigrant ancestor, Thomas Bickford, was a resident of Dover in 1650.

Enoch O. Tasker grew to manhood on Rochester Neck, in the meanwhile being afforded educational advantages, attending Strafford Academy and both public school and a private school at Rochester, so that he was better qualified than many when he started into business for himself in 1873 at Dover. Here he associated himself with his brother, John C. Tasker, in the mercantile business, the firm style being John C. Tasker & Co., which continued for some years and Mr. Tasker remained in the mercantile line for a quarter of a century.

When Mr. Tasker and his brother dissolved partnership he entered in the grocery and provision business with Mr. John L. Kimball, July 1, 1886. Mr. Kimball withdrew and Mr. Tasker admitted Mr. Wm. F. Cartland as his partner in the business, which was then conducted in a store on Washington street, east of the old Strafford Bank building. When Mr. Anderton completed his brick block on Locust street they removed to that street and occupied the large double store where now Mr. Cartland is located. The firm name was Tasker & Cartland, and became one of the largest grocery and provision dealers in the city. Mr. Tasker retired from the business January 1, 1898, having the esteem and confidence of all his numerous customers and the public in general. In recent years he has given considerable attention to his farming interests and also carries on a teaming business at Dover.

On November 12, 1878, Mr. Tasker married Ursula M. Winkley, daughter of Darius Winkley, who for many years conducted a mill at Barrington and was a leading citizen there and widely known. They have three children: Bernice Winkley, who is the wife of N. Arthur Gifford of Somerville, Mass.; Sumner J., who is a resident of San Francisco, Cal.; and Cecil F., who is located in Boston, Mass.

Mr. Tasker and family are members of the First Parish, of which Rev. W. A. Morgan is pastor. For many years he has been a member of Mt. Pleasant Lodge I. O. O. F. and practices the professions of that benevolent order in an exemplary manner.

GEORGE M. BEARD,* whose farm of 70 acres, in the town of Dover, is devoted to general farming and stock raising, is a member of an old

Strafford county family and has been identified with business affairs at Dover since 1896. He was born at Farmington, N. H., November 19, 1858, and is a son of Arthur L. and Abigail (Sanborn) Beard, the former of whom was born at Lebanon and the latter at Alton, N. H. For many years they resided at Farmington and there George M. Beard, their only child, grew to manhood. Arthur L. Beard died at Farmington in 1907, having survived his wife two years.

George M. Beard attended the public schools at Farmington until he was 16 years of age, when he became an employe in a shoe manufactory and he remained connected with the shoemaking industry at Farmington for a number of years. When he first came to Dover he entered the employ of J. H. Ireland & Company, shoe manufacturers, with which firm he remained for five years, afterward becoming associated with the shoe manufacturing firm of D. L. Furber & Company, where he continues and now is foreman of the upper leather room. In 1900 Mr. Beard located on the farm which is his place of residence and here he carries on his agricultural industries with results that indicate judicious farming methods.

Mr. Beard married Miss Hannah E. Bolo, of Dover, N. H., and they have an adopted son, George F. Beard. Mr. Beard has always given his political support to the Democratic party. He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity for many years, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Farmington and also to the Chapter at Farmington, and to the Commandery at Dover.

LLEWELLYN T. WEBBER,* who is engaged in farming and stock-raising near Rollinsford, N. H., located on his fifty acres of excellent land in 1909 and has every reason to be satisfied with his success as an agriculturist. He was born at Monroe, Waldo county, Me., March 15, 1859, and is a son of Elbridge and Mary (Warf) Webber. The original family settler was Wolford Webber, who came to America from Holland and after reaching the city of New York entered into business relations there and passed the rest of his life in the metropolis. He had two sons, one of whom settled on the Kennebec and the other on the Penobscot river, and Llewellyn T. Webber is a descendant of the latter. His father was born in Waldo county and his mother in a county bordering the Kennebec river.

Reared and educated in Waldo county, Llewellyn T. Webber, remained in the home neighborhood until he was 25 years old and then went to Lowell, Mass., where he lived, although not quite continuously, for ten years, moving afterward to Chelsea, Mass., where he was in the employ of the state for seven years as an engineer at a pumping station. He lived at other places in Massachusetts, including Peabody, and it was from there

that he came to Rollinsford. Although he has not had a life experience on a farm, as have some of his neighbors, he finds no difficulty in carrying on his operations on his land and finds both pleasure and profit in these activities.

Mr. Webber married Miss Cassie Taylor, of Earlton, Nova Scotia. In politics he has always been a Republican but has unmistakable progressive proclivities. For a number of years he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the lodge at Salmon Falls, N. H.

HON. SAMUEL H. JENNESS, who is one of Dover's substantial business men, has been a resident of this city for 43 years and has occupied his present handsome residence at No. 611 Central avenue since November, 1907. He has been prominently identified with much of the substantial progress made here during that period. He was born at Somersworth, N. H., September 1, 1862, and is a son of Stephen A. and Hannah J. (Cook) Jenness, the former of whom was born at Dover and the latter at Somersworth. The Jenness family was established early in the vicinity of Rochester, N. H., by William Jenness, who was succeeded by his son, Stephen Jenness, who was the grandfather of Samuel H. Jenness. Stephen A. Jenness spent the greater part of his life at Rochester, on a farm, removing to Dover in 1870, where he died in 1880.

Samuel H. Jenness was a babe when his parents moved to Rochester and he accompanied them to Dover in 1873, where he has maintained his home ever since. He attended the public schools and Franklin Academy, well known as a fine educational institution in his youth, and was there under the instruction of Prof. John Scales. For a short time afterward he was a clerk in a mercantile house here. In 1894 he was appointed assistant postmaster of Dover and served in that capacity for three years, subsequently being appointed postmaster during the second administration of President Cleveland and serving one year. During 1901 and again in 1902 Mr. Jenness served as a member of the board of aldermen of Dover, representing the Second Ward. After retiring as postmaster he embarked in the mercantile business in which he continued for ten years, but for the past 20 years he has been in the real estate business.

Mr. Jenness is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a past grand of Wecohamet Lodge No. 3 and a past chief patriot of Quocheco Encampment No. 2. He is chairman of the Odd Fellows' Building Committee, who have charge of the Odd Fellows' property, and is also a member of Major Council Royal Arcanum No. 989. He is an

active member of the Dover Realty Company and is a member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Jenness was first married to Miss Nellie G. Coleman of Dover, who died in 1890. His second marriage was to Mrs. Nettie L. King, widow of Theodore King, a former resident of Dover who left two children: Mary W., who is the wife of A. Roy Kennard, of Dover; and Millard O. King, also of Dover. Mr. and Mrs. Jenness attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES GOODWIN,* one of the best known residents of Rollinsford, N. H., resides on his farm of 50 acres, on which he has carried on agricultural activities ever since he reached manhood. He was born here December 27, 1848, and is the sixth of his name in direct line of descent. He is a son of Capt. James and Elizabeth (Sabory) Goodwin.

Capt. James Goodwin was born at Lebanon, Me., and was a son of James and a grandson of James Goodwin. The original ancestor was Daniel Goodwin, who, at a very early day, came to the American colonies from England and settled in Maine. Capt. James Goodwin was engaged for 40 years in the business of getting out lumber for shipbuilding purposes and he was a farmer after removing to Rollinsford, N. H., where many years of his life were spent. He was captain of a militia company in Maine and in that capacity met General LaFayette, and at the time of his death, in his 78th year, was the only member left of that organization. He was a man of local prominence and at times served as selectman of what was then known as Somersworth.

James Goodwin attended the schools in his native town in his boyhood and through subsequent reading and interest in current events has kept well posted in world history. General farming has been his chosen occupation. On June 20, 1887, Mr. Goodwin was married to Mrs. Armine A. Foss, widow of Amos A. Foss, formerly of Bingham, Me., and a daughter of Isaac Decatur, of Barrington, N. H. Mrs. Goodwin died October 7, 1910. By her first marriage she had four children: Ernest S., who is a resident of Somersworth, N. H.; Isaac N., who lives in California; Pearl, who is a resident of Swampscott, Mass.; and Minnie, who is the wife of Fred Spencer, who is in the undertaking business at Berwick, Me. Mr. Goodwin has accepted the principles that are at the foundation of the Progressive party.

HON. JOSEPH B. NOLETTE,* a member of the New Hampshire legislature and a prosperous business man of Salmon Falls, is justly held in esteem by his fellow citizens. He was born in Canada, in Megantic county,

90 miles from Quebec, March 21, 1868, and is a son of Abram and Desange (Deseault) Nolette, natives also of Canada.

Joseph B. Nolette has made his own way in the world and his success is illustrative of what may be the reward of industry, courage and adherence to the teachings of a good mother. He was merely a child when he lost his father by death and was eleven years old when his mother came to the United States and settled at Somersworth, N. H., where he grew to manhood and had school opportunities. He had few of the pleasures of boyhood because as soon as old enough he had to become self supporting. For three years he worked in a cotton mill at Somersworth and later, for a short time, was a clerk in a store and then assisted his brother, Frank X. Nolette, in his meat and provision store. He thus learned the business and in 1893 came to Salmon Falls and embarked in the meat business for himself on Front street, where he has been very successful and continues.

On August 4, 1889, Mr. Nolette was married at Somersworth to Miss Philosise Cadorette, and they have five children: Hilaire G., who is one of the board of selectmen at Rollinsford; Arthur J., who lives at Salmon Falls; Albino, who is organist of St. Mary's Catholic church at Salmon Falls; and Joseph and Alberta, both of whom live at home. Mr. Nolette and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat, with independent proclivities. He is a man of energy, enterprise and proper public spirit and has made a very good impression in the General Assembly. For some years he has been identified with the order of Eagles at Somersworth and with the Red Men at Salmon Falls.

CHARLES W. WHITEHOUSE,* who does an excellent business in the line of fruit, ice cream and confectionery, at Farmington, N. H., was born at Farmington, January 31, 1881, and is a son of Daniel P. and Marilla J. (Howard) Whitehouse. They are natives and well known and respected residents of this town.

Charles W. Whitehouse is the eldest of his parents' family of five children, and was educated in the public schools of Farmington. When 21 years old he started out to take care of himself, engaging as a clerk in the store of F. E. Breen, with whom he continued until September 26, 1906, when he bought Mr. Breen's interest and stock and has since continued the business alone. He has a wide acquaintance and both his methods and goods are calculated not only to secure patronage but also to retain it. He owns his residence and his parents reside with him.

Mr. Whitehouse is a Republican in politics but not as actively interested in public affairs as he is in his many fraternal associations. He is a member

of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, of the Odd Fellows Lodge and Encampment and also the Rebekahs, belongs also to the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Eastern Star, and to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. Whitehouse is unmarried.

JAMES LUCEY, JR.,* owner and proprietor of the Cocheco Bottling Works, at No. 25 Summer street, Rochester, is one of the busy and enterprising business men of this city. He was born at South Groveland, Mass., and is a son of James Lucey. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester and afterward, for ten years, was with the firm of Fineman Bros. In 1904 he came to his present location and opened the Cocheco Bottling Works for the manufacture of soda and mineral waters, and has met with deserved success. He now gives continuous employment to four men and operates two teams, his product having advertised itself through its quality. Mr. Lucey married Miss Mary O'Brien, of Rochester, and they have three sons, Gerald, Richard and Donald. Mr. Lucey and family belong to the Catholic church. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally is identified with the A. O. H., the Elks and the Commercial Travellers' Association.

EUGENE S. HUNTRESS, M. D.,* who has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at Farmington since 1911, was born October 20, 1858, at Portsmouth, N. H., the fifth child in a family of six born to his parents, Seth W. and Catherine H. (Palmer) Huntress. They were natives of New Hampshire and both are now deceased, the burial of the father being at Portsmouth and that of the mother at Farmington.

Eugene S. Huntress attended the public schools at Portsmouth, graduating from the grammar school, after which he applied himself to medical study. He is a graduate of the University of Vermont and also of the Boston University, in medicine and surgery. His first 17 years of practice were spent at Wolfboro, N. H., then for two years he was in Boston, Mass., two more years he practiced at Keene, N. H., spent the following two years at Dairy, N. H., and from there, in September, 1911, came to Farmington, where his skill in the line of his profession has been speedily recognized.

In June, 1879, Dr. Huntress was married to Miss Flora B. Pinkham, who was born at Farmington August 30, 1860, a daughter of Frank B. Pinkham. They had two children: Ida F., who is the wife of George Moses, of Lynn, Mass., and Frederick E., who also lives at Lynn, with wife and one child. On April 17, 1906, Dr. Huntress was married secondly to Mrs. Elise M. Caulstone, who was born in Switzerland, January 30, 1859, a daughter of Armand and Rosalie (Monod) Shopfer. They spent their lives in Switzer-

land and their burial was in the cemetery at Vevey. By her former marriage Mrs. Huntress had five living children: Joliet Louise, who married Dr. Killory, then of Boston, now of Somerville, Mass.; Charles W., who lives at home; Pauline E., who is an employe of the Boston postoffice; and Emile A. and Albert R., both of whom reside at home.

In his political views Dr. Huntress has always been a Republican but has never desired any public office. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias. With his family he belongs to the Congregational church. Mrs. Huntress is a member of the Farmington Ladies' Club.

LESLIE W. GLIDDEN, mortician and funeral director, located at Nos. 20-26 Locust street, Dover, carries on business under the firm of Glidden & Glidden, the junior partner being his wife. Mr. Glidden was born at Dover, N. H., December 16, 1875, and is a son of George W. and Jennie A. (Winn) Glidden. The father was born also in New Hampshire and for a few years after marriage lived at Dover but died in a western state when his only child was young. The mother survives and resides at Wells, Me.

Leslie W. Glidden attended the South Berwick Academy and Bates College, afterward taught school for several terms, and then engaged in farming until 1906, when he embarked in his present business. In order to properly prepare for it, Mr. Glidden attended the Massachusetts College of Embalming at Boston and was then associated with his uncle, the late John A. Glidden, until the latter's death in February, 1913. For forty years he had been in the undertaking business and was a man well and favorably known all over this section.

John A. Glidden was born March 14, 1836, at Tuftonboro, N. H., the third child of John and Pluma (Dame) Glidden. A carpenter by trade, he came to Dover in 1868 and was employed as carpenter and general repair man in the Cocheco Mills until he severed that connection in 1869 and in 1873 established an undertaking and livery business. He was a Republican in politics and while living at Barrington was superintendent of schools. At Dover he served on the board of aldermen, and in 1899 was a member of the lower house in the state legislature. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and since 1872 had been an Odd Fellow, belonging to all the branches of the order. He served with the rank of major on the staff of Gen. A. J. Farrington. In many ways the late John A. Glidden was one of the leading men of Dover. On May 12, 1860, John A. Glidden was married to Mary Addie Manson, a daughter of James and Sophia (Sherburn) Manson. Mrs. Glidden was a highly educated woman and even after marriage was her husband's assistant



LESLIE W. GLIDDEN

teacher in school work. She died September 16, 1891. John A. Glidden was a prominent member of the Advent church.

Leslie W. Glidden was married May 17, 1898, to Miss Ozza Noble, who is a graduate of the New England Institute of Anatomy and Sanitary Science of Boston, where she secured her diploma and is in full partnership with her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Glidden have four children: Robert L., Irma L., Earl E. and John A. In politics Mr. Glidden is a Republican. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and is very prominent in the latter organization, belonging to Mt. Pleasant Lodge No. 16, Prescott Encampment No. 23 and Canton Parker No. 3, of which he is commander and is also district deputy grand patriarch. He is also a member of Olive Branch No. 64, K. of P.

The firm of Glidden & Glidden have every equipment for the proper and dignified conduct of their business, possess the confidence of the public and the esteem of a large circle of personal friends.

COL. FRANK L. KENDALL, who is proprietor of the largest insurance agency in Strafford County, has been established at Rochester since 1902. He was born in 1870, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and is a son of L. L. and Maria A. (Poland) Kendall and an only child. The father passed his entire life in Vermont, where he was a merchant for many years and died when aged 76 years.

Frank L. Kendall was educated in the public schools at St. Johnsbury Academy, and for some years afterward followed railroading. In 1892 he embarked in the insurance business at Laconia in Belknap county, N. H., and from there came to Rochester in 1902, where he has built up an enormous volume of business, covering every line of insurance. He is a man of great enterprise and ready recognition of business opportunity and is additionally interested as secretary and treasurer of the Rochester Building and Loan Company, as a director of the Rochester Loan and Banking Company, as treasurer of the Rochester Fair Association and one of the organizers and a former president of the Rochester Country Club.

Mr. Kendall was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Kennett, and they have one son, Kennett Russell, now aged four years. In politics Mr. Kendall is a Republican and secured his military title as a member of the staff of Governor Batchelder. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and also an Odd Fellow.

CHARLES SIDNEY WHITEHOUSE * was born September 3, 1827, and died March 4, 1899. The interim of those dates marks the lifetime of a man whose great energy and boundless enthusiasm carried him into many

fields of activity, aside from his private business. A leader in thought and action, he was always found in the front rank fighting for that which would benefit his home town, county, state or nation, and it can truthfully be said he left an impress on the community which time has not effaced. His chief business activity was in woolen manufacture at Gonic and Rochester, New Hampshire, along which line his father before him established a reputation which was by no means confined to this state.

Mr. Whitehouse was born in Gonic, N. H., and was a son of Nicholas V. and Susan (Place) Whitehouse. The manner in which Hon. Nicholas V. Whitehouse won his way in the world from poor circumstances, with little education and no means, to a station of affluence and prestige, is told elsewhere. The Whitehouse family in America dates back to early colonial days, having come from Wales to New England, although the earliest names and dates have been obscured by time. The earliest of whom we have knowledge was Edward Whitehouse, whose name appears as a "third share proprietor" in the schedule of the original proprietors of Rochester, N. H., bearing date of May 12, 1722, under charter of that date granted by King George III. There were many families of the name in Rochester and surrounding towns, all people in moderate circumstances, given to farming, the trades and ordinary labor. At a later date we find some who developed ability along different lines and became influential, among whom may be mentioned Hon. George L. Whitehouse (born in 1797 and died in 1887), a civil engineer of Farmington, N. H., a builder of railroads, sheriff, registrar of deeds, and judge in the Court of Common Pleas. Turner Whitehouse, an ancestor to whom the last named directly traces, was one of the 198 citizens of Rochester who, on October 15, 1776, signed the declaration: "We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes with arms oppose the hostile proceeding of the British fleet and armies against United American Colonies." Israel Whitehouse, father of Hon. Nicholas V. Whitehouse, was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving for a time in Capt. Andrew Pierce's company, and later in the company of Capt. John Haven.

The Place family, from whom the subject of this sketch came on the maternal side, also had numerous representatives in and surrounding Rochester. The Rev. Joseph Haven, during a pastorate extending from 1776 to 1824, recorded the baptism and marriage of 72 persons of that name. Rev. Enoch Place (born in 1786 and died in 1865) was for 57 years a minister of the Free Will Baptist church. There were some of the name who participated in the French and Indians war as early as 1748, also many of the name in the Continental army during the Revolutionary struggle. Mrs. White-

house was a great-granddaughter of Richard Place, who it is thought came from Devonshire, England, about the year 1688, with his father, John Place, settling in Newington, N. H. Richard Place married his cousin, Susannah Thompson, daughter of Noah Thompson of Berwick, Maine, and among their children was Col. David Place, of Revolutionary War distinction, who was born in 1741 and died in 1824. David Place raised a company for the Second Continental Regiment, under Colonel James Reed, in 1776. He served first as captain and later as colonel, and after the war was a man of influence in all town affairs. His son, Stephen Place, married Elizabeth Chesley, a daughter of James Chesley, who lived to the remarkable age of 101 years. Of the seven children of this marriage, Susan Thompson Place (Mrs. Whitehouse) was the second in order of birth. She was born in 1803 and died in 1888.

Charles Sidney Whitehouse attended village school from the time he was old enough until he was thirteen years of age, then in 1840 began attendance at the academy of Centre Strafford, where he remained two terms under the instruction of Francis W. Upham, a native of Rochester, N. H. During the summers of 1841 and 1842 he attended the academy at Durham, N. H., and during fall and winter of those years attended academy at Rochester, under Harrison C. Hobart, to whom he was much indebted for his high ideals and the moulding of his future life. In 1843 he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, which he attended two years, lacking little of being prepared for college when ill health brought his schooling to a close. Mr. Whitehouse first began work as clerk in the store of E. & W. Andrews at Dover, with whom he remained a little more than a year. Early in 1846 he entered the employ of Benjamin T. Hardy in the dry goods business at Lowell, continuing at this occupation until January, 1848. He returned to his home at Gonic and entered the mill of his father to learn the woolen manufacturing business, which was to be his field of operations for the following 30 years. Through his personal efforts, a postoffice was established in Gonic in 1851 and he was installed as the first postmaster, an office he filled efficiently for 26 years. In 1858 the Gonic Manufacturing Company was incorporated with his father as agent, and he, himself, as superintendent and clerk. He discharged the duties of these positions until the fall of 1875. In 1862 he had joined with his father, Nicholas V. Whitehouse, John Hall, Samuel B. Rindge of Boston, and a few others, in the organization of the Cocheco Woolen Company at East Rochester, N. H., and during that and the following year he superintend the construction of the large brick mill of the Gonic Manufacturing Company, and improved its water power. In August, 1875, he severed his connection with the Gonic Manufacturing Company and assumed

management of the Cocheco Company at East Rochester. During his five years' tenure of that position, he evidenced exceptional executive ability and caused many improvements to be made, not alone in the matter of company property, but in the beautifying of the streets with shade trees and the encouragement he gave toward the erection of a new schoolhouse on an enlarged lot. In 1880 Colonel Whitehouse retired permanently from the woolen business.

Charles Sidney Whitehouse evinced a deep interest in political affairs from his earliest manhood. He was a firm believer in protection to home industries and was an ardent Whig. His first vote, cast when he was 21 years old, was for Zachary Taylor for president. In 1849 he, with others, organized the Rochester Phalanx, a military organization which included in its roster many of the prominent young men of the town and existed until 1856. In 1852 he was the leading spirit in organizing the Tiger Engine Company, of which he was treasurer for many years. In 1854-1855, years in which politics grew to fever heat, he was a potent factor in the political evolution which gave rise to the Republican party in New Hampshire and ended the rule of the Democratic party in town and state in 1855. Ralph Metcalf was elected governor, and the subject of this record received appointment as one of his aides, receiving the honorary title of colonel. When the Fremont campaign opened at Wolfboro, September 8, 1856, he, in association with his brother, Freeman Whitehouse, George and Smith Scates and William Beedle organized a glee club. In terms of the present day, their entrance into the campaign was a decided "hit," and instantly their services were sought for all mass meetings, flag raisings and other patriotic gatherings. Many of the songs sung were composed by Colonel Whitehouse. When the time came for the raising of companies for service in the Civil war, he encouraged with earnest speech and money, and during the war he gave aid, advice and care to the families of those patriots who had gone to the front. He gave invaluable assistance to the Sanitary Commission, raising money by means of public entertainment to be used for the comfort of those at the front. In 1862 he served as a representative in the New Hampshire Legislature, and during 1863 and 1864 was a member of the State Senate. In 1868, combining with the Gonic Fire Engine Company, and the people of the village, he caused to be built the Gonic Hall, which was properly arranged for the giving of public entertainments, shows, etc., being fully equipped with scenery. Well did it serve its purpose until January 6, 1885, when destroyed by fire. There was no public improvement in which he was not interested. In 1858 he enthusiastically lent his efforts toward the erection of a new school in the village, and in 1872 toward the remodeling of the church. He was an

earnest church worker, serving as superintendent of the Sabbath school, teaching the children to sing, and planning and conducting festivals. His interest being enlisted in any project or movement, he knew no fatigue until success was attained and the object accomplished. In 1872 Colonel Whitehouse was chosen by the Republican party as one of the delegates to the Philadelphia convention which nominated General Grant for his second term in 1874. In conjunction with I. W. Springfield and a few others, he started the Rochester Town Fair Association, the success of which institution has been made apparent with each succeeding fair since. In 1875 he received the nomination for member of congress after a hard fight, in which he was contested by some eight or ten other influential Republicans. However, he was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Mr. Frank Jones, after a vigorous campaign in which he added many friends. He declined the nomination for that office at the succeeding convention, although victory was certain. In 1882 Colonel Whitehouse was appointed weigher in the Boston custom house, of which Roland Worthington was then collector, and for three years he continued as such. In the meantime he had been appointed by Governor Charles H. Bell as the first state auditor under the new law. He was re-appointed in 1883, and the same year again represented Rochester in the State Legislature. In 1888 he was elected presidential elector and in the electoral college cast his vote for Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton for president and vice-president, respectively. For several years prior to 1891 the expediency of changing the town to a city organization had been discussed by leading men of Rochester, but no one had appeared to direct the movement or to attempt to crystalize public sentiment in its favor. Colonel Whitehouse took command of the situation and with Henry Kimball, a lawyer of Rochester, formulated a charter, which was approved and passed by the legislature of 1891. In December following he was elected and on January 6, 1892, was inaugurated as the first mayor of the city. In 1893 he was elected councilman, representing the third ward in the council for three years. January 1, 1897, he announced his retirement from all further participation in public affairs.

September 30, 1852, Charles Sidney Whitehouse was joined in marriage with Ellen Frances Foster of Norway, Maine, and they reared two children: Walter Barker Whitehouse, born September 25, 1854, and Alice Atherton, born November 9, 1862. The last named was married to Mr. W. C. Sanborn, by whom she has four children: Alice Louise, whose profession is that of a trained nurse; Marion F.; Charles Sidney; and Joseph M. Mrs. Whitehouse, a lady of culture and refinement, resides in Gonic, where she is surrounded by friends of long years' standing.

HON. NICHOLAS V. WHITEHOUSE,* who passed from this life more than thirty-five years ago, still lives in the memory of the people of Strafford county, New Hampshire, who were living in his time, and of younger generations who have had recounted to them his greatness and his achievements through a long and honorable career. It was the village of Gonic, New Hampshire, which claimed his residence and was the chief seat of his business operations, but the county and state also knew him well and were pleased to honor him. He was born in Gonic, October 22, 1802, and was a son of Israel and Olive (Varney) Whitehouse. His father was born in 1778 and died March 1, 1841, whilst his mother was born in 1775 and died March 10, 1839.

Coming of a family but little blessed with worldly goods, struggling hard to eke out a living, with few pleasures and no luxuries, it is small wonder that Nicholas V. Whitehouse's schooling was but meager. He attended the common school during the winter and summer terms, each of six weeks' duration, until he was twelve years of age, and thereafter only during the winter term, as he was kept busy with such work as he could do for his father and neighboring families. When fifteen years old he learned something of the shoemaking trade from his father in trips among the neighboring farmers, as was the custom in those days. When seventeen years old he left the parental roof, walking to Boston, Mass., a journey which consumed two days' time. Arriving at his destination he found work with a man named Griggs who lived at Brookline, Mass., and continued with him for two years. His remuneration was ten dollars per month and found. He was a lad who inspired confidence, both as to ability and integrity, and it was but a short time until young Whitehouse was intrusted with driving the market wagon to Boston every other morning, there selling the product of the farm. At the end of two years he returned to Gonic, and the following spring went to Salmon Falls, where he was employed in the wheel pit and trenches of a factory then in course of construction. It was heavy work and his constitution, far from rugged, did not stand the strain more than a few weeks. He again returned to Gonic and accepted employment as clerk in the general store of John Plummer. It was the village store conducted in a cheap frame building on what now is the village square. He displayed considerable aptitude for the business, and when 23 years old embarked in the business for himself in a brick store which he had erected. He put in a complete stock of goods, and also fitted up the second story of the building as a residence. This he furnished in modest fashion, and on July 31, 1825, did what he often said was "the best day's work of my life," that is, married Susan Place, a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Chesley) Place.

Mr. Whitehouse continued his store some three or four years, when hard times came, finding him with much of his stock disposed of on credit. The result was that creditors took the remainder of his stock. Nothing daunted or discouraged him and we find him setting out with enthusiasm to find something to do in New York. Becoming homesick for his young wife after an absence of three weeks, he returned home. His stability of character stood him in good stead in this hour of need, and a friend, whose good will and confidence he enjoyed, assisted him to get started, and in 1830 he was once more established in trade. He continued until the fall of 1833, when he closed out his business in Gonic and moved to Dover, New Hampshire. There he opened a store in the Sawyer Block, a brick building at what was known as "The Landing," but the surroundings being distasteful to him he did not continue the business beyond the following spring, at which time he returned to Gonic. He then proceeded to put life into the village such as it had not yet known. He bought the old saw mill and privilege, together with the grist mill attached, both of which he enlarged and improved, and built an addition for making linseed oil, also an addition for the manufacture of plow handles and plow beams. He improved the process of flour making, along which line he developed considerable business. He also dealt in wood lots, and manufactured lumber, dealing largely in wood with parties at Dover. He manufactured bricks, ground plaster, and also began wool carding and cloth dressing. Although he did not then realize it, the 1st named industry was destined to become the leading occupation of his life and give him a reputation and prestige by no means local. His mill was esteemed the best equipped in Strafford county, and its reputation having become established it drew from all parts of the county and adjoining counties. He began woolen manufacture in 1838 and carried on the business without interruption until 1848, when his plant was destroyed by fire. The following year he had a new mill, with four sets of machinery, in successful operation. In 1859, with Parker, Wilder & Co., he helped to organize the present Gonic Manufacturing Company, of which he was made president, agent and manager. He continued to act in these several capacities until 1877, when he withdrew from the company. In the meantime, in 1863, he, in association with John Hall, Samuel B. Rindge of Boston and four others, obtained the charter for the Cochecho Woolen Manufacturing Company at East Rochester, of which concern he was president until his death. His interests were varied and important. In 1856, he was largely instrumental in founding the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Rochester, and he also established the Gonic Five Cent Savings Bank. He was one of the original directors

of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad and continued on that board up to the time of his death.

Mr. Whitehouse was a man of the broadest vision, an optimist and an enthusiast, one who did not confine his energies to his own private interests, but gave liberally of his time and means to enterprises and organizations whose ultimate aim was the public good. As a young man he took great interest in military affairs, and was always an earnest advocate of citizen soldiery, which has proved our bulwark of defense in time of stress. In 1826 he was made quartermaster of the 39th New Hampshire Regiment, and in 1829 was commissioned captain and adjutant by Governor Benjamin Pierce. He in early manhood began taking a deep interest in the politics of our country, and in time became exceedingly active in his town and state. He was strongly imbued with the ideas of protection to home industries, following closely the views of Henry Clay. In 1837, he took a prominent part in ousting the Democratic party from the control it had held for so many years. He was a Whig. He was elected moderator and representative to the State Legislature, and the following year was re-elected to the latter office. Upon the advent of the Know Nothing Party, he adopted its principles and entered heartily into the campaign of 1855. He was a candidate before the convention for the nomination for member of Congress, but instead was honored with nomination and later election to the governor's council. The following year he was defeated for that office, but again won the election the next year. He served under Governors Ralph Metcalf and William Haile. During the Civil War, he took an important part in raising the town's quota of troops, and gave one hundred dollars to the first twenty men who enlisted in Rochester. His keen perception of political affairs of the time, combined with excellent judgment of men, qualified him as one of the factors in preparing the way for the Republican party. From its very inception to the day of his death, he remained an ardent Republican, believing that in its principles lies safety to the country and prosperity to its people. He was a member of the state constitutional convention, and was not infrequently talked of most favorably for governor.

Mr. Whitehouse recognized the influence of church for good in the community, and while he subscribed to no creed was a friend and liberal supporter of all. He was a regular attendant at the Congregational church until 1840, in which year he was instrumental in building the Free Will Baptist church in Gonic. He thereafter attended the latter, and whenever rebuilding or other heavy expense were to be met his subscription was always liberal and among the first given. He carried his religion into his home and business. Considerate and self-sacrificing, he was an ideal man in his family



VALENTINE MATHES

relationships and friendships. To know him was to love him, and this does not too strongly state the regard the people of Gonic had for him. His death on November 21, 1878, was a distinct shock to the general public, as well as to his devoted family. His widow, to whom he attributed much that was best in his nature and always his loving help-meet, survived him nearly ten years, dying in May, 1888. The following children blessed their union: Elizabeth Ann, Charles Sidney, deceased; Enoch Freeman; Emily J.; Albert M., who died in infancy; and Arthur D.

VALENTINE MATHES, who is credited with being the largest realty owner in the city of Dover, has been for many years a very active factor in business circles in Strafford County. He was born at Durham, this county, in February, 1847, and is a son of John and Permelia Mathes.

John Mathes, the father of our subject, was engaged during his active period in farming and brick manufacturing, and was a man of business enterprise and personal integrity. He died at the age of 73 years. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, of whom the present survivors are Valentine, subject of this sketch; John of Portsmouth, N. H.; Benjamin F., of New York; Charles A., of Dover, N. H., and Dorothy C.

Valentine Mathes during his boyhood attended the schools of his native town. His first employment was in railroad work, which he followed for one year, after which he was engaged in freighting on the river for three years. He then embarked in a general store business at Durham, which he conducted for ten years, and during this time was also interested in brick manufacturing. While engaged in the latter occupation he saw the need of adequate water transportation and was a prime mover in the organization of the Pascataqua Navigation Company, capitalized at \$100,000.00, of which he has for some time been one of the directors, his brother, now deceased, having formerly been its president. This company owns two steamships and twelve barges which were first used for the transportation of brick but are now engaged in hauling lumber between various points on the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire.

From Durham Mr. Mathes subsequently came to Dover, this city presenting a more favorable business field, and here he expanded his activities until his business interests included coal, wood, lumber, grain and groceries. In 1906 he disposed of all his local retail business interests but continued his wholesale lumber interests and since then has given his attention largely to manufacturing lumber, operating and being interested in the manufacture of lumber in Maine and New Hampshire, and owning extensive tracts of timber land. His undertakings, being directed by a keen business sense, backed by ripened judgment and experience, have brought him satisfactory results, and

he is now one of Stafford County's leading capitalists. During his entire life his attention has been turned to the improvement and upbuilding of Dover, having erected altogether some sixty business blocks and tenement houses, all of which he still holds as investment.

Mr. Mathes married Miss Mary E. Pendexter, of Durham, N. H., and they have five children—John R., Morris Everett, James Monroe, Fannie P. and Margaret J. The three sons are graduates of Dartmouth College. The eldest son, John R., married Lona DeWitt, and has three children—Valentine, DeWitt, Thomas DeWitt and Lona Joy. Of the daughters, Fannie P. is a graduate of Bridgewater Normal School, and Margaret J., who was a student for two years at Smith College, is now attending the Sargent School of Physical Training at Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Mathes and family attend the Congregational church. He is a Republican in politics, has served in city offices, was postmaster at Durham for ten years, and member of the legislature two years. For a long time he has been identified with the leading fraternal organizations, belonging to Moses Paul Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Mt. Pleasant Lodge, I. O. O. F., together with the Encampment and Canton; and also to the orders of Red Men, Elks and the local Grange. While his personal interests have absorbed much of his time, he has never neglected to identify himself with public movements promising to benefit his town and section.

HON. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, a prominent attorney of Dover, N. H., clerk of courts of Strafford County, was born in Rollinsford, N. H., April 20, 1866, only son of Moses and Lydia (Hussey) Roberts. His earliest paternal ancestor in this country was one Thomas Roberts, who came to America from England in 1640, taking up his residence at Dover Point. Many of the latter's descendants settled in this county, among whom was the great-great-grand-uncle of William H., who took up a tract of timbered land in the town of Rollinsford, and there cleared and improved a homestead, upon which resides Moses Roberts, who belongs to the fourth generation of the family.

William H. Roberts began his education in the district schools of his native town, at the age of fifteen years becoming a pupil of the Salmon Falls High School. Entering Berwick Academy two years later, he graduated therefrom in 1886. He then engaged in the study of law under the mentorship of Hon. Joshua G. Hall, of Dover, in whose office he remained for two years. His legal studies were finished in the Boston University Law School, where he graduated in the Class of 1890. Admitted to the bar in July of the same year, he began the practice of his profession in Dover, of which city he has since remained a resident. He is a Director in the Merchants' National Bank and Trustee of the Merchants' Savings Bank.

Mr. Roberts has always taken a strong interest in local affairs and at times

has been more or less active in politics. In 1893 he was elected to the legislature from his native town and was made a member of the important Committee on Revision of Statutes. In the following year he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for solicitor of Strafford County, and although defeated in the following election—the district being a Republican stronghold—he ran ahead of his ticket, receiving many Republican votes. He was appointed clerk of courts of Strafford County in 1904. Mr. Roberts is a 32d degree Mason and belongs to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His residence is at No. 125 Silver Street, Dover. Few of Dover's citizens enjoy a more widespread popularity.

MAURICE N. LAYN, street commissioner of the city of Dover, is well known all over Strafford county, for many years having been active both in business and public affairs. He was born at Lee, N. H., September 26, 1865, and is a son of Samuel W. and Susan (Durgin) Layn.

Samuel W. Layn, father of Maurice N., was a son of Samuel Layn, and both were born at Lee, N. H. Samuel W. Layn is still a resident there, being now in his 82d year. He has been a very prominent man in his day, in 1872 and again in 1873, serving in the New Hampshire legislature, being elected to that body on the Democratic ticket. He married Susan Durgin, who was born at Nottingham, N. H.

Maurice N. Layn attended the public schools of his native place, Franklin Academy at Dover, and Northwood Seminary, at Northwood, N. H. For 14 years he conducted a general store and meat business at Lee, in addition to paying attention to farming and lumbering. He was also engaged for some time in contract work for the Boston & Maine Railroad. His contracting business expanded and he subsequently constructed miles of state roads. For several years before coming to Dover, in 1906, he was a member of the school board at Lee. In Mr. Layn Dover has secured a capable street commissioner, he entering upon his duties on January 1, 1914.

Mr. Layn was united in marriage with Miss Annie B. Harvey, of Nottingham, N. H., a daughter of Daniel O. and Elizabeth N. Harvey, the former of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Layn have two children: Lois E. and Mark H. Mr. Layn belongs to Sullivan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Durham, N. H., and to the U. R. K. P., at Dover. In his political views he is independent.

ALBERT DODGE JONES, attorney at law, with offices in the Dodge Building, Rochester, N. H., is additionally interested in real estate and, as a public official, is serving in the office of auditor of Strafford County. He was born in Dodge's Hotel, on the present site of the Dodge Building, Rochester,

N. H., June 28, 1875, and is a son of Frank H. and Martha A. (Dodge) Jones.

Frank H. Jones was born February 1, 1846, at North Hatfield, Mass. He was an employe of the United States Custom Office at Boston, and so continued until his death, which occurred July 11, 1885, when he was 39 years old. He was married at Rochester, N. H., to Martha A. Dodge, a daughter of Jonathan T. and Sarah Dodge, an old New Hampshire family, and they had two children—Charles T., born May 11, 1884, who died August 12, 1884, at the age of three months, and Albert D., the subject of this sketch.

Albert D. Jones, after graduating from the Rochester high school in 1894 entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1898. In college he was a member of Psi Upsilon and also the Sphinx Senior Society. He then studied law in the office of Daniel Hall, Elmer J. Smart and William Wright, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1905, immediately entering into practice at Rochester. He is engaged in general law practice, including probate court work, and is recognized as an able and honorable attorney and counselor.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage September 21, 1898, with Miss Sarah A. Warren, the only daughter of Joseph and Addie G. Warren, and they have one son, Warren Dodge, who was born October 16, 1899 and is now a student in the Rochester high school. Mr. Jones and his family attend the Congregational church. He is a 32d degree Mason and affiliates politically with the Republican party but he has always kept aloof from political activity, attending strictly to his large business interests.

HON. CHARLES HENRY SAWYER, formerly for many years one of Dover's leading citizens, a successful manufacturer and business man, and one time governor of the state, was born in Watertown, N. Y., March 30, 1840, eldest son of Jonathan and Martha (Perkins) Sawyer. His ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. He attended the schools of Watertown until he was ten years of age, when the family removed to Dover, and he completed his education in this city. At the age of seventeen he entered the Sawyer Woolen Mills, the plant then being engaged in the manufacture of flannels. By the time he was twenty-six he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the business and was then appointed superintendent of the mills. In 1881 he became president of the company, and the general management of the mills remained in his hands subsequently until 1898. His business career was concerned with many other interests than that above mentioned. He was a director in the Strafford National Bank, a trustee and vice-president of the Strafford Savings Bank, and a director of the Dover Gas Light Company. At one time or another he also held the positions of president of the Dover Horse Railroad Company, director and ex-

ecutive member of the Granite State Insurance Company, president of the Elliott Bridge Company, and director in the Dover & Portsmouth, in the Portsmouth, Gt. Falls & Conway, and in the Wolfboro Branch Railroads.

An ardent Republican, he worked hard for the success of his party and on various occasions was elected to public office. He served in both branches of the city council of Dover, was representative to the legislature in 1869, 1870, 1876 and 1877, a member of the staff of Governor Charles H. Bell in 1881, and a delegate to the national Republican convention in Chicago in 1884. In 1886 he was elected governor of New Hampshire, which office he administered with ability and fidelity to the public interests. While governor he represented the state in many centennial celebrations that were held during that period, notably at Philadelphia on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, and that in New York of the inauguration of President Washington. Mr. Sawyer was a Mason, was twice chosen master of his lodge, and for many years was the eminent commander of the St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar. His death, which took place January 18, 1908, removed from early scenes one of New Hampshire's foremost men, who had done much to foster her business and industrial interests and keep her abreast of her sister states in those things that make for the public weal.

Mr. Sawyer was married February 8, 1865, to Susan Ellen, daughter of Dr. James W. and Elizabeth Cowan, of Dover. Their children: William Davis, who married Susan Gertrude, daughter of Hon. Joshua G. Hall, of Dover; Charles Francis, who married Gertrude Child, daughter of Hon. Henry W. Severance of San Francisco; James Cowan, who married Mary Pepperell, daughter of Judge George Seward Frost of Dover; Edward, who married Leslie, daughter of the late Phineas Sprague Tobey of Boston, and Elizabeth Coffin Sawyer. The last mentioned, Elizabeth, resides at No. 90 Stark Avenue, Dover. She represents the Sawyer family in the fine farm known as the Sawyer farm, of which W. D. F. Hayden is manager. The Middlebrook farm at Dover is one of the finest pieces of agricultural property in the state. It holds diplomas (for third position) gained at the National Dairy Show, held at Chicago in 1910 and again in 1911, and at the International Dairy Show, at Milwaukee, in 1911, in the certified milk class.

Mrs. Charles H. Sawyer died April 20, 1899. She was a lady of culture and refinement and her loss was deeply felt by scores of admiring friends.

JAMES A. GRIMES, one of Dover's well known retired citizens, who has occupied his present residence at No. 22 Broadway for the past forty years, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in August, 1826. His parents

were Robert and Ann (Donnelly) Grimes and they came to the United States with their three children, two sons and one daughter.

Robert Grimes served almost through the entire Civil war, entering Company I, 10th N. H. Volunteer Infantry, and participated in a number of important battles, including Antietam and Fredericksburg. He returned then to Dover, where he had previously established the family home and subsequently died there. One of his sons, Frank Grimes, was also a soldier in the Civil war and is now deceased. The mother of James A. Grimes died when he was young.

James A. Grimes grew to man's estate in Dover and here attended school until old enough to learn the shoemaking trade, which, he subsequently followed at Barrington and other places. For a number of years, although not continuously, he was employed in the print works of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, at Dover, and for some twenty years was in a general teaming business for himself. In 1878 Mr. Grimes embarked in the grocery business on Third street, Dover, later removing to Nos. 495-496 Central avenue, where he continued until within recent years.

Mr. Grimes married Miss Bridget Grimes, a native like himself of County Armagh, Ireland, and of their seven children five are living—Robert, of Dover; Catherine, wife of Thomas McKone, of Dover; James H., of Dover; Mary, wife of John Rogers, of Dover, and Frank E., also of Dover. John and Lizzie B. are both deceased. The mother of the above family died in April, 1913, her memory being tenderly cherished by those left behind. Mr. Grimes has been a valuable citizen, ever ready to do his full share in bearing responsibilities and he is held in respect and esteem. He served four terms as a member of the city council, representing the Second Ward. He was also vice president of the local branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for a number of years and treasurer; was first assistant and captain of Tiger Engine Fire Company No. 2. With his family he belongs to St. Mary's Roman Catholic church.

JOHN S. KIMBALL, "The Village Postmaster" at Rochester, N. H., was born Dec. 29, 1859, in the town of Alton, N. H., and the son of Joseph P. and Lucy M. (Freeman) Kimball, both of whom died in 1863, within a few weeks of each other, leaving three sons, Charles N., Arthur Dorman, and John Sinclair, the subject of this sketch.

The three fatherless and motherless boys, Arthur D., eight months old, John S., three years, and Charles N., six years, were adopted into the family of Dr. Nathaniel Dorman of Alton, N. H., who in March, 1867 moved to Rochester, N. H., in order to secure better educational advantages for his



JOHN S. KIMBALL

three wards, and to retire from active practice. The two brothers, Charles N. and the Rev. Arthur Dorman Kimball, died in 1885.

John S. Kimball, after completing the public school course, entered the employ of the Messrs. E. G. & E. Wallace, shoe manufacturers, and served in various capacities, the last being shipping clerk. In August, 1885, he received the appointment of assistant postmaster under the late Charles W. Howe, P. M., during President Cleveland's first administration, and was retained successively by Postmasters John Greenfield, Charles W. Bickford, and Osmon B. Warren, succeeding postmaster Warren at his death, Jan. 25, 1908, as postmaster, making a long period of continuous service to his credit, an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, irrespective of party politics, and his eminent fitness for the position. In national politics he is a Republican, though the Civil Service rules prevented any political activity.

Mr. Kimball is an attendant of the First Congregational church. He is a 32d degree Mason, and Past Master of Humane Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M., of Rochester, N. H., Past Patron of James Farrington Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and is active in all the Masonic bodies. He joined Motolina Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., in 1880, having been a member for 34 years, and is Past Noble Grand of that body, also an honored member of the Patrons of Husbandry, having taken the State and National degrees. Mr. Kimball was married Nov. 27, 1882, to Lydia Flora Allen, by the Rev. Ezekiel True, pastor of the Free Baptist Church. She died Oct. 25, 1899, after a long illness. In his long career in public life and fraternal circles, he has made a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and may be well classed amongst our list of self made men.

JOHN H. NEALLEY, one of Dover's most enterprising business men, prosperously engaged in the dry goods business, who has also served well in public office, was born August 4, 1853, in South Berwick, Me., the son of Benjamin Mason and Abbie (Pray) Nealley. Acquiring his elementary education in the public schools of Biddeford, he subsequently attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Portland, Me, where he prepared for a business career. After working for two years as clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery and grain store in Saco, Me., he came in 1871 to Dover, where he found employment in the dry goods establishment of his brother, the Hon. B. F. Nealley, for whom he clerked several years. In 1893 he purchased the entire business from his brother, and has since been proprietor of the store in which he was formerly an employee. The establishment is one of the most extensive of its kind in this part of the state and includes a com-

plete stock of dry goods and fancy goods, together with the latest novelties in this line. By enterprise and honorable business methods, Mr. Nealley has built up a large and lucrative trade both in Dover and in many of the surrounding towns.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Nealley has been often solicited to accept responsible positions in the town or county government, but has generally declined because of the engrossing demands of his business. He served, however, as representative in the State legislature in 1889 and 1890 as representative from Ward three. He is a member of Strafford Lodge, F. & A. M., of Dover; St. Paul's Commandery, K. T., having held office in the last named body for thirty years, and of the order of Elks of this city.

Mr. Nealley was married September 12, 1877, to Miss Emma C. Cushing, a daughter of the late Thomas H. Cushing, of Dover. He attends the First Parish Congregational Church, of which his wife is a member. Their residence is at No. 230 Washington Street.

RALPH A. WARREN*, superintendent of the Rochester Lumber Company, located at No. 37 Autumn Street, was born in Chichester, N. H., in 1877, a son of Charles A. and Mary L. (Marston) Warren. His father, a native of the same place and a shoemaker by trade, died at the age of fifty-seven. He and his wife were the parents of two children, Arthur C. and Ralph A.

Ralph A. Warren after completing his schooling entered the lumber business as an employee of ex-governor Tuttle. He then went to Exeter, N. H., where he conducted a retail lumber business until 1909, when he came to Rochester to assume the duties of his present position. In politics he is a Republican, while his fraternal affiliations are with the I. O. O. F. He married Winifred Davis, of Pittsfield and they have two children—Ruth and Eugene. Mr. Warren has made many friends since coming to Rochester and his popularity is well deserved.

ERNEST DUVAL, M. D. Among the men who have contributed worthily to the development of Rochester along various lines should be mentioned the late Dr. Ernest Duval, a man of various gifts and talents, united with an unselfish disposition that made him an active and useful citizen and a marked philanthropist. He was born at St. Jean, Port Joli, Canada, and died at Rochester, N. H., November 23, 1912. His father was Louis A. Duval, and his mother, a woman of superior and scholastic attainments, belonged to a French-Canadian family by the name of Veireau. There were six children born to them—Salute, Arthur, Hospice, Anetha Eunice, Alice and Ernest, of

whom Ernest, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest. Both parents were attorneys at law.

Ernest Duval was liberally educated, attending school at Montreal, Laval University and the University of Quebec, completing his medical course in the latter institution. For one year he practiced his profession in Canada, subsequently coming to the United States. A couple of years later, owing to the passage of a law regulating medical practice, he was obliged to take an examination, which he passed successfully. In 1887 he came to Rochester, which place was his home until the end of his life. He became so well and favorably known to his profession that he was frequently called in consultation to various parts of this state and also to Canada. His charities were manifold, but cannot be definitely mentioned, as no one but himself knew of their extent. A broad minded citizen, he entered into public life from a sense of duty and served faithfully and efficiently in numerous offices of responsibility. He was a valued member of many medical organizations, both in Canada and the States, and his name became well known in connection with scientific investigations. A lifelong member of the Catholic church, for 25 years he gave freely of his great gift of music, serving as organist with no thought of remuneration.

In 1898 Dr. Duval was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Fortier, who was born in Rochester, N. H., a daughter of Appolinare and Sylvia (Bisson) Fortier. Both her parents were natives of Canada and both are now deceased. Their children were six in number—Ovide, Peter, Delvina, Sadie, Mary C. and Jane. Mrs. Duval resides in Rochester and has many close friends among the best society of the city and town.

FRANK E. BRIGHAM, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Salmon Falls since 1883, was born at Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 25, 1845, and is a son of Dr. Hamilton H. Brigham, and a grandson of Dr. Henry Brigham. Both father and grandfather were natives of Fitchburg, the family being of English extraction and somewhat noted for longevity, the grandfather living to the age of 100 years and the father dying in his 98th year.

Frank E. Brigham attended both the public and private schools of his native place, afterward entering Columbia University, where he secured his A. B. degree in 1872. Subsequently he became a medical student in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, an affiliated institution of Columbia College, and was graduated in 1877, soon afterward beginning practice at Worcester, Mass. Dr. Brigham then had a pleasant and profitable experience, spending two years on a sailing vessel, with his friend, Captain Coombs,

during this voyage visiting parts of South America, France, the Azores and the Orient, and returning with health built up and ready to resume practice. He then came to Salmon Falls and has continued in medical practice here ever since. He is a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society and of the local medical organizations. He is one of the directors of the Salmon Falls Bank. Dr. Brigham is an advanced Mason, having reached the thirty-second degree, and is a member of Granite Lodge, Salmon Falls, St. Paul's Commandery, Knights Templar, at Dover, the New Hampshire Consistory at Nashua, and of Bectash Shrine at Concord. He belongs also to Lodge No. 184, Elks, at Dover; Lodge No. 30, Odd Fellows at Salmon Falls; and to Paugus Tribe of Red Men, No. 1, of the latter place, being Great Keeper of Wampum of the Great Council of New Hampshire. In politics he is independent. He attends the Episcopal church. Dr. Brigham is unmarried.

FRANK J. SMITH, one of the representative business men of Farmington, N. H., having charge of the finishing department of the F. E. Edgerly Company, shoe manufacturers, was born September 28, 1855, at Wilmot, N. H. His parents were George H. and Marion H. (Brown) Smith, both natives of New Hampshire, and both now deceased, their burial being in Pine Grove Cemetery. George H. Smith served through the entire period of the Civil war, in a calvary regiment, and was mustered out at its close with the rank of captain. His family consisted of 12 children, Frank J. being the first born.

Frank J. Smith in his boyhood attended school at Farmington. When 18 years of age he became a bookkeeper with the firm of A. Nute & Sons, with whom he remained for 11 years. He then became an employe under his father in the finishings department of the factory, and afterward had factory experience in finishing departments of shoe factories in Massachusetts and Maine. He owns the old Wingate farm situated on the New Durham Ridge road, containing 135 acres, where the family resides during the summer season. It is recalled that at one time in the past Henry Wilson, that product of a New England farm, who became vice president of the United States in 1873, once followed the plow across Mr. Smith's acres.

Mr. Smith married Mrs. Ada E. Lund, widow of James Lund and daughter of Abraham Cookson, of Warren, N. H. Both he and his wife are interested in the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, he belonging to Henry Wilson Grange No. 205, being past master, also past master of Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange, to both Mrs. Smith also belongs. He is a past chancellor of Harmony Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias and both he and

his wife belong to the Pythian Sisters. In politics a Republican, he has served on the board of selectmen at Farmington for nine years, being the chairman for eight years.

J. H. BATES, M. D., a well known physician and surgeon of East Rochester, with office at No. 8 Mill street, was born in Oxford county, Me., January 16, 1870, a son of Lucius C. and Hannah H. (Barnes) Bates. His father, also a native of Oxford County, Me., was a farmer and died there at the age of 56 years. By his wife Hannah he had three children: Clara A., who died at the age of 22 years; Maude E., and J. H., the subject of this sketch.

J. H. Bates began his education in the schools of Oxford county and then attended Hebron Academy, from which in 1892 he went to Bowdoin College, being graduated from the medical department in 1899. Having practiced for a year in the vicinity of his old home, he came in 1900 to East Rochester, where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession. He has closely identified himself with local affairs and in December, 1911 was elected mayor of the city, taking office the following January and serving one year. He was a member of the school board for five or six years and served as chairman during his term as mayor. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the New England Order of Protection, and is also a member of the county and state medical societies. In politics he is a Democrat. Dr. Bates married Isabel D. Townsend, of New Haven, Conn., and their children are Katherine T., Raynham T. and Richard T.

ELKANAH TRASK, who is engaged in a large business enterprise at Dover, N. H., which he carries on under the style of the Trask Artesian Well Company, has all New England as his trade territory. He was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, January 10, 1890, and is a son of James L. and Jane (Hamilton) Trask, both natives of Nova Scotia, and both of English ancestry.

Elkanah Trask was graduated from the Yarmouth Academy when fifteen years of age, having been unusually apt as a student and his business success since coming to the United States one year later, has demonstrated that he possesses a very alert mind upon whatever subject he decides to concentrate it. Locating in the city of Boston, Mass., Mr. Trask turned his attention to the drilling of wells and by the time he was nineteen years of age had become a contractor in the artesian well business, having an office at No. 161 Devonshire street. Deciding that Somersworth, N. H., offered a better field for his business operations, Mr. Trask went there and for a short time was located

on High street, but in 1910 removed his headquarters to Dover and is now established at No. 543 Central avenue. He is a young man of practical ideas; his energy in carrying them out has resulted profitably and he is classed with the prosperous and honorable business men of this city.

Mr. Trask married Miss Nellie Wilson, who was born also in Nova Scotia, and her father, Captain Eugene Wilson, now retired from sea service, still resides at Wood's Harbor, N. S.

GEORGE P. MORGAN, M. D., who has been successfully engaged in medical practice in Dover since 1889, was born at New Gloucester, Cumberland County, Me., June 22, 1861. He was one of a family of three children—two sons and a daughter—of Elisha M. and Rosella C. (Tucker) Morgan, the father being a farmer by occupation.

The boyhood of George P. Morgan was spent on the home farm, where he made himself useful, in the meanwhile attending the district schools until eighteen years of age. He then continued his education at Westbrook Seminary and Female College at Derrig, Me., where he was graduated in 1882. The next five years of his life were spent as a teacher in the public schools, during the latter part of which period he began to read medicine with J. I. Sturgis, of New Gloucester. Subsequently entering Bowdoin College, he was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1888.

Dr. Morgan was then appointed house surgeon in the Maine General Hospital, which position he held for a year, gaining much practical knowledge. In 1889 he came to Dover, N. H., where he has since continued in the practice of his profession and has been very successful. During the twenty-four years' residence here he has become affiliated with various societies. He is a member of the Maine Medical Society, the Strafford District Medical Society, the New Hampshire Surgical Club, the New Hampshire Medical Society, and the Dover Medical Society. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, belonging to Moses Paul Lodge, Belknap Chapter, Orphan Council, St. Paul Commandery, and Dover Consistory of Scottish Rite. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

December 22, 1892, Dr. Morgan married Miss Madge E. Elliott, who was born in Dover, Me., daughter of Dr. S. W. and Sarah (Holman) Elliott. The Doctor has an office in the Masonic Temple, Dover, while his residence is at 44 Summer street.

R. F. SEAVEY*, of the R. F. & F. F. Seavey Company, lumber operators and dealers, with office at No. 53 Charles street, Rochester, N. H., was born

in this city in 1880, a son of Charles H. and Clara E. (Allen) Seavey. The Seavey family is one of the oldest in this section and the subject of this sketch owns a farm that has been in the family since this part of the county was first settled. Charles H. Seavey, father of R. F., was born in Rochester and was engaged in the lumber business all his life, dying here at the age of 58 years. His wife, the mother of our subject, is also deceased. They were the parents of three children—R. F., Charles and Ruth K., who married a Mr. Blanchard.

R. F. Seavey was educated in the Rochester schools and at business college. He then entered the lumber business, which he conducted alone until 1909, when the present firm was established. They buy standing lumber, which they cut, manufacture, and market, and have built up a profitable industry. Mr. Seavey is a Republican politically. He is a 32d degree Mason, Scottish rite, and attends the Congregational church. He married Ada E. White and they have two children—Walter A. and Pauline.

DAVID J. LUCEY*, who is tax collector of the town of Rochester and a well known citizen of Strafford county, was born in 1877, at South Groveland, Essex county, Mass., and is a son of James and Hannah (Donohue) Lucey. James Lucey was born in Massachusetts. From there he came to Gonic, N. H., in 1880, where he still resides, for many years having been overseer of the Gonic Mill. He married Hannah Donohue, also of Massachusetts, and nine children were born to them.

David J. Lucey attended the public schools in Gonic and afterward entered the employ of the Gonic Manufacturing Company. Later he became a commercial traveler and for some years represented the firm of George S. Harwood & Sons, of Boston. He is a Democrat in his political creed and has served in his present office for the past three years, his duties being performed with an efficiency that is satisfactory to all. Mr. Lucey married Miss Mary F. Harting and they have two children, Berndette and Frances. Mr. Lucey and family are members of the Roman Catholic church. He is identified fraternally with the Catholic Order of Foresters and with the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

CYRUS L. JENNESS, proprietor of an extensive business in hardware and agricultural implements, in Dover, N. H., has been established in this city for many years and is one of the leading merchants in this part of the country. He was born March 10, 1848, in the neighboring town of Rochester, a son of Cyrus and Mercy (McDuffee) Jenness. His parents were well known and esteemed members of the agricultural community of that place.

Cyrus L. Jenness remained at home until attaining his maturity, attending the district schools in his youth, and making himself useful on the farm. Then resolved to begin the battle of life on his own account, he came to Dover, finding employment here as clerk in a hardware store. He remained with the same employer for eleven years, giving his undivided time and attention to the business, of which he obtained a thorough knowledge. Having by thrift and economy saved some money, he then established his present business which he has since carried on with marked success. He is also a director in the Strafford Savings Bank. Mr. Jenness is a Republican, but has never taken any very active part in political affairs, either local or national. He is a member of Wechohamet Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Dover.

On November 12, 1872, Mr. Jenness married Sarah E. Holmes, a daughter of Horace and Mary J. (Colbath) Holmes, of Dover. He and his wife are useful and esteemed members of the Free Baptist church. They reside at 649 Central Avenue, while Mr. Jenness' place of business is located at 108-112 Washington street, Dover. Mr. Jenness can fairly be cited as a conspicuous example of that characteristic American type—the self-made man, as he started in life with no other endowments than a good brain, stout heart and willing hands, backed by sound moral principles; but in a land of opportunities, these are the qualities that conquer success.

S. LYMAN HAYES, who comes of an old and respected family of Strafford County, New Hampshire, is in the railway mail service and resides at Milton. He was born in South Milton, December 10, 1862, and is a son of Luther and Sarah M. (Coffran) Hayes, and a grandson of George Hayes.

Luther Hayes was a lumber manufacturer and was a very well known man in this section of the state. His lumber plants were at South Milton and at Spaulding Mills. He was a native of Strafford County and lived here until his death at the age of 75 years. He was buried at South Milton. A Republican in politics, he served at different times as state senator, fish and game commissioner of the state, and as high sheriff of Strafford county. He was a member of the Odd Fellow and Masonic Lodges, whilst religiously, he was indented with the Free Will Baptist Church, toward the support of which he contributed most liberally. Mr. Hayes was thrice married. By his first wife he had six children, one of whom was C. H. Hayes, who has won success as a lumberman and is at the present time president of a Haverhill, Mass., Bank. A son by the third wife is a graduate of State of Maine College, and is a prosperous man in the real estate business at Easthampton, Mass. Mr. Hayes' second union was with Sarah M. Coffran, mother of our subject, she being a native of Pembert, New Hampshire. This union resulted

in the following issue: S. Lyman; Fannie L., an instructor in the schools at Haverhill, Mass.; Hattie E., wife of Edger Wyatt of South Milton; and Luther C., who lives on the old farm in South Milton.

S. Lyman Hayes was reared in South Milton, and after pursuing a course of study at Somersworth for three years, attended Berwick Academy one year, an institution his father served for a time as a member of the board of trustees. After leaving school, Mr. Hayes in 1879-1881 served as a messenger in the New Hampshire Senate. He also was connected with the Fish and Game service of New Hampshire until 1884, when he became a railway postal clerk on the Boston and Main Railroad. He runs between Boston and Bangor, and for 29 years has had the same run.

Mr. Hayes was married in 1885 to Miss Annie F. Corson, a native of Milton, and a daughter of Henry H. and Clara M. (Down) Corson. Her maternal grandfather was James R. Down; on both sides she comes of families long prominent in agricultural life about Milton. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have had the following children: Walter W., a fireman on the Boston and Maine R. R.; Lawrence C., also a fireman on the Boston and Maine; Luther H., who is at the head of the furnishings department of the establishment of W. H. Goodnow of Kennebec, N. H.; Maurice L., in the employ of the Ford Auto Co., Cambridge, Mass.; Blanche C. and Norman H., who are attending Nute High School at Milton; and Helen F. and Milton W., who are in attendance at grammar school. Mr. Hayes is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and of the Masonic Lodge. He belongs to the order of Railway Postal Clerks. Religiously he and family attend the Free Will Baptist church. He is a life long Republican.

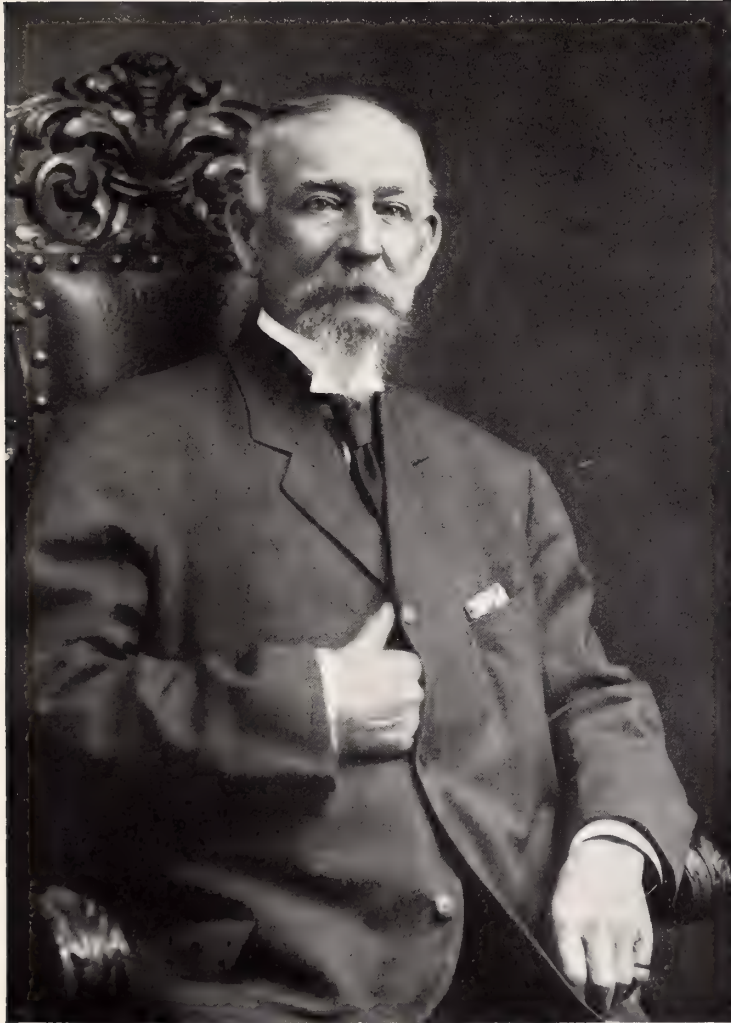
HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS NASON, of Dover, one of the leading members of the Strafford County bar, was born in Sanford, Me., November 22, 1857, son of Joseph T. and Susan (Frost) Nason. His father, in earlier life, was engaged in educational work, serving at different times as principal of several important schools. Later he gave his attention to navigation, being master of vessels in the foreign trade. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Daniel Nason, was a shipbuilder and owner.

William F. Nason in his youth attended school at South Berwick and Kennebunk, Maine. After graduating from the high school of the latter place he studied law there for two years, subsequently continuing his legal studies under the mentorship of Buel C. Carter of Wolfboro, N. H. On his admission to the bar in 1879, he came to Dover, forming a law partnership here with Mr. Carter. He soon proved his ability and in 1883 was chosen city solicitor, holding that office seven years in all, through subsequent elections. Having

identified himself closely with public affairs and given further evidence of his capacity, he was elected to the Legislature, serving in that body in 1887-88, during which time he was a member of the Judiciary Committee and chairman of the Committee on Elections. Besides taking an active part in the routine work of the House, he won a reputation as an able debater. In 1892 he was elected county solicitor by a flattering majority, and was re-elected to the same office in 1894 and 1896. Nominated for mayor of Dover in 1895, he was elected without opposition, and in 1896 the citizens endorsed his administration by reelecting him to the office. He has faithfully and ably administered the public trusts that have fallen to his charge and his popularity continues undiminished. He is now conducting a very successful law business, with office at No. 430 Central street. He resides at No. 9 Hamilton Street, Dover.

ANDREW J. HOUGH, a highly respected retired citizen of Dover occupying his comfortable residence at No. 165 Locust street, was connected for many years with the mills in several sections of New England, both before and after his service in the Civil war, in which he made a brilliant record. He was born in Dover, N. H., in 1833, and is a son of Thomas Hough. Here he secured his education and afterward, for seven years, was connected with the Cocheco mills as a designer and sketch maker.

On July 26, 1862, Andrew J. Hough enlisted as a private, at Dover, N. H., for service in the Civil war, and on August 10, 1862, was commissioned first lieutenant under Capt. Chester C. Stevens, in Co. D, 9th N. H. Vol. Inf., commanded by Col. Enoch Q. Fellows. This company was recruited in May and June, 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States between July 3 and August 23, 1862, at Camp Colby, Concord, and left the state on August 25, 1862, arriving two days later at Washington, D. C., and encamping at Camp Chase, near Arlington Heights. It was assigned to Gen. Whipple's Division for the defense of Washington, and later was made a part of the 9th Army Corps, which it joined at Leesboro, Md. Within twenty days after leaving New Hampshire this regiment bore a gallant part, untrained as it was, in the battle of South Mountain, unsupported charging a Confederate brigade and driving it from the crest of the mountain. Three days later the brave New Hampshire boys fought at Antietam, after which a few days of rest was given them at Pleasant Valley, but on October 22 they started on the march to Falmouth, Va., thence to Strafford Heights and on December 13, 1862, they participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, suffering terrible losses. On February 9, 1863, the regiment reached Newport News and in the latter part of the month moved into Kentucky. In



ANDREW J. HOUGH

June the 9th regiment joined the forces of General Grant in front of Vicksburg, afterward pursuing Johnston's army and forcing it to retreat to Jackson, Miss. This regiment retired then to Milldale and then to Kentucky and until April 2, 1864, was engaged in guarding the Kentucky Central Railway. Its later movements were to Nicholasville, to Camp Nelson, to Camp Burnside, and on February 27 acted as escort to the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Later the 9th Army Corps was reorganized at Annapolis, Md., and the 9th regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Potomac. Mr. Hough took part in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, South Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Mine explosion, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Springs Church, Hatchers' Run and the fall of Petersburg in addition to those previously mentioned. He was one of that great army of victors that passed in review in the Nation's capital, was honorably discharged May 23, 1865, and was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., June 10, 1865. During this long continued service Mr. Hough was both honored by promotions and was prostrated by injuries. For faithful service he was commissioned captain of Co. I, on November 22, 1862, and declined promotion to command the 18th N. H. Infantry. He was placed in command of the 9th regiment on May 18, 1864, by order of Gen. Simon G. Griffin and continued in command until the battle of the mine explosion, July 30, 1864, in which he was wounded and was left lying on the battlefield unattended for 36 hours, when he was picked up by the Confederates and cast into Libby Prison. He was kept in that unspeakable place until the following November, when he was paroled and sent to camp at Annapolis. He was also wounded at Antietam, while making a charge on a bridge but did not leave his company for his first injuries. To quote from the official report of the Adjutant-General: "At last moment the brigade moved into line of battle preceded by skirmishers, Companies I and G, commanded by Capt. Hough and Lieutenants Rice and Sylvester and in their progress they captured about 50 of the enemy but the lieutenants were killed and this left Capt. Hough the only officer in command." Captain Hough was detailed as provost marshal of Jessamine county, Ky., during the winter of 1863, by Gen. Speed S. Frye. He was brevetted major in May, 1865, and personally commanded his regiment at the battles of North Anna, South Anna and others. He has been identified with the G. A. R. very prominently and served three terms as commander of Sanford Post No. 79, Department of Massachusetts.

Upon his return from the army and the reestablishment of his health, Captain Hough resumed mill work in the Cocheco mills, but in 1867 went to mills at Providence, R. I., and from there, in 1872, to the Hamilton mills at Lowell, Mass., and for 25 years prior to 1907, he was employed at North

Adams, Mass., under Col. John Bracewell. He came then to Dover and has made this historic old city his home ever since.

On January 21, 1858, Mr. Hough was married at Dover to Miss Mary E. Roberts, and they had two children: Ralph, who is now deceased, and a babe that lived but six months. During the time Captain Hough was in Kentucky his brave wife remained with him, giving him the comfort and encouragement of her society and looking after his health as far as she was permitted to do so. Her kindness endeared her to many of his less fortunate comrades and in many parts of the country she no doubt has friends of whom she knows nothing. Those unhappy days of civil war have fortunately passed but their heroes are not forgotten.

ROBERT H. FISH, a well known and popular citizen of Dover, N. H., engaged in business as a painting contractor, was born at Bolton, in Lancashire, England, May 13, 1866. His parents were Richard and Mary (Barrows) Fish, both natives of England.

Robert H. Fish attended school in his native land. In 1884 seeking more favorable industrial conditions than then prevailed in England, he embarked at Liverpool for America, taking passage on a steamer bound for Philadelphia, and was safely landed at that port some sixteen days later. Not finding the opening he desired in that city, he went to Bronxville, N. Y., and a few months later to Yonkers, going from there to Lawrence, Mass. In 1890 he came to Dover and has been engaged here since in paper hanging, painting and wood finishing, for several years having been a contractor in these lines. As such he has had an active part in much of the building and construction work that have been so marked a sign of Dover's prosperity. Although he had been well grounded in the National schools of England, he found that a more specific knowledge of business methods would be useful to him, therefore, after coming here he took two courses in the Dover Business College, attending night classes.

On November 29, 1894 Mr. Fish was married to Miss Eliza Manock, a native of Dover and daughter of ex-alderman David Manock, a former well known resident of this city. They reside in a handsome house on Stark Avenue, which is situated in the Fourth Ward, from which Mr. Fish has been three times sent as representative to the city council. In politics he is a Republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fish are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has frequently been called upon to serve on committees connected with the public welfare and has never shirked responsibilities as a citizen. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

THOMAS HUGHES,* who for a quarter of a century has been engaged in the meat and provision business at Dover, now confining himself entirely to the wholesale meat trade, is recognized as one of the solid and substantial men of this city. He was born in the north of Ireland, December 12, 1860, and is a son of Felix and Catherine (McIntyre) Hughes, who also were natives of the north of Ireland.

Thomas Hughes was reared through boyhood and youth in his native land, enjoying such advantages as his parents could afford him, but America attracted him and when in his twentieth year he took passage on a steamer bound for Boston and after a quick passage was safely landed. In 1880 he reached Dover, N. H., and this city has continued to be his home. He built up a substantial business in the meat and provision line, on Locust street, which is still carried on under the old name of Hughes' Market, by his son, Edward Hughes. Mr. Hughes owns a farm of more than 40 acres which he devotes to general agriculture. He has been very successful in his various business undertakings and at the same time has been reliable and useful as a citizen. Nominally he is a Democrat but is somewhat independent in his political views. Mr. Hughes married Miss Sarah Delaney, of Somersworth, N. H., and their children are: Edward, Philip, Thomas, William, John, Sadie B., and Ellen. Mr. Hughes and family belong to the Roman Catholic church.

LUTHER W. BREWER, master mechanic for the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, is a man who has depended from youth on his own efforts for advancement and the large measure of success which he has reached in his undertakings, illustrates what an industrious, persevering, honorable young man can accomplish, in spite of many drawbacks. Mr. Brewer was born at Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass., October 18, 1859, and is a son of Reuben and Ruth (Snow) Brewer. His father was born also on Cape Cod and for many years followed the sea. He died in his 90th year. The mother of Mr. Brewer was born near Brockton, Mass.

Luther W. Brewer grew up in Eastham, where he had early school opportunities. He then learned the carpenter's trade and at the age of 19 years left his home and for a number of years lived in different places in Massachusetts, supporting himself by work at his trade. After reaching Strafford county he continued to work as a carpenter and as his skill began to be recognized he secured employment as such with the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, entering the mill April 19, 1888, with which concern he has been identified ever since. He worked his way through the departments of the mill until he had acquired the experience that enabled him to accept a position as master mechanic, which was tendered to him in 1904 and this position he has filled satisfactorily ever since. To have been continuously

connected for a quarter of a century with one of the great industrial plants of New England, proves a man's efficiency and his standing in his community without further comment.

Mr. Brewer was married on November 1, 1883, to Miss Vida E. Ingalls, who was born at Whitingsville, Mass., and they have two daughters, Florence V. and Lillias M. Both ladies are graduates of the Normal School at Plymouth, N. H., and the younger, during 1912 was a teacher in the public schools of Franklin, N. H. The elder daughter was a teacher for seven years at Dover, N. H., prior to her marriage to Fred A. Chapman, who is an educator at Cohasset, Mass. Mr. Brewer has always taken a deep interest in educational advancement and for a number of years has been a member of the school board of Rollinsford. In politics he is a Republican. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church at South Berwick, Me., of which he is a steward, trustee and treasurer and also has served as superintendent of the Sunday school.

C. E. CLARK, general manager and sole owner of the Rochester Woolen Company, has one of the foremost business enterprises of Rochester, N. H. He was born in Somersworth, N. H., in 1855, and is a son of Everett and Sarah A. (Bean) Clark.

Everett Clark was born in Strafford, N. H., and there followed the trade of a painter. He died at the age of 57 years. He was married to Sarah A. Bean, who was born in Sandwich, N. H., December 15, 1832, and is now living at the advanced age of 81 years. They reared three children: Frank, who follows farming at Barrington; Edward, who is chief of police of Dover, N. H.; and the subject of this sketch.

C. E. Clark received his educational training in the public schools of Dover and in Austin Academy. After leaving school he learned the trade of a machinist, which he followed for a period of 20 years. He established the first machine shop in the village, and at one time was owner of the Rochester Machine & Foundry Company. He was then in the lumber business some seven or eight years, when in 1901 he bought into the Rochester Woolen Company. He owned it with his son, Herman E. Clark, until 1909, since which time he has been sole proprietor. The plant had been shut down for twelve years prior to 1901, and the success met with since that date reflects good executive ability and business policy in its management. He manufactures ladies' dress goods, and gives employment to about 100 people.

Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Varney, who was born in Dover, N. H., and they have two children: Herman E., who is a broker of Salt Lake City; and Leo I., who is completing a technical educa-

tion in the Textile School at Lowell, Mass. Religiously the family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Clark is a Republican.

WALTER S. LAWSON*, agent of the Great Falls Bleachery and Dye Works, is prominent among Somersworth's active and successful men of business. He has been associated with the company named since 1892, the year in which he came to this place to live. Mr. Lawson was born in Andover, Mass., February 23, 1871, and was reared there and at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he attended high school. When about 19 years of age he began working in the Pacific Mills at Lawrence, being employed in the dyeing department, until he moved to Somersworth, N. H. He is a son of John and Isabella (Brande) Lawson, both natives of Scotland. They located at Andover, Mass., where both continued to live until their deaths. Upon coming to Somersworth in 1892, Walter S. Lawson became overseer in the dyeing department of the Great Falls Bleachery and Dye Works, with which concern he has been identified continuously since. After a short time he was advanced to the position of superintendent of the works, in which capacity he remained five years, then in 1899 became agent of the Great Falls Bleachery and Dye Works. A young man and ambitious, he brought into the position a world of energy and some good ideas, it being his aim to make his services as valuable as possible to the company. That he has well succeeded is well evidenced by the fact that he still continues as agent of the company after a long service. Mr. Lawson has been much interested in civic matters. For ten years he served as chairman of police commissioners of Somersworth, and for a period of three years represented the first ward as a member of the city council. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Lawson was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Gertrude Bates, a native of Somersworth and a daughter of the late George S. Bates of this place. Two children have blessed this union, Dorothy and Donald S. Lawson. Fraternally, the subject of this record is a member of Blue Lodge, F. & A. M. at Somersworth, and of St. Paul's Commandery, K. T., in Dover, N. H.

BENJAMIN A. WIGGIN*, who has been a resident of Somersworth, N. H., for more than 40 years, now lives retired at No. 207 High street. He was born at Wolfboro, N. H., October 1, 1826, and is a son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Nudd) Wiggin, both parents being natives of New Hampshire.

Benjamin A. Wiggin was a babe of one year when his parents moved to Bingham, Me., and there he grew to manhood, attending school in boyhood and, as soon as old enough, beginning to take care of himself. He had little assistance and practically is a self made man. He learned the shoemaking

trade and also engaged in teaming and when not occupied with either of these employments, worked as a farmer, his entire career having been marked with self respecting independence. Since 1872 Mr. Wiggin has been a resident of Somersworth and it is an interesting story he can tell of the many changes that have been brought about in the last 40 years. For seven years he was street commissioner after Great Falls was transformed into Somersworth and the latter became an incorporated city, and many of the improvements he advocated during his official life served as the foundation for the present city's most valuable utilities. While always inclined to follow his own judgment to some degree in political matters, Mr. Wiggin is nominally a Republican.

Mr. Wiggin was married at Bingham, Me., to Miss Mary C. Chase, of that place, a daughter of Davis Chase, an old resident there. Mrs. Wiggin died February 18, 1909, the mother of six children: Ella C., who is deceased; Persis L., William H., Harriet E. and Joseph F., all of whom reside at Somersworth; and Emma G., who is the wife of George F. Wells, who is assistant postmaster of Somersworth. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have one son, Burleigh R., who is a graduate of the New Hampshire State College at Durham, and is now office inspector for the Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company at Boston, Mass. In his energy and enterprise he possesses many of the traits that enabled his grandfather, many years ago, to face and successfully overcome many disadvantages and discouragements.

OSCAR L. GUPTILL*, general farmer and cattle raiser, residing on the Rocky Hill road, town of Somersworth, is successful as a business man and respected as a citizen. He was born on Diamond Hill, Berwick, Me., July 22, 1868, of old and honorable Maine ancestry. His parents were Albert W. and Adalaide J. (Roberts) Guptill. Albert W. Guptill was born in York county, Me., a son of Moses Guptill, also of Maine. For a short time Albert W. Guptill resided on the farm which his son now owns, but his death occurred very soon after he retired to Raymond, N. H. He married Adalaide J. Roberts, a native of Dover, N. H., who is now deceased.

Oscar L. Guptill was 16 years of age when the family removed from Diamond Hill to the village of Berwick, Me., where he had school advantages and afterward attended the South Berwick Academy. In response to a natural inclination toward the law, he entered the office of Pierce Brothers, well known attorneys at Somersworth, where he was a student for two years and afterward continued his law studies in the office of his brother, Ernest L. Guptill, of Portsmouth, N. H. In the meanwhile he had become somewhat interested in Democratic politics and was appointed deputy sheriff of Rockingham county, N. H., in which office he served for two years. Following

his retirement from office he came to his present farm and has since lived the life of an agriculturist.

On December 25, 1883, Mr. Guptill was united in marriage with Miss Una C. Keyser, who was born at Benton, N. H., and is a daughter of James H. Keyser, who is a resident of Rochester. Mr. and Mrs. Guptill have four children: Winthrop H., Laurence W., Brenda J. and Byrl C. The family attend the High street Baptist church.

A. G. GELINAS, who is a substantial business man of Rochester, N. H., engaged in the fire insurance and real estate business, with headquarters at No. 22 Bridge street, was born December 28, 1863, at St. Guillaume, Province of Quebec, and was there educated, coming to Strafford County, N. H., when 22 years of age.

Mr. Gelinas began industrial life as an employe of the Gonic Manufacturing Company, remaining with them for two years and a half. He then entered into the grocery business and was proprietor of a general store at Gonic, N. H., for five years, at the end of which time he sold out to Holland & Marginson, and for about three years was practically out of business. He then carried on a grocery store until 1905, from which time until 1909 he was interested in brick manufacturing at Kennebunkport, Me. During all this time he had maintained his residence at Rochester and continued all his civic interests. In 1902 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, for three years was assessor of the city of Rochester, and for three years has been a member of the city council, representing the 4th Ward.

Mr. Gelinas was first married to Miss Virginia Roulx, who died six months later. Two and a half years afterward he was united in marriage with Mrs. Adella (Gagnon) Vadeboncoeur, who had been the widow of Ferdinand Vadeboncoeur for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Gelinas are members of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and was a delegate to the Foresters' international convention in August, 1913; at Louisville, Ky.

GERALD A. SCARR, a well known citizen of Dover, engaged in the plumbing business, who is now serving in his second term as representative to the legislature from Ward 3, has been a resident of this city since 1901, having come here from Salem, Mass. He was born in Lancashire, England, April 18, 1865, a son of James and Elizabeth Scarr. His parents, who were both natives of England, are now deceased. They came to New England in 1878, and their son accompanied them. They first settled in Lawrence, Mass., where he obtained a good education in the public schools and then

commenced learning the plumber's trade in Lawrence and subsequently followed it there for a number of years. While residing in Lawrence his parents died and in 1894 he moved to Salem, Mass., where he resided, working at his trade until 1901, in which year, as above stated, he came to Dover, where he has since continued in the plumbing business. He has achieved a gratifying measure of success and is regarded as one of the reliable and substantial citizens of Dover. A Republican in politics, he has taken an active part in public affairs, served two years as councilman from Ward 3, and also the same length of time as alderman. As already stated, he is now serving his second consecutive term as representative from his ward to the state legislature, and in these various official positions has shown efficiency and a high regard for the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Scarr was married, July 17, 1898, to Alice M. Towle, a native of Dover, and daughter of Sidney M. and Lavina C. (Hoyt) Towle. Mrs. Scarr's father was a native of Wolfboro, and her mother of Rochester; both are now deceased. Sidney M. Towle came to Dover when a boy and resided here for the rest of his life, being engaged in the lumber industry. He was a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Scarr are members of St. John's M. E. Church of Dover, and both are efficient workers in the various organizations of the society.

Mr. and Mrs. Scarr are members of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in Dover, and both are efficient workers in the various organizations of the society. Mrs. Scarr is also a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has held various official positions. Mr. Scarr is a member of the Strafford Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Dover, but has held no official positions.

Aside from being a first-class plumber Mr. Scarr is a mineralogist of no small acquirements. When he was a school boy he began collecting minerals and from time to time since then has added to his specimens, as in his travels he has found them in various parts of the United States, and he has not a few that friends have furnished him from foreign lands. No doubt his collection of minerals, fossils and other curios is the largest and finest private selection to be found in Strafford county. It gives him great pleasure to show and explain the various articles to his friends and strangers, who cannot be otherwise than delighted and instructed by the examination.

Mr. and Mrs. Scarr are esteemed members of Dover's social circles. They have no children, but have taken a lovely girl, Viola Andrews, to care for, and bring her up as they would their own child.

JAMES CORSON, who is a member of one of the old and substantial families of Rochester, N. H., has spent his long and busy life in Strafford county, where he owns acres and acres of valuable land. He resides on Portland street, one-half mile southwest of East Rochester and one and one-half mile northeast of the public square in the city of Rochester. He might reside, however, in many other places did he so desire, for he owns 500 acres of land in the town of Rochester; 500 acres in the town of New Durham; 200 acres in the town of Milton; and 350 acres in the town of Farmington. Mr. Corson was born on a farm on the Salmon Falls road, in the town of Rochester, N. H., February 15, 1845, and is a son of Michael E. and Mary (Butler) Corson.

Michael E. Corson and his father, Joseph Corson, were both born in Rochester and spent their lives here, passing through the usual human experiences and finally, in the course of nature, giving way to their descendants. They were among the founders and supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church at Rochester. Michael E. Corson married Mary Butler, who, in all probability, came from the same sturdy stock that produced Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Civil War fame, who was also closely identified with the cotton mill industry at Lowell, Mass. Four sons were born to Michael E. Corson and wife: John, who died in May, 1913, at the age of 73 years; Hiram, who resides at Kennebunk, Me.; James; and Nahum, who is a resident of Rochester.

James Corson attended the district schools in boyhood and since reaching manhood has given attention to lumbering, farming and dairying. When the Patrons of Husbandry came into being and the first grange was organized at Rochester, Mr. Corson was one of the first to take an interest in the movement and is the only surviving charter member. Mr. Corson married Miss Mary E. Curtis, who was born one-half mile south of the present home, on the Salmon Falls road and is a daughter of Cyrus K. and Rachel W. Curtis, old settlers of Rochester. Mr. and Mrs. Corson have had the following children: Freeman, who is a resident of Providence, R. I.; Edna, who is the wife of S. A. Capron, of Westfield, Mass.; Woodbury, who died when three years old; Lilly, who died at the age of twelve years; Grace R., who is the wife of Eldred G. White; Nellie W., who is the wife of Charles Boyce, of Palmer, Mass.; and Bertha, who lives at home. Mr. Corson and family attend the Baptist church at East Rochester. He has consented to serve in small town offices at times but has never been very active in politics, his time being very fully occupied with his extensive land interests.

WILLIAM L. MARSTON,* who for more than 30 years was identified with Mill No. 3, of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, most of the time

as overseer of the weaving department, is a resident of Berwick, Maine, where he owns a farm of 45 acres. He was born in Williamstown, Vt., March 11, 1846, and is a son of Orvis K. and Caroline (Letch) Marston, both natives of Vermont. The Marstons are of English ancestry.

William L. Marston was reared in Williamstown, Vt., and there attended the public schools. He enlisted for service in the Federal Army during the Civil War, enlisting June 23, 1862, as a private in Company I, 9th Reg. Vermont Volunteer Infantry. About two months after they left Vermont, this regiment was included in the force surrendered by General Miles at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Marston, among others, was paroled, and was marched to Annapolis, Md., thence later to Chicago, Ill. About four months later, he was duly exchanged. He then served in various states until the fall of 1864, when at the battle of Chapin's Farm, City Point, Va., near Richmond, he was severely wounded. Incapacitated for service, he was confined in a military hospital for five months. In April, 1865, he returned to his regiment at Chapin's Farm and was on picket duty within five miles of Richmond when that city was evacuated by the Confederates. He was one of the first men to enter Richmond after it had been abandoned. He was honorably discharged from the service on June 14, 1865.

After the war had closed, Mr. Marston returned to his native state and shortly after began farming, at which he continued for several years. He subsequently went to Rhode Island, where he was in the employ of a house furnishing concern at Providence for a time. He next moved to Great Falls (now Somersworth) New Hampshire, and entered the employ of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company as a bobbin boy. He was later a loom fixer for three years, after which he was advanced to second hand in the weaving room. After a time he went to Biddeford, Maine, where he became overseer in the weaving department of the Pepperill Mills. He remained there nine years, at the end of which time he returned to the Great Falls Company as overseer of the weaving department in Mill No. 3. At this time he took up his residence in Berwick, Maine, where he has lived continuously since. He served in a highly efficient manner and continued without interruption as overseer of that department from 1886 until 1912, when he resigned. For a number of years he had followed agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of a good farm of 45 acres in Berwick.

In May, 1874, Mr. Marston was united in marriage with Miss Jennie S. Bailey, who was born in Lisbon, N. H., and is a daughter of William G. and Susan (Clough) Bailey. Her father was born in Bath, N. H., and her mother in Lyman, N. H. Mrs. Marston is descended from Richard Lynne Bailey, who came from England in the ship "Bevis" in 1639, coming as a

servant of one Richard Dummer. He settled at Newburyport, Mass., reared a family, and to him many of the name trace their ancestry. Of his descendants some were participants in the Revolutionary struggle, some as privates and others with rank of captain or colonel. William L. Marston and his wife are members of Granite State Commandery No. 46, Golden Cross, at Somersworth, N. H. and of Martha Washington Rebeccas. Mrs. Marston is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Berwick. He is a member of Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.; Great Falls Encampment No. 15, I. O. O. F., at Somersworth; Washington Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., Somersworth; Joseph H. Dearborn Canton, I. O. O. F., of Biddleford, Me.; and Mavochen Lodge No. 2, K. P., at Biddeford, Maine. He is a member of Littlefield Post, No. 8, G. A. R., at Somersworth, of which he was commander two terms and of which he is now quartermaster.

CHARLES A. ALLEN, farmer and dairyman, residing one mile from Rochester Square, on Washington street, Rochester, N. H., owns seventy acres of land and manages it so well that it makes satisfactory returns for all his investments. He was born at Barrington, N. H., April 7, 1851, and is a son of James L. and Mary A. (Hoyt) Allen. In 1863 the parents of Mr. Allen moved to Gonic, where the father died at the age of 72 years. The mother still lives there and is now in her 86th year. They had five children, three of whom survive.

Charles A. Allen was mainly educated at Gonic and has been a resident of Rochester for the past 50 years. For eleven and a half years he served as city marshal and for 25 years has been on the police force of the town and was formerly its chief. For ten years he operated a livery and feed stable, building his barn at the City Hotel on Arrow street. On his present place Mr. Allen has brought everything to a first class condition and raises all his own corn and keeps ready for constant use a silo of 100 tons capacity. He maintains his dairy with 24 head of cows and has some thorough-bred cattle and in the past has raised fast horses. He delivers daily from 150 to 200 quarts of milk in Rochester, employing one man besides himself in the morning delivery and has never disappointed his patrons one day in the last three years.

Mr. Allen married Miss Mary Abbie Randlett, who was born in Durham and is a daughter of Charles and Lucy Randlett. She was mainly reared at Lowell, Mass., and attended school at Rochester. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have two children: Charles Roscoe, a resident of Rochester, who married Maude Small; and Alta Maude, who is the wife of Frank Grover, of Rochester. Mr. Allen is quite prominent in Republican politics in Strafford county and served one term in the state legislature, representing the town of Rochester.

JOHN E. HORLOR*, who has been identified with the Great Falls Manufacturing Company at Somersworth, N. H., for the last 26 years, a master mechanic since 1907, is held in the highest esteem as a trained, experienced and capable workman and as a man whose fidelity could never be called into question. He was born at Berwick, Me., October 6, 1861, and is a son of Charles W. Horlor and a grandson of William Horlor. The latter was a native of England and for many years was well known at Great Falls as a gunsmith. Charles W. Horlor for a long period was a machinist with the Great Falls Manufacturing Company.

John E. Horlor attended the public schools of Great Falls but from the age of 14 years has been entirely dependent upon his own efforts for support and advancement. He may rightly be termed a self made man. In 1887 when he entered the employ of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company he already understood the machinist trade and he continued work as a machinist there until 1891, when he was promoted to be a millwright, working as such until 1896. Then promotion came again and he worked as a steam engineer until 1903, when he was made assistant shop foreman and continued in that capacity until he became full foreman in 1905, in 1907 being made master mechanic. In 1891 when the bleachery plant was built, Mr. Horlor was given charge of the installation of the machinery, with the result that its entire construction was entirely satisfactory. Step by step he has advanced in his business and occupies a very responsible position as master mechanic of this large manufacturing concern.

Mr. Horlor married Miss Etta S. Morrill, a daughter of Charles R. Morrill, of Somersworth, and they have two children: Lennie M., who is the wife of E. L. Thompson, of Sanford, Me.; and Charles H., who is with the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. Mr. Horlor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican but is not an aggressive politician. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias at Somersworth and is past chancellor of the lodge.

CHARLES F. WILLEY,* who carries on general farming and market gardening in the town of Dover, owns 50 acres of excellent land, lying along the Littleworth road, this being his father's old homestead. He was born October 31, 1843, and is a son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Ricker) Willey.

Thomas J. Willey, father of our subject, was born in Strafford, N. H., a son of Isaac Willey, one of the early settlers there. He owned the two bodies of water known as the Willey ponds, together with a grist mill and a large tract of adjoining land. He was of English extraction. In early manhood Thomas J. Willey came to the town of Dover, settling on the land now owned

by his son, Charles F., and died here many years ago. He was a man of consequence, serving as councilman and also as alderman of Dover, and was highly regarded by all who knew him. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist church, which he served many years as deacon. He married Elizabeth Ricker, a daughter of Nicholas Ricker, who was a son of Nicholas Ricker, the father and grandfather being old residents of Dover. Four children were born to Thomas J. Willey and wife, two of whom survive, namely: Annie M. and Charles F., both of Dover.

Charles F. Willey attended the district schools and later Franklin Academy at Dover. His life has been largely devoted to agricultural pursuits, especially market gardening, Dover being his point of distribution. He is well known and is held in esteem both as a business man and neighbor. For some years he served as deacon in the Free Will Baptist church.

L. F. LANGMAID,* who is proprietor of the granite works at No. 24 South Pine street, Dover, is one of the oldest monument men in the business in this section. He was born in December, 1865, at Durham, N. H., the only child of Jacob and Emma (Davis) Langmaid. Jacob Langmaid, also born at Durham, was a carpenter by trade and worked at the same until he died at the age of 70 years. The property which is the site of the present post-office building was once his and after selling he bought a house at a very high figure for those days, in order to enjoy the fine location. This he sold after the tragic death of his wife, who was accidentally killed by a railroad train near her home, when aged but 28 years. She was a native of Newmarket and an admirable woman in every relation of life.

L. F. Langmaid secured his education in the village schools of Durham, as soon as old enough assisting his uncle in the latter's monument shop during the summers and returning to his books in the winter. He also worked under Joseph Abbott, with whom he learned the best methods of cutting stone, and continued with him until he came to Dover to go with the firm of Stephens & Chesley. Later he entered into partnership with Stephen W. George, selling out four years later, and for seven years following was with the firm of Spencer & Coombs. In 1899 he came back to Dover and bought his present place, where he does all kinds of cemetery and stone work and carries both simple and ornate monuments. He gives constant employment to four men and often has six on his pay roll.

Mr. Langmaid married Miss Annie Thompson, who died at the age of 23 years, leaving three children: Gertrude, who is the wife of Fred Pinkham; Vera, who is the wife of Samuel Gage and has two children, Dorothy May and John Linville; and Ruth E. Mr. Langmaid was married second to

Miss Annie Knapp, who conducts a millinery store at Dover. Mr. Langmaid is quite prominent in Democratic politics and was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1913, and for five years was street and park commissioner of Dover. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the Red Men and the Elks and is also a member of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, Odd Fellows and Prescott Encampment, and additionally is identified with the Masonic bodies including the Chapter.

ALPHONSO D. LEATHERS, a well known citizen of Dover, and a veteran of the late Civil war, residing on the Mast road, was born in Palmyra, Maine, April 17, 1841, a son of Oliver and Lucinda (Boody) Leathers, Oliver Leathers, the father, resided for most of his life in Palmyra, to which place he moved in 1823 from Nottingham, N. H., his native town. He was a son of Joseph Leathers of Nottingham. The Leathers family is said to be of English extraction, and Joseph Leathers, grandfather of our subject, fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war, while Oliver was a soldier in the War of 1812-15. The latter died in Palmyra, Me. His wife, Lucinda, was a native of Barrington, N. H. Of the eleven children, four were soldiers in the Civil war, namely: John B., now deceased; Charles H., residing in Minneapolis, Minn.; Frederick A., a resident of Champlin, Minn., and Alphonso D., the subject of this sketch.

Alphonso D. Leathers was educated in the public schools of Palmyra, Me. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, 2d Regiment N. H. Volunteers, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. At the first battle of Bull Run he was captured by the enemy and subsequently spent three months and ten days in Libby prison, being among the first Northern soldiers to be confined there. He was then transferred to Parish prison, New Orleans, where he was confined four months, and the remainder of his prison term, totaling ten months and fourteen days, he spent in Salisbury prison, North Carolina. He was finally released on parole and subsequently exchanged, after which he returned home to Palmyra, Me. After remaining home a few days he went to Washington, D. C., where he was employed in the quartermaster's department (in the clothing department) for eleven months. After Lee's surrender he helped decorate the White House and was subsequently detailed to assist in draping buildings on Lincoln's assassination. He also took part in the grand funeral procession in Washington. After his return home and discharge from the army he spent some eight years in Farmington, N. H., working at the trade of shoemaking, and subsequently followed the same trade in Dover for nine years, residing on and having charge of the Benjamin Thompson Farm, now the New Hampshire State College Farm. He took up his residence on the Mast road, Dover, in June, 1889.

Mr. Leathers was married in May, 1867, to Jennie E. Wentworth, who was born in Farmington, N. H., a daughter of Joseph Wentworth, of that place. Of this union was born one son, Frank A., who also resides on the Mast road, Dover. Mrs. Leathers, the wife of our subject, died in 1888. Mr. Leathers is a member of the G. A. R. post at Dover and he and his son are both Democrats in politics. They are well known and progressive citizens, taking an active interest in the betterment of the community and keeping well informed on current events, being extensive and thoughtful readers.

DANIEL F. JENNESS, who is one of the representative men and substantial farmers and stock raisers of Strafford county, has passed his entire life on his home farm near Rochester and was born here October 16, 1856. He is a son of Cyrus and Mercy (McDuffee) Jenness, and a grandson of Daniel Jenness, who was one of the early settlers of Rochester. Both parents of Daniel F. Jenness were born at Rochester and the father died in 1881 on the old homestead farm which he had cultivated. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends and was a man of sterling character.

Daniel F. Jenness attended school at Rochester and for a time was a student in Franklin Academy, a well known institution, after which, during several winters, he taught school in the neighborhood of his home. Agriculture, however, has claimed his main attention. His farm of 150 acres is devoted to general farming and stock raising, and he makes a specialty of pure-bred shorthorn cattle. He has always felt a citizen's responsibility and has lent his influence to public measures when convinced that they were honestly beneficial. He votes with the Republican party but has been a candidate of the Prohibition party for the General Assembly. He served one year as a selectman from the town of Rochester. Mr. Jenness was reared in the Society of Friends and is an elder in the same and belongs to the congregation at Gonic, N. H.

Mr. Jenness married Ida M. Wiggin, who was born at Danvers, Mass., May 17, 1859, a daughter of Andrew Wiggin, and the following children were born to them: Cyrus F., residing in Newton, Mass.; Elwood S., of Rochester, N. H.; Elizabeth E., a teacher in the Friends' Select School, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Chester A., of Newton, Mass.; Myron Irving, of Rochester; Rachel Ida, residing at home; Edith W., formerly a student in the Westtown Boarding School, at Westtown, Pa.; Judith V., who is a student in the above named institution; and Gertrude and Margaret, both of whom are at home. In many quiet, unostentatious ways, Mr. Jenness has been a useful man in his community and he enjoys universal respect and confidence.

HON. CURRIER W. LANGLEY,* formerly a member of the New Hampshire legislature and a well known business man of Dover, came to this city in 1869, some years after the close of the Civil war, in which he had honorably participated. He was born August 1, 1848, at Newfield, Me., and is a son of William and Sarah H. (Dearborn) Langley. The Dearborn family is of English extraction and were early settlers in New Hampshire, while the Langleys settled equally early in Maine. Both were of a sturdy type that left worthy representatives. William Langley was a son of Valentine Langley. He died in 1852, the father of ten children, Currier W., then four years old, being the youngest of the family.

Currier W. Langley remained with his mother at Newfield, Me., until he was thirteen years old, after which he spent two years in Boston. He then returned to Newfield to re-enter school and continued more or less continuously at his studies until October, 1864, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company F, Second Me. Volunteer Cavalry, contracting for one year or during the war. Fortunately he had to serve but eleven months, mainly in Florida, and then was honorably discharged and returned to Newfield, Me. Shortly afterward he moved to Concord, N. H., where he worked for a short time in a cabinet-maker's shop. He then went to Cambridge for a limited period, then to Weymouth Landing, Mass., and from there, in 1869, came to Dover. Here he learned the carpenter and building trade with W. P. Hayes, then a well known builder of Dover, and remained with Mr. Hayes for twelve years. Since then he has been in the contracting and building business for himself and has done a large amount of work all over New Hampshire. He has been an active and interested citizen and has served as councilman and as alderman from the Third Ward in the Dover city government and at all times has had the welfare of the majority at heart.

Mr. Langley married Miss Alice J. Jennis, who was born at Newfield, Me., and they had two children: William C., who is now deceased; and Frank M., who is a resident of Dover. In politics Mr. Langley in a general way is a Republican but claims the right to be independent in action when his judgment so urges. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Odd Fellows and is a member also of the Charles W. Sawyer Post, G. A. R., at Dover. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. The family residence is at No. 336 Washington street, Dover.

A. ROSCOE TUTTLE,* who is engaged in business at Gonic as a blacksmith and carriage manufacturer, and also pays some attention to contracting, is a substantial and respected citizen who would be missed should his

interests call him to another section. He was born December 20, 1872, in the town of Strafford, county of Strafford, N. H., and is a son of Freeman and Jane L. Tuttle, both of whom are deceased, the father dying at Strafford, N. H., and the mother at Berwick, Me.

A. Roscoe Tuttle obtained his education in the schools of Strafford and Gonic, following which he learned the blacksmith's trade with C. E. Pearl, whom he succeeded in 1894. In his blacksmith, carriage and repair shop he employs five regular men the year through and as he has other interests he is quite a large employer of labor for a place of the size of Gonic. Formerly, for five years, he conducted the local hotel and at present is operating a first class livery stable, affording satisfactory service at reasonable rates.

Mr. Tuttle was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Abbott, a daughter of Charles Abbott. They have no children and occupy comfortable rooms in the rear of the shops. In politics Mr. Tuttle has always been a stanch Democrat and for nine years served as a member of the council of the town of Rochester. He is identified with the Odd Fellows and with the J. O. U. M., both of Rochester.

JAMES W. FORD,* a representative citizen of Dover, N. H., and a member of the city council, representing the Fourth Ward, was born at Dover, April 10, 1849, and is a son of George W. and Martha S. (Cate) Ford.

George W. Ford was born at Dover Point, N. H., and was a son of Benjamin A. Ford, and a grandson of Jacob Ford, a very early settler, probably of Scotch extraction. George W. Ford spent his entire life in the town of Dover and was a man of local prominence. For many years he served as a justice of the peace in quorum, was a special policeman on occasion and also was a constable. His death occurred in May, 1910. He married Martha S. Cate, who was born in Strafford county, N. H.

James W. Ford grew to manhood in Dover and attended the public schools. While a large portion of his time has been absorbed by public duties, he owns and operates a farm of 53 acres. For a quarter of a century he has served as special policeman of Dover Point and for two years has been a member of the Dover city council. Mr. Ford married Miss Carrie Brackett, of Dover, and they have had one daughter whom they named Edith Ina. She is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have an adopted daughter, whom they reared from childhood, Florence May, who is now the wife of George O. Hodgon, of Dover. In politics Mr. Ford is a Republican. He belongs to two well known fraternal organizations, the Odd Fellows, at Council Bluffs, Ia., and the Red Men, at Dover.

GEORGE A. DAVIS, general farmer and stock raiser, residing on his 400-acre farm which is located in Farmington and New Durham townships, was born on this place, November 22, 1871. He is a son of Samuel and Caroline B. (Hayes) Davis, who were born in New Hampshire and lived and died on this farm, which has been in the family five generations, their burial being in a private cemetery on the place. This land came into the family three generations before they were married, the line being on the maternal side, the date of the original grant from the King of England being 1750. The residence was solidly built by Edmund Tibbetts, in 1780, and is yet comfortable, having been remodelled first in 1844 and again in 1885.

George A. Davis was the youngest of four children born to his parents, but two of whom are living, Dr. W. S. Davis of Sanbornville, N. H., being the other survivor. Mr. Davis was educated in the public schools and has always made his home on the farm, with the exception of two years during which he was a shipping clerk in a wholesale leather house in Boston. He carries on general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of hay, raising about seventy-five tons of timothy hay in a year. He cultivates about 100 acres, following modern methods and utilizing the best improved machinery.

In 1891 Mr. Davis was married to Miss Eliza Davis, who was born July 1, 1872, the second of three children born to her parents, George E. and Ariana P. Davis. Her father was born in Maine and her mother in New Hampshire. Both have passed away, the burial of the father being in the Mt. Alban cemetery, and the mother at Farmington. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have five children: Hazel, aged 21 years, a student at the New Hampshire Normal School, and a graduate of the Farmington high school, who has taught three years of school very satisfactorily; and Ruth E., Albert H. and Anna P., aged respectively, twelve, ten and eight years, are all at school; the youngest being Louise, who is three years old. Mr. Davis and family are members of the Congregational church at Farmington. In politics he is a Republican. For a number of years he has been a Mason, is past master of the Blue Lodge and past high priest of Columbian Chapter.

BROOKS D. STEWART, a well known contractor and builder of Dover, N. H., is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, always to be found in the forefront when any movement is afoot pertaining to the welfare of the community. He has been a resident of Dover since September, 1879, and since 1880 has maintained an office in the Bracewell Block. Mr. Stewart was born in Skowhegan, Maine, June 24, 1843, and is a son of Isaac and Betsy (Coburn) Stewart, both natives of Skowhegan, Maine. The Stewart family is

of Scotch extraction. Isaac Stewart was an agriculturist of Bloomfield, which now is a part of Skowhegan. Rev. Robert Coburn, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Calvinist Baptist minister, and enjoyed an extended acquaintance and reputation throughout the eastern part of the state of Maine.

Brooks D. Stewart was reared in his native village, where he attended the public schools and what formerly was known as Bloomfield Academy. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade at that place, and when the war broke out he joined the Federal army, enlisting on October 18, 1861, as a member of Company K, 11th Reg. Me. Vol. Inf., which became attached to the Army of the Potomac. He was with General McLellan's command throughout the Peninsular Campaign, and later saw service in the Shenandoah Valley. He was in active service during a greater part of the war, a part of the time engaged in construction work, and no matter what the task set for him it was done faithfully and with such ability as he possessed.

After receiving an honorable discharge from the army, Mr. Stewart returned to his New England home and spent most of his time in the building business. After a time he went west to Logansport, Ind., where for several years he was superintendent of the agricultural works of Tucker & Howe. In September, 1879, as before mentioned, he returned east and took up his residence in Dover, N. H. He maintains an office in the Bracewell Block and has a shop at No. 14 First Street. A broad, liberal-minded man, he has not been content to restrict his energies to mere success in business; his interest is unbounded whether it be in civic affairs, music, lodge work or charities. In 1889 and 1890 he was a member of the Dover City Council, representing the fourth ward. He is a member of C. W. Sawyer Post No. 17, G. A. R., in which he has held one office or another for the past 28 years, a part of the time as commander. Since 1897, he has been quartermaster and at the present time is also patriotic instructor of the post. He also has been a member of the Council of Administration of the New Hampshire Department, G. A. R., and served the department as inspecting officer. In 1897 he represented the State Department as a delegate to the National Encampment which was held in Buffalo, New York, in that year. For more than a quarter of a century he has held office in the National Veterans Association of which he is a member, and at the present time he is secretary and treasurer with headquarters at Weir, N. H. He has been a justice of the peace 12 years. Mr. Stewart has been an Odd Fellow for more than forty years, being a member of Winnepesaukee Lodge No. 7, at Laconia, New Hampshire. He has been very active in musical circles in years past, and was at one time treasurer of the Choral Society, which formerly flourished in Dover.

Brooks D. Stewart and Mary D. Viles were married on June 2, 1880. She was born in Orland, Maine, and is a daughter of Joseph H. and Tamson (Eldridge) Viles, the father being a native of Orland, Maine, and the mother of Bucksport, Maine, both families being of English extraction. Two children have been the issue of this marriage, namely: Charles D., of Melrose, Mass., who is in the railway mail service, running between Bangor and Boston; and Morris A., the second son, employed in the classification department of the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., in the government service. The latter is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he received the degree of Ph. D. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have with them a granddaughter, Miss Olive M. Stewart (a daughter of Charles D.), who was graduated in 1913 from Dover High School. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

P. F. CASEY,* who is well known as a business man at Dover, is an electrician, with shop at No. 2 New York Street. He was born in Ireland, in 1877, and is a son of Peter and Rose (Donnelly) Casey. Peter Casey and wife came also to Dover and he followed farming until his death when aged 50 years. He and his wife were members of the Catholic church. They had seven children.

P. F. Casey attended school after coming to Dover and then was employed in the grocery store of William F. Carter for six years and subsequently was a road salesman for several years, one year for E. A. Gower & Son. In 1909 he started his present business in partnership with Edgar A. Davis, later becoming sole proprietor. He does all kinds of electrical work and carries electrical supplies. Mr. Casey married Miss Catherine Davis and they have four children: John F., Edgar, Morris and Ralph. Mr. Casey and family belong to the Catholic church and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

GEORGE H. SPRINGFIELD,* lumberman, general farmer and raiser of thorough-bred shorthorn cattle, owns a fine estate of 600 acres in the town of Rochester. The homestead farm lies one and one-half miles from Rochester Square, on the ten-rod road, but Mr. Springfield resides at No. 26 Antrim street, Rochester. He was born in Rochester, N. H., January 10, 1855, and is a son of George W. and Sarah J. (McDuffee) Springfield.

George W. Springfield was born also in Rochester and for many years was a successful farmer and lumberman in Strafford county. He was an active member of the local Grange and was a lifelong Democrat in politics. He married Sarah J. McDuffee and they had two sons: J. Frank and George H.

George H. Springfield was reared and educated in the town of Rochester and has always maintained his home here. He raises about 40 head of fine cattle yearly which are sold all over the country. His herd of thorough-bred shorthorns he has exhibited at many agricultural fairs where they have won the blue ribbons. He sells his lumber by contract only and all his industries are carried on according to modern methods. He is a very thoroughly interested member of the local grange.

Mr. Springfield married Miss Carrie E. Hall, a native of Rochester, and they have three children: W. Eugene, Jennie E. and Grace M. Mr. Springfield has additional interests and is identified with the Rochester Loan and Banking Company. Politically he is a Democrat and formerly for three years was a member of the city council. He belongs to the Odd Fellows at Rochester. With such important personal affairs to interest him, Mr. Springfield finds little leisure but he is never too busy to fail to assist a neighbor or perform some public service for the general welfare.

CHARLES D. FOX, a successful business man of Milton Mills, New Hampshire, is engaged in the undertaking business. He comes of a well known family of this vicinity, where for several generations it has been active in business and civic affairs. Mr. Fox was born in Milton Mills, March 6, 1856, and is a son of Asa A. and Hannah (Howe) Fox, and a grandson of Asa Fox.

Asa Fox, the grandfather, was born in Acton, Maine, and early in his career moved across the line to Milton Mills, New Hampshire. He established a general store which was conducted with much success for a period of over fifty years, the firm name being Asa Fox & Son, a son Elbridge W. being the partner. After the death of Asa Fox, the son continued the business until he in turn died, when a third generation of the family succeeded to it, namely, Everett F. Fox, a son of Elbridge, who discontinued it after a time. Asa Fox married Harriet W. Wood of Sharpleigh, Maine, and they became parents of three children, one of whom died of typhoid fever at the age of eighteen years. The two who grew to maturity were Elbridge W. and Asa A. The former was a Republican and served in all of the town offices, also as state senator. The death of Elbridge W. Fox occurred in his seventy-seventh year, and his burial was in the Milton Mills Cemetery. He was a leading member of the Congregational church, and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday school.

Asa A. Fox, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Milton Mills, where his schooling was acquired in the public schools. After his marriage he worked in and was a foreman in the rebuilding of the Pemberton Mill, and

for a time worked at carpentering. He became interested in the manufacture of sail clothing, in connection with which he conducted a general store business. He finally closed out that enterprise to start up in undertaking, in which line he built up a lucrative business. He was succeeded in the management of the business in April, 1913, by his son, Charles D. Fox, and the business has been continued with the same success it previously enjoyed. The patronage of this firm extends over a radius of fifteen miles, including Wakefield, Milton, Brookfield, Lebanon, Acton and Newfield. They manufacture caskets to a limited extent, and carry a complete stock of caskets and robes. Asa A. Fox married Hannah Howe, who was born in Newfield, Maine, and was next to the youngest of eight children. Her father, Samuel Howe, died at Newfield, Maine. This marriage was blessed with but two children: Etta, who died at the age of two years and was buried at Milton Mills; and Charles D.

Charles D. Fox was educated in the New Hampshire schools, after which he was a traveling salesman for several years. He married Hattie M. Fox, daughter of Alfred and Elvira Fox of Acton, Maine. They have an accomplished daughter, Edwina, who attended the Nasson Institute and for the past two years has been an instructor in the schools. She also is a graduate of the Nute High School at Milton. Mr. Fox is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, also of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed through all the chairs. He was formerly president of the New Hampshire Licensed Embalmers Association. In national politics, he is a Republican.

HON. ALONZO TAYLOR PINKHAM, deceased, passed out of life while serving in the highest municipal office to which his admiring fellow citizens of Dover could elect him. He was a man of unblemished character, both in private and public life, and on many occasions had been honored with tokens of public confidence and esteem. He had served as a member of the state legislature, as city treasurer and as county treasurer, and at the time of death, on August 22, 1906, was mayor of Dover. He was born at Madbury, Strafford county, N. H., and had academic advantages there and at Dover, and afterward took a course in the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York.

After completing his education he chose the drug business as his line of work and when he came to Dover he entered into partnership with Dr. Lothrop, under the firm style of Lothrop & Pinkham. The business is continued under the same name, Mrs. Pinkham retaining her husband's interest and having a manager. This drug business is one of the oldest in Dover and to its exten-



ALONZO T. PINKHAM

sion, solidity and usefulness, Mr. Pinkham devoted himself closely. He was, however, a man of such strength of character and practical efficiency that public demands were made on his time and many honors tendered him. He belonged to many benevolent organizations and headed public movements, a case in point being the Dover Hospital, in which he was greatly interested. He had promised to dedicate the same when completed but did not live to fulfil his word. In large measure he was a self-made man.

Mr. Pinkham was married to Miss Elizabeth Frye, a daughter of James N. and Elizabeth (Burroughs) Frye, an old family of Dover. Her father was a shoe merchant of Dover. Mr. Pinkham attended the Universalist church. He was a man of social inclinations and belonged to the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and in his death each fraternity felt the loss of a valued member.

PAUL HURLBURT, attorney at law and a member of the law firm of Jackson & Hurlburt, at Rochester, with offices at No. 8 Hanson street, comes naturally by his legal ability, his father, a man of public distinction and once attorney general of Massachusetts, being a prominent member of the Boston bar. Paul Hurlburt was born at Lynn, Mass., in 1889, and is a son of Henry F. and Fannie (Thompson) Hurlburt, natives of Massachusetts and parents of six children.

Paul Hurlburt enjoyed rather exceptional educational advantages, attending first the Lynn schools, later St. Paul's Boys' School at Concord, afterward Princeton University and subsequently the Boston University Law School. After graduating he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and nine months later to the bar of New Hampshire. He chose Rochester as his field of practice and entered into his present partnership. He takes a hearty interest in public matters and gives his political support to the Democratic party.

Mr. Hurlburt married Miss Ethel MacMillan, of Brookline, Mass., and they have one daughter, Paula, who has celebrated her first birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt have many pleasant social connections in Boston, Brookline and Rochester.

FRANK E. MARTIN, who is a substantial and well known resident of Somersworth, where he has been engaged in general farming for more than a quarter of a century, owns 150 acres of land, a part of which is covered with a valuable timber growth. He was born in the province of St. Anne, Pocatiane, Canada, November 17, 1852, and is a son of Ferdinand and Angelina Martin, who were natives of that place.

In the neighborhood in which he was born, Frank E. Martin attended school and remained until he was 18 years of age. Being ambitious and

enterprising but largely dependent upon his own efforts, he then left home and entered the United States, remaining in the state of New York for a short time and then going to Manchester, N. H., where, for about 15 years he was a wood chopper. Circumstances led him to visit Butte, Montana, where he was interested for a time and then returned to Manchester but later went back to Montana and remained for one year. Mr. Martin has vivid recollections of the comparatively uncivilized state of society in the Mountain state at that time and when he felt ready to settle permanently, he chose to establish his home among the peaceful hills of old New Hampshire and in 1887 purchased his farm in the town of Somersworth.

Mr. Martin was married in November, 1887, to Miss Mary L. Martin, who was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, and is a daughter of Henry and Frances Martin. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin, the survivors being: Mary L., who is the wife of Arthur L. Douglas, and they have had two sons, Arthur L., deceased, and Laurence M.; and Adolph J. Frederick A., Wilfred J. and Annie M. Mr. Martin and family are members of St. Martin's Roman Catholic church at Somersworth. He takes no decided interest in politics but votes with the Democratic party and in all local matters may be counted on to do his full duty as a citizen.

ARTHUR H. WIGGIN, who is engaged in the practice of law at Farmington, was born November 30, 1865, at Ossipee, Carroll county, N. H., and is a son of Charles F. and Arvilla (Beachman) Wiggin. The father was also a native of Ossipee and spent his life there. The mother was born at Wolfboro and died at Farmington, N. H. Arthur H. was the younger born of their two sons, George A., the elder being now a resident of Westboro, Mass.

From the public school Arthur H. Wiggin entered Wolfboro academy and later the New Hampton Literary Institute, after which he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, George Edwin Beacham, at Somersworth, N. H. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar, in September of the same year opening his law office at Farmington. With the exception of two years he has been in continuous practice here ever since, and on July 1, 1913, was appointed judge of the District Court of Farmington.

In 1893 Judge Wiggin was married to Miss Harriet Bradeen, who was born in February, 1873, the elder of two children born to her parents, William H. and Sarah F. Bradeen, of Waterboro, Me. One daughter was born to this marriage, Esther Beatrice, who lived but six years. Judge Wiggin and wife attend the Baptist church. His political identification is with the Republican party. As a citizen of public spirit Judge Wiggin has not been unmindful of the general welfare and for twelve years accepted the responsibilities of

membership on the board of education, during eight years of the time being chairman of the board. He is a Mason, being senior warden of Fraternal Lodge No. 71 at Farmington, and belongs also to Harmony Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and to Woodbine Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Wiggin is a member of the Order of Rebekah.

REV. FABIEN GEDEON DESHAIES, pastor of St. Charles Catholic Church, Dover, N. H., was born September 27, 1863, at St. Damien, Berthier County, Province of Quebec, Canada, one of the 13 children of Augustin Deshaies and Marine Gareau. He made his first course of study at Joliette Seminary and was subsequently ordained priest by Archbishop Fabre at Montreal, February 14, 1892. On October 22, 1893, he was stationed at Somersworth, N. H., where he served as assistant priest for eight years under the Rev. C. Demmers. On February 14, 1902, he was appointed pastor of the Holy Angels Church at Westville, N. H., and remained there for a period of five years, after which he was transferred to the St. Joseph Church at Epping, N. H., 29th of April, 1907. From August, 1908, to January, 1911, he was obliged to take a vacation on account of ill health. He was next, on January 29th, 1911, appointed to his present charge as pastor of St. Charles Church, Dover, N. H.

St. Charles parish was founded by Rev. J. J. Richard. The first Mass was celebrated in the Lowell Hall (now Lyric Hall), November 11, 1893, 235 people being present, besides children. On the 1st of May, 1896, Father Richard began the construction of the present church, the contract for the building being \$9,400.00. The total cost, with pipe organ, vestments, etc., was about \$20,000.00. The first Mass in the present church was celebrated November 8, 1896. The attendance is now, besides children, 700. Beginning with 124 families, it has increased to 300 families. The school, built in 1901, opened with 212 pupils and six sisters; it has now 361 pupils, and ten sisters of Presentation, all being under Father Deshaies' supervision.

E. J. YORK, an extensive dealer in lumber, grain and coal, at Dover, with office at No. 121 Washington street, yard on Locust street and grain elevator on Folsom street, was born at Greenland, N. H., in 1858. His parents were Jeremiah and Evaline (Bennett) York. His father was a resident of Dover for fifty years and during his active life followed farming.

E. J. York was one of a family of five children born to his parents and is largely a self made man. After his school period, which included several terms at Franklin Academy in Dover, he went to the New Hampton Institute, and was subsequently engaged in farming in Strafford County until about

1893, when he started his present business in Dover. Beginning with one horse and delivering his own commodities, he now has twenty-eight men on his payroll and keeps a number of teams in continual use. Thrift and good judgment have marked his undertakings and under such conditions success is not unusual. Mr. York is credited with being the largest dealer in his line in New Hampshire.

Mr. York married Miss Addie Wenell, of Dover, and they have two children, Grace and Charles. In politics he is a Republican. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and belongs also to the Grange.

ROBERT A. PARRY,* who is manager of the Gonic, N. H., brick plant of the Boston Brick Company, and part inventor of the new coal system of burning brick, is well known in the brick manufacturing industry, with which he has been identified since youth. He was born at Cambridge, Mass., June 11, 1865, and is a son of C. E. and Susan (Porter) Parry.

C. E. Parry, who was long connected with brick manufacturing, was a native of Canada. He died at Cambridge, Mass., in 1878, at the age of 49 years. He married Susan Porter, who passed away in 1891, when aged 66 years, the mother of five sons.

After his school days were ended, Robert A. Parry went into the brick manufacturing business with his father and has since continued in it. The Boston Brick Company has its main offices at Boston, Mass., with branch offices at Somersworth and at Gonic. The latter place is the site of the plant started in 1902, located one mile south of Gonic, the company purchasing 150 acres and leasing an additional 100 acres. The product is sandstruck, waterstruck and Harvard brick and employment is afforded 110 men. The officers of the Boston Brick Company are: George A. Parry, treasurer; J. Q. Bennett, who is manager of the Chelsea yard; and Richard H. and Robert A. Parry. The Parry Brick Company is the sales company of the Boston Brick Company and its officers are: G. A., R. H. and R. A. Parry, Robert A. being manager from Lowell to Portland. The Parry Brick Company owns the large part of the Boston Brick Company and manufactures all special shapes of brick. The Parry Brick Company sold and supplied brick for the Great Falls construction, nearly 4,000,000 brick being used in building that manufacturing plant; the Dover Storage plant, of Pacific Mills and the Laconia Car Builders' works, and is just completing the delivery of 4,000,000 brick for the new freshman dormitory at Harvard College. The Boston Brick Company own the coal system of burning brick, which was invented

by Robert A. Parry and J. Q. Bennett, which system has proved cheaper and productive of better results than any former method.

Mr. Parry was married November 13, 1889, to Miss Maria G. McGlear. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally a Mason. No name in business circles is held in higher regard in New England than is that of Parry and it is perpetuated in the present generation by two sons of Mr. Parry, Robert E., who was born April 3, 1891, and is a member of the present senior class of Harvard College; and John E., who was born January 28, 1894, and is employed in the shipping office of the Boston Brick Company, at Somersworth, N. H.

WILLIAM L. McELWAIN,* who fills the responsible position of boss dyer for the Gonic Manufacturing Company, of Gonic, N. H., is an experienced man in this line of mill work, having been identified with the industry since early manhood. He was born November 11, 1869, at Somersworth, N. H., and is a son of George B. and Marian (Lee) McElwain.

George B. McElwain was born in Ireland. His parents being Joseph and Charlotte (Lenox) McElwain, in the direct line of Robert Bruce of Scotland and the De Vaux family of France, and was 20 years old when he came to the United States and located at Somersworth, N. H., where he lived for 23 years. For 24 years he was boss dyer of the Great Falls Woolen Company and then moved to Gonic, here becoming boss dyer of the Gonic Manufacturing Company, after 20 years resigning on account of ill health and being succeeded by his son, William L. McElwain. He now lives retired at Gonic. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Dover. He married Marian Lee, still living, who is a daughter of William Lee, a native of England and a stone cutter by trade, who came to America and lived first at Boston, Mass., and later at Somersworth, N. H.

William L. McElwain attended school at Somersworth and then spent 18 months learning the trade of a jeweler. Opportunity then being given him to enter the dye house of the Great Falls Woolen Manufacturing Company, he spent one year there and in the Sawyer Mill, and then worked for two years in a mill at Gonic. Mr. McElwain was then called to North Berwick, Me., and for 17 years was boss dyer for the North Berwick Woolen Company, coming from there in 1908 to succeed his father as boss dyer with the Gonic people. Mr. McElwain is one of the representative citizens of Gonic, an honorable, reputable and reliable business man.

Mr. McElwain was married to Miss Mary A. Varney, a daughter of the late Philander and Laura (Ricker) Varney, of Gonic. They have two chil-

dren: Helena Vance and Rhona Ames, both of whom are attending school. Mr. McElwain is an advanced Mason, belonging to the Commandery and to Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican and is serving as a member of the city council, representing the Third Ward. The family residence is on Church street, Gonic.

NATT BROWN, head designer for the American Woolen Company at Sawyer Mills, Dover, has been so identified with this plant for the past 42 years. He was born at Barrington, N. H., a son of Andrew H. and Catherine S. (Smith) Brown.

Andrew H. Brown was born at Barrington, N. H., and lived in Strafford county for many years, moving to Dover about 1871. His father, John Brown spent the greater part of his life as a farmer near Barrington, the family being one of the old and stable ones of Stafford county. Andrew H. Brown served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, participating in numerous battles, and after his return engaged in farming until he accepted a position in the Sawyer Mills, which he still fills.

Natt Brown was about twelve years old when his parents came to Dover and here he was reared and attended school and when fifteen years old became an employe of the Sawyer Mills. Here he has passed from one department to another and thoroughly understands every detail of manufacturing. A period of 42 years is a long one to hold, in face of competition, so important an office as head designer and the fact proves Mr. Brown's thorough qualifications. In politics he is a Republican but public office has never had an attraction for him. He is interested in several of the leading fraternal organizations, including the Masons and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Brown was married first to Miss Ella M. Hussey, of Dover and they had three sons: Charles H., who is assistant designer for the American Woolen Mills at Dover; Arthur R., superintendent of the Metcalf Bros.' Wanscott Mill, at Providence, R. I.; and Leroy H., advertising agent for the Simplex Heating Company at Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Brown's second marriage was to Phebe J. Haley of Dover. Mr. Brown and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOSEPH E. PEASLEE, late a well known and prominent citizen of Dover, N. H., was born February 25, 1842, in the famous Garrison House, on the Garrison road, this county, a son of Joseph T. and Elsie (Drew) Peaslee. His father, Joseph T., and his grandfather, Nicholas Peaslee, were both natives of Dover, in which town the great grandfather, Amos, settled at an early date. The last mentioned was the son of Robert Peaslee,

of Haverhill, Mass. Amos was a prominent citizen of Dover in his day, residing on the farm on which our subject now lives. He was the owner of a large tract of land.

Joseph T. Peaslee was a lifelong resident of Dover, as was also his father Nicholas. He was known as Captain Peaslee, which rank he held in the militia, and he also served one or more terms in the legislature, being elected as a Republican. By his wife Elsie he was the father of five children, of whom three are still living, namely: Joseph E., the subject of this sketch; Martha A., a resident of Dover, N. H., and John T., who also resides in this city.

Joseph E. Peaslee was reared in Dover, acquiring his education in the public schools and, subsequently, in the broader school of life. He was a Civil war veteran, having enlisted in August, 1862, in the U. S. navy. He was engaged for a year in blockade duty on the coast of Florida and, subsequently receiving an honorable discharge, returned to Dover, where he resided until his death, November 14, 1913. He was a member of the G. A. R. post here—C. W. Sawyer Post, No. 17, and belonged also to the Grange at Durham. In politics he was a Republican. As a public-spirited citizen he was widely known and respected.

LOUIS M. RICHARDSON, one of the most competent men in the employ of the Gonic Manufacturing Company, at Gonic, N. H., where he is foreman of the weaving department and electrician, was born in the city of Rochester, N. H., April 18, 1860, and is a son of Jeremiah D. and Mary (Hopkinson) Richardson.

Jeremiah D. Richardson was born in 1809 and died in 1885. He was a son of Thomas Richardson and a grandson of Benjamin Richardson, the family being one of age and standing in New Hampshire. Jeremiah D. Richardson married Mary Hopkinson, who was born in 1822 and died in 1909. She was the eldest of a family of eleven children born to her parents, who were Moses and Elizabeth Hopkinson.

Louis M. Richardson was reared and educated at Rochester and Tilton Seminary, graduating from that institution in the class of 1878. He spent the following year in Massachusetts but on June 29, 1879, came to the East Rochester mill and remained at work in East Rochester until May, 1880, when he entered the employ of the Gonic Manufacturing Company, being engaged by S. C. Meader, the agent. Mr. Richardson proved a faithful workman, learning the intricacies of all the machines and becoming expert in operating them, advancing step by step until he has reached a very responsible place in this great industrial plant. He has had entire charge, also, of

the electrical department since the introduction of electricity, in August, 1892. Mr. Richardson has 84 employes, under his personal direction, and been employed at this factory 34 years.

Mr. Richardson was united in marriage with Miss Lillian M. Rust April 16, 1887, and they have had three children: Lucia M., a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College and a talented young lady, who is a teacher of mathematics in the public schools of Plymouth, Mass.; Jeremiah Edward, who died at the age of seven years; and Louisa M., who attends the Gonic school. Mr. Richardson is a public-spirited and earnest citizen, ever ready to lend his influence to advance useful public movements and to contribute to worthy charities. In his political views he is a Republican and is a prominent party man, serving as a member of important committees and being clerk of his ward organization. In Masonry he is a "Shriner" and belongs to the lodge, Chapter Council and Commandery at Rochester, being a past official of the lodge and chapter, and present eminent commander of the commandery. The family attend the Church Society of Friends.

REV. HORMISDAS TETREAU, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church at Gonic, N. H., came to his present charge October 9, 1913, from Nashua, N. H. He was born in the historic old town of St. Charles, Canada, May 15, 1876, and was early dedicated to the church. His education was accordingly directed along this line and for eight years he attended St. Hyacinthe College, was afterward a student for three years at Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada, and was ordained to the priesthood on June 12, 1904. After spending eight months in connection with the hospital at Farnham, Canada, he became chaplain of St. Peter's Orphanage, at Manchester, N. H., where he remained for almost four years.

Father Tetreau was then assigned as assistant pastor under Father Richards of St. Charles church, at Dover, remaining there one year, and being then appointed assistant pastor at St. Aloysius church, at Nashua, N. H., in which position he remained four years. He then came to St. Leo's at Gonic. This church was built in the autumn of 1891, the first resident priest being Father Larocque. His successors have been Fathers A. Lessard, Melancon, Godin and the present pastor, Father Tetreau. This is a nice little parish, Father Tetreau having 105 families under his spiritual care. He impresses a visitor as an earnest Christian man of broad sympathies, and many of the plans he has in view will be beneficial not only to his church but also to the community at large.

JOSIAH P. JENNESS, who occupies a very responsible position as superintendent of the American Woolen Company Sawyer Mills at Dover, has



REV. HORMISDAS TETREAU

been identified with these mills almost his entire business life. He was born April 23, 1867, and is a son of Stephen A. and Hannah (Cook) Jenness, the former of whom was born at Rochester, and the latter in Somersworth, N. H. For many years they were residents of Dover.

Josiah P. Jenness was twelve years old when his father died. He attended the public schools of Dover until old enough to become self supporting, when he secured a position in the Dover postoffice, under Postmaster Joshua Varney, where he remained for three years. He was in his twentieth year when he became a clerk in the Sawyer Woolen Mills at Dover and served in this capacity in the main office for six years, then becoming assistant superintendent under Superintendent T. M. Clark for six years. On account of poor health he was out for two years. He then returned as clerical employe for the Sawyers, and after the American Woolen Company took charge was made paymaster, which position he held five years, then becoming superintendent. In his political activities Mr. Jenness supports men rather than parties, being a man of broad outlook and true appreciation of good citizenship. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New Hampshire and is a past master of Strafford Lodge. He is widely known in the fraternity and not only is past district deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire but is grand representative of the Grand Lodge of the states of Arkansas and Michigan.

Mr. Jenness was married first to Miss Caroline M. Meserve, a daughter of Samuel Meserve, of Dover. His second marriage was to Miss Mary O. Franklin, of Dover and one daughter survives, Pauline F. Mr. Jenness married for his third wife, Miss S. Maud Libby, daughter of Frank M. Libby, of Dover, N. H., and they have one daughter, Olive A. Mr. Jenness and family are members of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church at Dover, of which he was treasurer for a number of years. The family is well known in the city's pleasant social life.

HON. JOHN KIVEL*, one of the associate justices of the superior court of the state of New Hampshire, and a highly esteemed resident of Dover, was born in the latter city April 29, 1855, a son of Patrick and Catherine Donaugher Kivel. Graduated from the Dover high school in 1871, he later attended Dartmouth college, from which institution he was graduated in 1876. He studied law in Dover with the late Frank Hobbs, was admitted to the bar in 1879, and has since practiced his profession in the different counties of the state with marked success. From 1887 to 1893 he served as county solicitor for Strafford County and was a member of the State Board of License Commissioners from March 29, 1903, to May 26, 1913, when he was appointed to his present position on the bench.

On October 12, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Eva G. Ennis, a daughter of Albert Ennis. Judge Kivel and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church and they reside at No. 40 Cushing street, Dover. He is a trustee in the Strafford Savings bank and in politics is a Democrat.

JAMES LUCEY, boss carder and foreman of the carding and picking department of the Gonic Manufacturing Company, at Gonic, N. H., has been identified with the woolen mill industry almost all his life. He was born at Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland, October 1, 1848, and is a son of James and Mary (Walsh) Lucey. Seven of their nine children were born in Ireland and James was three years old when they came to America and secured a home in the city of Boston, Mass., where the elder James Lucey became a landscape gardener.

James Lucey, the younger, attended school at Baladvale and also at Lawrence and then entered a woolen mill and subsequently was employed at different places in woolen mills in Massachusetts prior to entering the army during the Civil war. He served twenty months as a member of Company M, Second Mass. Heavy Artillery, and when the war was over returned to his former place of employment, the South Groveland Mills, at South Groveland, Mass. From there he came to Gonic, May 11, 1880, becoming boss carder, with eight men in his department and has continued in this position, now having 18 men under his direction and supervision. Mr. Lucey has shown that he not only has the technical knowledge necessary for this position, but that he also possesses the other qualities that are demanded in a satisfactory superintendent in order that the work may be expedited without complaint or friction.

Mr. Lucey married Miss Hannah T. Donahue, who was born in Ireland, a daughter of John and Mary (Cronan) Donahue. They have had nine children—John F., David J., James E., Mary A., Anna T., Margaret M., Agnes A., Stephen D. and Celia Rose. Of the above three are deceased—Mary A., Stephen D. and Celia Rose. Mr. Lucey and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to Division No. 2, A. O. H., of Rochester, and is past commander of the G. A. R. Post at Rochester. The family residence is at No. 66 Church street, Gonic.

ELISHA RHODES BROWN, third son and fourth child of Colville Dana and Mary Eliza (Rhodes) Brown, was born in Providence, R. I., 28th March, 1847. The family removed to Dover, N. H., in 1850, and he has continued to reside in this city ever since, being practically a native of the city. He was educated in the public schools here, and although not a college graduate



ELISHA R. BROWN

he is a well read and scholarly man, having a large and carefully selected library at his house. He began his business life, as many of his ancestors did, as clerk in a store; as such he served four years in the dry goods store of Trickey & Bickford, in Dover. On 10th December, 1867, Mr. Brown commenced his banking career as teller in the Strafford National Bank, with which he has been connected continuously for nearly forty-five years. He served as teller eight years. January 1, 1876, he was elected cashier. Ten years later, 12th January, 1886, he was elected one of the directors of the bank; June 30, 1890, he was elected vice-president; April 26, 1897, he was elected president, which office he has held continuously to the present time (1914). Mr. Brown was elected one of the incorporators of the Strafford Savings Bank, 25 March, 1876; trustee 31 March, 1883; vice-president 24 March, 1890; president 21 October, 1891, which office he has held continuously to the present time.

Mr. Brown has been a busy and efficiently hard worker in connection with these banks, but outside of that he has been actively identified with many other important enterprises. He was director in the Manchester and Lawrence, Dover & Winnipiseogee, West Amesbury Branch, Eastern New Hampshire and Portsmouth and Dover Railroads. He is now director of the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad and Maine Central Railroad. He was director of the Coheco Manufacturing Company at the time of its sale to the Pacific Mills Company. In these various directorships he was an active member of the companies, and his good judgment and keen foresight had much influence in their successful management. His ability as a banker and business manager are widely known.

Governor Sawyer and Council appointed Mr. Brown the Commissioner for New Hampshire, 5 February, 1889, to attend the celebration of the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington as President of the United States. In the Constitutional Convention of this year he was a delegate from Ward Four in this city.

He was an active member and president of the old Dover Library and when the Dover Library was merged in the Dover Public Library he was made one of the trustees, which position he has held continuously to the present time. Franklin Academy was established here in 1818 and for three-quarters of a century was a flourishing institution and did good work in the higher education of the boys and girls of Dover. In its later years Mr. Brown was president of the trustees. About 1900, the school was closed, the building and grounds were sold and the proceeds properly invested. Later when the subject of having a Public Library building and a High School building erected was under consideration, it was largely

through his influence and good judgment that the funds of the institution were invested in the purchase of the Hon. William Hale estate on Locust street, and donated to the city for the perpetual use of the library and the school. So the funds of the Academy continue to be used for purposes of education.

Mr. Brown is and has been for several years, vice-president of the New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in which official position he has done much good work in Dover and vicinity, in the protection of dumb animals that were being cruelly treated by their owners, and by his vigorous enforcement of the law against them.

Mr. Brown stands very high in the Masonic orders, being a member of Moses Paul Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Belknap Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; Orphan Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Dover. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has taken all the degrees up to and including the Thirty-second degree, and is a member of the New Hampshire Consistory, of Nashua. His various other duties have not given him time to hold official positions in these organizations, but he has for many years been a loyal supporter of them all. He has also for many years been a member of Wecohamet Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In politics Mr. Brown is, and always has been, a Republican, having cast his first vote for General Grant for president in November, 1868. He is still firm in the faith of the well established principles of that party. In religion he is a Congregationalist, having joined the First Church in Dover July 5, 1873; in 1885 he was elected one of the deacons of the Church; he still retains that office but retired from active service in 1911. In his official relations Mr. Brown has rendered invaluable assistance in the management of financial affairs of this very ancient Church, and when he retired from active service as deacon the Church gave him a highly complimentary and perfectly just vote of thanks, at a large meeting of the members.

When the Wentworth Home for the Aged was established by the munificence of Hon. Arioch Wentworth of Boston, in 1898, Mr. Brown was elected one of the trustees and has held that office continuously to the present time. The first President of the incorporators was Mr. Joseph Brown Sawyer. On the death of Mr. Sawyer in 1908, Mr. Brown was elected to fill the vacancy, and now holds the office. The Wentworth Home has a fund of over \$200,000 and is one of the most prosperous and best managed institutions of the kind in New England. There are at present thirty members cared for at the Home.

Mr. Brown was one of the founders and has always been a liberal sup-

porter and member of the official board of the Dover Children's Home, located in a large brick building on Locust street. In this from thirty to forty children are cared for, educated, and, at the proper age, placed in good families to be brought up to manhood and womanhood and become good citizens.

Formerly the Pine Hill Cemetery was managed by a committee of the City Council; a change was made in the City Charter, and several years ago the management was placed in the control of a board of trustees and Mr. Brown was elected one of the members of the board, which office he has held continuously to the present. In this connection his duties have not by any means been sinecure. Under the direction of the trustees the cemetery has been greatly improved and much enlarged. It is now one of the beautiful spots of the city, and Mr. Brown as trustee has done his full share of the work in the planning and financing the improvements.

Mr. Brown's Ancestors and Kinsmen.—Mr. Brown inherits his character and business ability from worthy ancestors. His father, Colville Dana Brown, was born in Providence, R. I., 4 July, 1814. He came to Dover in 1850 and for a number of years was an expert calico printer in the Cocheco Print Works, whose products commanded the best prices in the country. Shortly after the Civil War began he entered the government service and was an official in the Commissary Department to the end of the war, serving faithfully and efficiently. Soon after the close of the war he was appointed Superintendent of the Government Grounds in Washington, D. C., which important position he held until his death, 2 January, 1898.

Mr. Brown's grandfather, John Brown, was a successful merchant in Providence, and was son of Elisha Brown, also a successful merchant in that city. He was son of Deputy-Governor Elisha Brown, who was born in Providence in 1717 and died in that city in 1802. His wife was Mary Harris. He was one of the leading business men of Providence, a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly a number of years and Deputy Governor 1765, 1766 and 1767.

James Brown, an elder brother of Deputy Governor Elisha Brown, is best remembered by his four sons, Nicholas, Joseph, John and Moses, who in the Providence annals are known as the "Four Brothers." A brief notice of each may be of interest, so is here given.

Nicholas was left an orphan at the age of ten years, and the youngest, Moses, was but seven months old when his father died, 27 April, 1739; but they had a remarkable mother, who brought the boys up to be staunch Baptists and keen business men. Nicholas followed mercantile pursuits and

thereby acquired a very ample fortune. He was liberal with his wealth and a generous benefactor of Rhode Island College.

Joseph Brown, second of the four brothers, was likewise engaged in business and in manufacturing and acquired sufficient wealth to permit him to follow his natural taste for science. He became an expert in the knowledge of electricity. He was also proficient in astronomy. He was a warm friend of Rhode Island College, of which he was one of the trustees for several years, and during the last two years of his life he was Professor of Natural Philosophy, serving without pay.

John Brown, the third brother, was the most energetic of the four and became the wealthiest of them all, and it is said he was the first merchant in Rhode Island to carry trade to China and the East Indies. He was a leader in the party that destroyed the British sloop-of-war "Gaspee" in Narragansett Bay, on 17 June, 1772, and was sent in irons to Boston on suspicion of having been concerned in that affair, but he was released through the efforts of his brother, the Quaker member of the family. Anticipating the war of the Revolution, he instructed the captains of his ships to freight their vessels on their return voyages with powder, so when the war began at Lexington and Concord, and the battle of Bunker Hill had been fought, and Washington assembled his army at Cambridge with only four rounds of powder for each soldier, Mr. Brown sent up a generous supply of powder from Rhode Island which enabled Washington to proceed to business in besieging Boston. After the war he served as member of Congress several years. But greatest of all, Mr. Brown laid the corner stone of the first building of Rhode Island College, now Brown University. He was one of the largest contributors and was for twenty years its treasurer.

Moses Brown, the youngest brother, was brought up in the family of his uncle Obediah, whose daughter he married. When he was twenty-five years old he became engaged in business with his three brothers, but, after ten years with them, withdrew and engaged in business by himself. He withdrew from the Baptists and became a member of the Society of Friends. Possessing large wealth he emulated his brother John, in the Rhode Island College business, and became the founder of the Friends' Boarding School in Providence, and his donations in support of it were frequent and liberal. In 1773, he manumitted his slaves and was one of the founders of the Abolition Society of Rhode Island.

There is one more of this family of brothers who deserves mention in this connection, Nicholas Brown the philanthropist, son of Nicholas, the eldest of the "Four Brothers." This son was born in Providence in 1769. He was graduated from Rhode Island College in 1786, and in 1791 the

death of his father left him with a handsome fortune. Forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas P. Ives, he became a merchant, and, by his wisdom and honorable dealing, made the firm of Brown & Ives one of the most successful in the country. For many years he was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature. He was one of the most munificent patrons of Rhode Island College, which, in 1804, changed its name to Brown University in his honor. His donations to the college amounted in all to more than \$100,000. In addition to this he gave about \$50,000 to other institutions.

Deputy Governor Elisha Brown, uncle to the "Four Brothers," was son of Reverend James and Mary (Harris) Brown, who was a noted Baptist minister of Providence. The Reverend James was son of Elder John and Mary (Holmes) Brown. Elder Brown was a noted minister and succeeded his father the Reverend Chad Brown as pastor of the First Baptist Church at Providence, the oldest Baptist Church in America. Chad Brown, the immigrant ancestor of Elisha Rhodes Brown, was an Elder in the Baptist Church. The dates of his birth and death have not been definitely ascertained. He died probably in 1665; but colonial records were largely destroyed during King Philip's War, ten years later, and it cannot be verified. He came over from England in the ship "Martin" and landed at Boston in July, 1638. About this time occurred the "Anabaptist heresy" and many of the Boston colonists removed to the Providence Plantations. It is probable that Mr. Brown was among these, for his tombstone, erected by the town, bears record that he was "exiled from Massachusetts for conscience sake." He probably arrived in Providence in the autumn of 1638, when Roger Williams and twelve others executed what is known as the "initial deed," assigning the land acquired by purchase from the Indians. Mr. Brown at once became a leader in the affairs of the colony, and when, after three months, the restless Williams finding that the Church would not implicitly accept his teaching, again seceded, Mr. Brown was chosen as his successor. He was formally ordained Elder in England in 1642, and assumed the pastoral office on his return, and was in reality the first Elder of the First Baptist Church in America. Prior to his ordination serious dissensions had arisen in the colony, involving a quarrel with Massachusetts, and Mr. Brown was one of the committee appointed to make peace. He was a peace maker in various other ways and his influence in shaping the early tendencies of the colony was marked, and it is probable that, but for his resolute character and judicious management, the daring and refractory spirits that composed the colony would have come to blows on a dozen different questions of civil and religious import. So successful was he in adjusting the quarrels of

his flock that the honorable title of "Peacemaker" was popularly accorded him.

Mary Holmes, wife of Elder John Brown, was daughter of the Reverend Obediah Holmes, who was the first pastor of the First Baptist Church at Newport, R. I., and a man of great influence in the business affairs of that part of the colony. He was one of the Commissioners for the General Court in 1655-58 to settle official disputes and difficulties; and again in 1676 he was Councillor for the General Assembly of the Colony in the troublesome Indian wars. It seems worthy to note that in the July (1912) number of the *Journal of American History* mention is made of the fact that Abraham Lincoln was a lineal descendant of Obediah Holmes, through the Lincoln family of Massachusetts.

Elisha Rhodes Brown is a descendant from very distinguished ancestors on his mother's side. First of these may be mentioned Roger Williams, one of the great historical characters of New England, being the founder of the colony of Rhode Island and the pioneer of religious liberty in America. He was born in London, 1604; son of a merchant tailor; graduate of Pembroke College, Cambridge; studied law, then studied theology, and held ecclesiastical positions in England. Emigrated to New England with his wife Mary, arrived in Boston in February, 1631, and in April following became an assistant teacher, or minister, at Salem; later he was assistant to the minister at Plymouth. In August, 1634, he became teacher, or minister, at Salem, where he had been assistant. His preaching and teaching were so liberal that he incurred the hostility of the authorities of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. After receiving various admonitions, which he did not heed, he was formally tried by the General Court, which decreed he should be banished from the domain of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. When they were about to arrest him he made his escape into what is now Rhode Island. If the authorities had caught him they would have shipped him back to England. So, in June, 1636, Williams with four companions founded the first settlement in Rhode Island, to which, in remembrance of "God's merciful providence to him in his distress" he gave the name Providence.

When government was organized the chief corner stone, laid by Williams himself, was complete religious toleration, with a view to its becoming "a shelter for persons distressed for conscience." The result was the colony speedily grew, many coming there from Massachusetts. Mr. Williams had very decided views on religious and other matters, but was tolerant toward those who entertained different views. The result was that people came there entertaining all sorts of religious opinions, and were not slow in

expressing them. Among the numbers were Anabaptists, that is, those who believed that persons who had been baptized (by sprinkling) in infancy must be rebaptized by immersion. So in 1639, Williams was rebaptized by one of those Anabaptists, and he in turn baptized others, and these formed the First Baptist Church in America. Nevertheless, he retained his connection with it only three or four months, and Chad Brown, who had been working with him, became the sole leader and pastor.

Mr. Williams was at various times a member of the General Assembly, and was governor several years, and deputy governor still more. He was a personal friend of Cromwell and Milton and other leading Puritans in England.

Governor Roger Williams' daughter, Mercy Williams, married Resolved Waterman; their daughter, Waite Waterman, married John Rhodes, son of Zachary Rhodes of Warwick, who was an extensive land proprietor and oftentimes a member of the General Assembly.

John Rhodes was a distinguished lawyer and the King's attorney for several years. His son was noted as Major John Rhodes of Warwick, who rendered much valuable service to the colony in the Indian wars, and was a conspicuous citizen in official affairs otherwise, being member of the General Assembly. His son, Captain Charles Rhodes, born in 1719, married Deborah Green in 1739. In early manhood he was a sea captain; later he became a noted Baptist minister. His marriage with Deborah Green connects Elisha Rhodes Brown with the very distinguished Green family of Rhode Island.

Deborah Green was the great-great-grandmother of Mary Eliza Rhodes, Mr. Brown's mother. She was the daughter of Peter Green, born in 1682, who was grandson of Deputy Governor John Green of Warwick, whose father came from Salisbury, England, and was one of the first settlers in Warwick, R. I. The Green family is one of the most noted and powerful families in that colony and state. It is stated that it has had a member in every session of the General Assembly from 1642 to 1912. One of Deborah Green's kinsmen was General Nathaniel Green, who ranks second only to Washington in the Revolutionary War. The connecting families between Captain Charles Rhodes and his wife, Deborah Green, down to Mary Eliza Rhodes, Mr. Brown's mother, are as follows: She is daughter of Captain Elisha Hunt and Eliza Ann (Chace) Rhodes; he is son of Captain James Peter and Sarah (Hunt) Rhodes; who is son of Captain Peter and Hester (Arnold) Rhodes, and Captain Peter is son of Captain Charles and Deborah (Green) Rhodes. These "Captains" of the Rhodes family were all active and vigorous men and have good rank among the business men of Rhode Island, where they all resided. Hester Arnold, wife of Captain Peter Rhodes,

was daughter of Simon Arnold, descendant of William Arnold, born in Warwickshire, England, 1587. He came to Providence in 1630 and was associated with Roger Williams as one of the fifty-four proprietors of the Providence Plantations, which now constitute the state of Rhode Island.

Mr. Brown is member of the New Hampshire Society Sons of the American Revolution, also of the Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire, of which he was governor, 1900-1901. Mr. Brown's ancestors whose service in the Colonial period entitle him to membership are twenty in number, namely: The Reverend Chad Brown; Deputy Governor John Brown; the Reverend James Brown; Deputy Governor Elisha Brown; Colonel Richard Waterman; Mr. Christopher Peake; Mr. William Almey; Mr. Peter Green; Governor Roger Williams; Major John Rhodes; Mr. Zachariah Rhodes; Captain Randall Holden; Mr. William Harris; Dr. John Green; Deputy Governor John Green; Mr. John Rhodes; Lieut. Charles Holden; Lieut. Andrew Harris; Mr. Richard Tew; and the Reverend Obadiah Holmes.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Brown's son, Harold Winthrop Brown, is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and has to his credit on the records of the Society the twenty ancestors of his father and ten more on his mother's side, who are: Governor John Winthrop; Governor Thomas Dudley; Judge and Rev. Samuel Dudley; Judge Edward Hilton; Judge George Smith; Col. Samuel Smith; Major Joseph Smith; Capt. Joseph Bickford; Mr. Jeremiah Burnham and Mr. Clement Meserve.

Mr. Brown has been for many years a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Also he was one of the founders of the Dover Historical Society and is now one of its officers. He is specially interested in local and state history and has some very valuable books and manuscripts in regard to these matters.

The New Hampshire Veterans' Association has made him an honorary member of that organization. Also the Society of the Cincinnati in New Hampshire has made him an honorary member of that patriotic order.

He is also a member of the following organizations: The National Conservation Association; National Audobon Society; National Geographic Society; the American Forestry Society; New England Historical and Genealogical Society; the American Civic Alliance; New Hampshire Peace Society, and the Bellamy Club of Dover.

Mr. Brown's Family—Elisha Rhodes Brown was united in marriage with Frances Bickford, at Dover, 18 October, 1870. She is daughter of Dr. Alphonso and Mary Joanna (Smith) Bickford. Her father was a leading citizen and highly successful physician of Dover for many years. He was

Mayor of Dover during the beginning years of the Civil War, and he was a very vigorous and efficient magistrate in the performance of the duties of that office. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown are: I, Alphonso Bickford, born 23 January, 1872. He graduated from Yale College in 1894, and from Harvard Medical College in 1897. He practiced his profession in Newburyport until his death, 17 October, 1906. He married 3 October, 1899, Edith Lawrence, daughter of Mayor Huse of Newburyport, who was also Editor of the Newburyport News. They had one daughter, Elizabeth Lawrence Brown, born 6 July, 1903. The mother and daughter reside in Dover. II, Harold Winthrop, born 8 November, 1875. Graduated from Harvard College in 1897. He is and has been for several years treasurer of the Stratford Savings Bank. He married, 15 June, 1899, Katherine Van Hovenberg of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, who is a graduate of Smith College, 1896. They have one daughter, Margaret Von Hovenberg, born July 3, 1912. III and IV, Raymond Gould and Philip Carter, born 27 August, 1885. Both are graduates of Harvard College, Philip in 1906 and Raymond in 1907. The latter graduated from Harvard Law School in 1910; he is engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City. Raymond Gould married, 22 January, 1911, Miss Juliette W. Duxbury of Dover. Philip Carter, after graduating from Harvard, took a two years' course at the Institute of Technology, from which he graduated in 1908. He married, June 1, 1909, Marguerite L. Williams, daughter of Frank B. and Mary (Locke) Williams. They have a daughter, Mary Phyllis, born 20 July, 1910. Mr. Brown is engaged in business with his father-in-law in belt manufacturing; Mr. Williams is head of the firm of I. B. Williams & Sons, one of the largest and most noted belt manufacturing companies in New England.

Mr. Brown's House—Mr. Brown resides on Silver street, one of the oldest in the city, north of Dover Neck. On that street are eight houses that are from 150 to 200 years old, all in good state of preservation, and fine colonial mansions. Mr. Brown's house is not one of that number, but it comes close up to the century mark in age, having been built in one of the early years of the last century. Everything is arranged for comfort and visitors are sure to feel that way as soon as they enter the hall. One of the most noticeable and valuable of these furnishings is his library, which consists of about 8,000 volumes. Not having one room large enough for shelving all his books they are nicely arranged in several rooms, so that every visitor who loves books will be delightfully surprised on his first steps about the house. The selections are of choice literature, historical works having the preference. Many of the sets are in beautiful and costly bindings, being the product of the best binderies in Boston and London. Besides making

this large and choice collection for his house he has given to the Dover Public Library, of which he is a trustee, about 1,000 volumes of valuable publications. Besides his books he has in his library a very large collection of steel engravings, among which are excellent reproductions of the best work of the grand masters in art.

Mr. Brown's Camp—Mr. Brown's Camp is located on a bluff at the head of the Pascataqua River, which is formed by the water from Little Bay and Oyster River. Little Bay is connected with Great Bay at the ancient Furber's Ferry, which was the route of travel across Furber's Strait between Furber's Point and Adams' Point, on Mathews' (or Mathes') Neck, where the Adams House now is. Little Bay is separated from the Pascataqua River by the strait between Fox Point and Durham Point. The water view from Mr. Brown's Camp (up Little Bay and down the Pascataqua) is very beautiful and is encircled by many historic spots.

The camp stands very near where John Meader's garrison stood, which was burned by the Indians at the time of the massacre in July, 1694. Mr. Meader and his family were obliged to desert the house and make their escape across the river to Fox Point, because he did not have sufficient means for making a defense against the savage enemy. It was rebuilt by Mr. Meader immediately after the battle and properly fortified for defense, and he was living there as late as 1712, and his descendants in the years that followed. This land was originally granted to Valentine Hill by the town of Dover and by him was sold to John Meader in 1660, September 20. Previous to that John Meader had a grant from the town of Dover, in 1656, down the river on the north side which included all the neck of land between the Pascataqua and Back River, which ever since has been called Meader's Neck. The cove on the west side of the neck is Meader's Cove, and that on the north is Royal's Cove. On this neck, the easterly point, which is at the mouth of Back River, is called Cedar Point, where the town lines of Dover, Madbury and Durham come to a point, and one can stand in three towns at the same time. The southerly point, where is the abutment of the old Pascataqua Bridge, is called Tickle Point, and the land north of it and east of Meader's Cove is where was located Franklin City, the first city ever organized (on paper) in New Hampshire. It was incorporated by the New Hampshire legislature in 1796. The bridge across the river there had been completed and opened to travel November 25, 1794. The First New Hampshire turnpike road to extend from there to Concord was incorporated June 16, 1796, and was completed in 1801. From the opening of the bridge in 1794 to the opening of the turnpike road in 1801, a period of seven years, it was a bustling center of business, but the opening of

the road decreased the business and the proposed city failed to develop as was hoped for and confidently expected in the beginning. But for many years there was a large amount of travel and transportation of goods and produce between Portsmouth and Concord, all passing near where Mr. Brown's Camp is.

Goat Island is in the middle of the Pascataqua River, in front of Mr. Brown's Camp and about half a mile away. The bridge was the link that connected it with the Durham and the Newington shore. It was over this bridge and island that Daniel Webster, Jeremiah Mason, Ichabod Bartlett and the rest crossed the river when they came up from Portsmouth to Dover to attend courts in the old court house on Tuttle Square, now Bradley's garage. The island remained the property of the town of Dover until it was granted to William Pomfrett, Town Clerk for many years, 5th, 5 mo. 1652. Before that it had been used in common by the townsmen on Dover Neck for pasturing their goats. It contains about three acres and afforded good and safe pasture ground for "ye goatetts."

In the prosperous years of the bridge the Pascataqua Bridge Tavern stood on the island. This was built by the proprietors of the bridge and both tavern and bridge were opened for business in 1794. The bridge continued to be used until February 18, 1855, when 600 feet of it, on the Newington side, was carried away by ice. The tavern was burned to the ground several years before that.

As Mr. Brown sits in his Camp and looks to the southeast he has in view Fox Point, a high bluff of land a half mile long, which lies between Little Bay and the Pascataqua River. It is one of the beauty spots of New Hampshire. It is now owned by Hon. Woodbury Langdon of Portsmouth and is his country residence. It is so called in a deed of land September 14, 1642, which shows it was a well established name for it then. The origin of the name is unknown, but it is supposed that the hunters in the earliest years of the settlement of Dover drove the foxes they pursued into this long, narrow neck and caught them, they having no chance for escape. It is said that the Indians long before that caught wild animals here in the same way. This land was the common property of the town of Dover until the 10th of the 8 mo. 1653, when "Thirty acres of upland on Fox Poynt" were granted to John Bickford, Sr. Mr. Bickford and his wife Temperance, May 13, 1677, gave it to their daughter Mary, wife of Nicholas Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison resided there until his death in 1708, when it passed, by will, to their daughter Elizabeth, wife of Col. John Downing, and the Downings lived there several generations, until about 1840.

John Bickford, Sr., is Mrs. Brown's immigrant ancestor. It was to the

home of Nicholas Harrison and his wife, Mary Bickford, that the Meaders and Bickfords and Edgerly and others fled when they escaped from the awful Indian massacre at Oyster River in July, 1694, not having suitable protection at home. As one sits in Mr. Brown's Camp it is not difficult to call up a picture of the women and children being rowed across to Fox Point, in the common boats of the period, as the war whoops of the savages were heard and the flames of the burning garrisons along the river were seen behind them.

There was the home of Col. John Downing, who for twenty years was one of Governor Benning Wentworth's Councillors, a man of remarkable ability and of great influence in the province. One of his intimate friends and co-laborers was Councillor Joseph Smith of Oyster River, a kinsman of Mrs. Brown, on her mother's side. It was a descendant of Col. Downing, Mr. Samuel Downing, who died in 1864, who was the last survivor of the soldiers of the Revolutionary Army. Councillors Downing and Smith were guests at the historic wedding at the Wentworth Mansion, Little Harbor, when Governor Wentworth and Martha Hilton were united in marriage by the Reverend Arthur Brown, the scene of which is so beautifully described by Longfellow in his poem, "Lady Wentworth."

Mr. Brown's camp is near the mouth of Oyster River, on the south side of which is Durham Point, between which and Fox Point is the Narrows that connects Little Bay with Pascataqua River. On Durham Point were the Bickford garrison and the Edgerly garrison; the latter was captured and burned by the Indians in July, 1694, while Judge Edgerly and his family escaped in boats across to Fox Point. Captain Thomas Bickford, however, defended his garrison successfully in a very unique manner. As soon as the Captain was aroused from his slumbers by the alarm guns at the upper garrisons, which told him the Indians were at hand, he hustled his wife and children into boats and sent them across to Fox Point. He closed fast the big door of the palisade and then awaited the approach of the enemy. When they arrived and began firing guns at his house he in turn fired rapidly as possible at them, and kept up a great shouting of military orders, as if he had a company of men; and from time to time he showed himself to the enemy in a fresh guise, cap and uniform. In this way Captain Bickford deceived them so effectually that they thought his garrison was well manned with soldiers, and so gave up the attempt to reduce it. Captain Bickford was a kinsman of Mrs. Brown.

The Davis garrison stood near Oyster River, a short distance above Mr. Brown's Camp. It was there that Lieut. James Davis successfully defended it against the attack of the Indians in 1694. It was there that his son, Col.

James Davis, resided, who in his day was one of the leading men of Dover and the Province.

The Smith garrison was a short distance above the Davis garrison and in sight of it. This garrison was built by Joseph Smith, who on the 31st, 7 mo. 1660, had a grant of land there, which has remained in the possession of the Smith family continuously to the present day, a period of 252 years, the present owner being Mr. Forest S. Smith. Mr. Smith built his house there and soon bought more land from the William Williams estate, north of his grant, from the town of Dover. About fifteen years later he converted his house into a garrison, as the Indians were beginning to be troublesome. It so remained until 1725, when the Indian wars hereabouts ceased. When the Indians made the attack in 1694 Captain Smith was ready for them, having been aroused by the reports of the guns fired up-river. The Indians made a furious attack, but were repulsed at all sides. So not only the Smith family, but also several others who had fled there for protection, were saved. Near where the garrison stood is the Smith family burying ground, in which can be seen sets of grave stones the like of which cannot be duplicated in New Hampshire. There are interred the remains of seven generations who in succession had been proprietors of the Joseph Smith farm, beginning in 1660. All were conspicuous citizens and business men of the town. Mrs. John Brown's mother is a lineal descendant from Joseph Smith.

To the east of the camp can be seen the site of the old meeting house on Dover Neck, where was the beginning of Dover history. That was Dover, when the present center of the city was simply "Cochecho" in Dover. The meeting house that stood there was the center of business for nearly a century. Several years ago Mr. Brown and the late Governor Sawyer purchased four acres there, which includes the site, and presented it to the First Church. A few years ago Margery Sullivan Chapter, D. A. R., very generously had a splendid bank wall built along the east side, next to the road, on which they placed a bronze tablet with appropriate inscription; they also had iron rails around the site on which the meeting house stood.

CHARLES W. LEAVITT*, a veteran of the great Civil war, residing at 34 Prospect street, Dover, N. H., came to this city in 1905. He was born in Gilford, Belknap county, N. H., Feb. 3, 1840, a son of Taylor and Maria (Roberts) Leavitt. Both his parents were natives of New Hampshire, the father born in Strafford, of which place his father, Samuel Leavitt, was a resident for a number of years. When about three years old Taylor Leavitt removed from Strafford, N. H. to Gilford, Belknap county, with his parents,

and there he was reared and there died in his 83d year. His father, Samuel, passed away in 1860.

Charles W. Leavitt, our direct subject, was reared in Gilford, acquiring his education in the public schools, and residing on his father's farm, on which at an early age he began to make himself useful. On August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 12th N. H. Volunteer Infantry, and soon found himself a soldier in the Army of the Potomac. With that army he took part in some of its most desperate battles, including Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and numerous other actions more or less bloody. Being severely wounded in the neck at Cold Harbor, he spent several months subsequently in various hospitals, on his partial recovery being assigned to duty with a wagon train. With his regiment he entered Richmond after its evacuation by the Confederates. He received an honorable discharge in July, 1865 and then, returning to his native town of Gilford, he engaged there in farming, an occupation in which he continued for many years. He then moved to Laconia, N. H., remaining there four years and thence going to Somersworth, this county, but not long after, he came in 1905, as above stated, to Dover, which place has since been his home. He was formerly a member of the Lakeport, N. H. post of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat and he is widely recognized as a progressive, up to date citizen, taking an interest in everything calculated to benefit the community in which he resides.

Mr. Leavitt has been three times married, first to Martha Dolloff, of Laconia, N. H., who bore him two children—Myrtle E., now the wife of Levi Wright of Laconia; and Florence A., the widow of Frank Cheney and a resident of Lakeport, N. H. Mr. Leavitt's second wife was Mary Lamprey, a native of Alton, N. H. He married thirdly Mrs. Eliza Lilley, widow of Joseph Lilley, a former well known resident of Lakeport, N. H. She is a daughter of George H. Spencer, a native of England, where she also was born. Her father was formerly a well known and respected resident of Lakeport. Mrs. Leavitt is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and she and her husband are popular members of Dover society.

CHARLES H. EASTMAN, one of the well known residents of Gonic, who, for the past five years has been a special police officer here from the Third Ward, was born at Kearsarge, N. H., July 26, 1852, and is a son of Abiathar and Louisa (Holt) Eastman, both now deceased. In the schools of his native place Mr. Eastman received educational training and from Kearsarge, in 1893, he moved to Rochester, N. H., having already learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed at Rochester until 1905, when he

came to Gonic. While a resident of Rochester he worked for almost all the contractors at one time or another and there are few streets in that place on which he has not helped in the building of some structure. As Rochester, is somewhat noted for its attractive appearance, Mr. Eastman may be justifiably proud of his creditable work there. Three years after coming to Gonic he was appointed to his present office, the duties of which he has faithfully performed ever since. He resides at No. 72 Main street, Gonic. Mr. Eastman married Miss Margaret Lynch, who was born at Rochester, and is a daughter of Patrick and Winifred Lynch. In politics he is a Democrat.

LESLIE PERKINS SNOW, lawyer and president of the Rochester National Bank, of Rochester, N. H., was born in Snowville, Carroll County, N. H., October 19, 1862. He is a son of Anson Edwin and a grandson of Joseph Snow, the latter of whom married Sally Atlinson. Anson E. Snow, father of our subject, was born at Snowville, N. H., October 15, 1836. He was educated in the schools of Eaton, in which town Snowville is situated, and for some time remained at home, taking care of his parents in their old age. The ancestral estate finally came into his possession, and in 1856, in company with his brother, he opened a general store at Snowville. Three years later he bought out his brother and subsequently carried on the business alone. In 1866 he built a combination saw and grist mill. From 1873 to 1878 he was a member of the firm of Snow & Brooks, cattle dealers, their operations extending throughout Maine and New Hampshire. From 1856 he was also continuously engaged in the lumber business, carrying on wholesale manufacturing, together with a saw mill and store, and gradually adding to his possessions. He carried on his lumber operations on scientific principles, cutting only the large timber and letting the small stand. A man of sound business judgment, large executive ability and unquestioned integrity, he was highly successful. He also took a prominent and useful part in local affairs. As a Democrat he served his party on the State committee, was a leader in promoting public improvements, such as the movement for a highway from Eaton to Brownfield, Me. and to Conway, N. H.; served as justice of the peace, and was legal advisor of his fellow townsmen on various matters of importance. As moderator he presided at town meetings for many years. He was selectman of the town of Eaton in 1864-66 and from 1878 to 1882, 1887 to 1889 and in 1900, presiding as chairman of the board, except during the first year. From 1895 to 1897 he was on the board of education; in 1873 he was town clerk, town treasurer in 1877; postmaster of Snowville in 1894; county commissioner for 1875-1876; auditor from

1881 to 1886; and again county commissioner from 1881 to 1891. Elected representative to the State legislature, he served during the sessions of 1867-1868, 1881-1882-1883-1884 and 1899-1900, being a member during a part of this time of the Railroad and Judiciary committees. He was a State senator in 1891-1892, and in 1894 was appointed a member of the State Board of Equalization, serving thereon until his death at which time he was the oldest member in point of service. In these various and responsible positions he showed more than ordinary ability and ever with a due regard for the public interest, by which he earned the gratitude and esteem of his fellow citizens. Religiously he was a consistent member of Mt. Christian Baptist Church. He also belonged to the Odd Fellows' lodge at Snowville.

Anson E. Snow was married, October 14, 1857, to Helen M. Perkins, of which union there were six children—Nellie H., Isabella, Leslie P. (subject of this sketch), Bertha C., Helen M. and Nellie. In 1902 he married for his second wife, Martha Jane Harmon.

Leslie Perkins Snow in his youth attended Fryburg and Bridgton academies, graduating from Bridgton in the class of 1881. He then spent a year engaged in business in Snowville, after which, in 1882, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating B. A. in the class of 1886. During his college life he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity and in 1886 served as its president. During his vacation he was associated in business with his father, and from 1887 he presided over town meetings for a number of years. In 1887-1888 he represented the town of Eaton in the legislature. Appointed special pension examiner for the U. S. Government, he served in that capacity from 1887 to 1890, spending two years in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado and one year in Washington, D. C. In 1887 also he began the study of law and was graduated from the Columbia Law School (now George Washington University) in the class of 1890, taking first prize for the best legal essay. He was admitted to the Maryland bar in June, 1890, and then returning to Snowville was engaged in the **lumber industry there for one year**. Being admitted to the New Hampshire bar in August, 1891, he opened a law office in Rochester, but almost immediately became a member of the law firm of Worcester, Gafney & Snow, the other members of the firm being Joseph H. Worcester and Charles B. Gafney. This firm had already built up a large practice. After the death of Judge Gafney in 1898 the business was continued under the old style until 1900, when Mr. Worcester died and Mr. Snow has since continued it alone, conducting a successful practice. Since 1881 his name has been associated with that of his father in the firm of A. E. Snow & Son, in the general store, mill and lumber business.

Mr. Snow is a trustee of the Gafney Home for the Aged, of which he was the chief promotor, and he is also trustee for several large estates. He served on the school board of Rochester from 1899 to 1904 and has been warden of the Congregational church since 1903. In January, 1899 he became a director of the Rochester National Bank, being elected its president February 25, 1902. He has built three houses in Rochester, including his fine residence on North Main street. Mr. Snow is a Mason of high degree, belonging to Humane Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Temple Chapter, R. A. M.; Orient Council, R. & S. M.; Palestine Commandery K. T., of Rochester, N. H., and Bektash Temple, M. S., of Concord, N. H. He also belongs to Trinity Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Snowville.

He was first married, November 28, 1888, to Susan E. Currier, of Haverhill, N. H., of which union there were two children born—Conrad Edwin, August 6, 1889, and Leslie Whitmore, December 9, 1890. Mrs. Snow was a daughter of Franklin Pettingil and Missouri (Whitmore) Currier, her father born July 12, 1830 and her mother, February 3, 1839. She is a descendant on the paternal side from Richard Currier, of South Hampton, Mass. and Hezekiah Foster, of Salisbury, N. H., both Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. Susan E. Snow died June 6, 1892, and in June, 1894, Mr. Snow married for his second wife her sister, Norma C. Currier. He and his wife are prominent members of Rochester society.

JAMES F. TEAGUE, who occupies an extremely important position as foreman in the wool room and as boss wool sorter of the scouring and drying department of the Gonic Manufacturing Company, at Gonic, was born January 9, 1862, at Rochester, N. H., and is a son of James and Hannah (McMeniman) Teague.

James Teague and wife were both born in the north of Ireland. For many years he was foreman and boss finisher in the Rochester Mill. He died at his home in Rochester at the age of 65 years, having survived his wife about 25 years. Her burial was at Lowell, Mass., and his was in the cemetery at Rochester. They were members of the Catholic church. Eight children were born to them, five of whom are living, two sons and three daughters. The grandfather, Lanty Teague, spent his life in the north of Ireland. James Teague, in younger days was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Patrick Teague, a brother of James Teague, gave two of his 15 children, to serve in the Civil war in the United States. They survived and later died at Rochester, N. H.

James F. Teague was reared and attended school in his native place and then went to work in the wool room in the Rochester Mills. In 1881 he

came to Gonic and became a wool sorter for the Gonic Manufacturing Company and for the past 25 years has been foreman. This class of work requires great care and the supervision must be based on expert knowledge.

Mr. Teague married Mary (Blackmar) Clark, a daughter of Charles E. Blackmar, who formerly was station agent on the B. & M. Railroad at Gonic. Mrs. Teague had three brothers; Charles E., her father, was a soldier in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Teague have three children; Charles M., who is assistant station agent for the B. & M. Railroad at Gonic; Julia Lucile, who is in her third year at the Rochester High school; and Neal F., who is in the seventh grade in the public school at Gonic. The family resides on Church street, Gonic. While a good citizen, ever ready to do his part in promoting the general welfare, Mr. Teague has never been willing to accept public office. He votes with the Republican party. The family are members of the Friend's church.

CHARLES E. BURNHAM,* a representative business man of Dover, a member of the well known firm of Herrett and Burnham, dealers in coal and wood at No. 19 Cocheco street, for many years has also been foremost in public affairs in this city. He was born at Portland, Me., and is a son of Benjamin and Mary A. (Foster) Burnham.

Benjamin Burnham was born also at Portland, Me., where the family has been settled for generations. Practically his whole life was spent there and for a number of years before his death he occupied a confidential position on the city's police force. He married Mary A. Foster, who is now in her 88th year, residing with her son at Dover.

Charles E. Burnham passed his school period in Portland and in his native city learned the trade of carriage builder. Before he reached his majority he came to Dover. Shortly afterward he was made foreman of the carriage works of J. H. Randlett and for 27 years he was foreman and general superintendent of the same. On two different occasions, subsequently, he served as superintendent of the city gas plant which is now owned by the Twin State Gas and Electric Light Company. For some years he has been engaged in his present business under the firm style of Herrett and Burnham, a firm that bears a reputation for business integrity.

Mr. Burnham married Miss Ellen A. Vickery, a daughter of Gilman Vickery, of Dover, a well known citizen, who, at one time served as city marshal. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham have had two children: Arthur G., and Eva, who is now deceased. In political attachment Mr. Burnham has always been a Republican and as a trustworthy citizen has frequently been elected to public office, serving two terms at councilman of the city of Dover, rep-

representing the Third Ward and from the same ward serving two terms as alderman. He was a member of the building committee when the present handsome city hall was erected, and, it may be added, that he was the youngest member of this very efficient body. Fraternally he belongs to Mount Pleasant Lodge, Odd Fellows, and socially to the Bellamy Club. Mr. Burnham and wife attend the Unitarian church.

HARRY H. MEADER, who is assistant superintendent of the Gonic Manufacturing Company, at Gonic, N. H., is also a practical, modern farmer, owning 250 acres of land in Ward 3, town of Rochester. He was born on a farm in Rochester, May 1, 1883, and is a son of John E. and Clara E. Meader, the former of whom is deceased.

Harry H. Meader was educated in the public schools, in the Moses Brown School at Providence, R. I., and in a business college, after which he came to the Gonic Manufacturing Company, starting at the bottom and perseveringly working his way upward through all departments until, in 1908, he was made assistant superintendent, with much heavier fidelity and as a business man has shown keen perception and good judgment.

Mr. Meader was united in marriage with Miss Grace M. McDuffee, a daughter of J. A. and Carrie McDuffee, and they have three children—Faith, John McDuffee and Richard Levi. Their home is an attractive residence at No. 52 Church street, and they are members of the Friends' church. In his political affiliation Mr. Meader has always been a Republican. He is identified prominently with Masonry and is a Knight Templar and Shriner.

MRS. DIANTHIA J. FULLER, a highly respected and venerable resident of Dover, N. H., where she has lived since 1836, was born in Denmark, Me., February 9, 1826. Her parents were James K. and Nancy (Corson) Jordan, the father a native of Denmark, Me., and the mother of Lebanon, Me., the Jordans and Corsons being old families in the places above named respectively. Her maternal grandfather, Daniel Corson, was a well known and respected resident of Lebanon. The father of Mrs. Fuller, James K. Jordan, met his death by accident—by drowning, it is said, in the Saco river, and his widow, with her two daughters, residing in Denmark, Me. until the subject of this sketch was about ten years old, or in 1836, when they came to Dover. Here Mrs. Fuller was reared and educated, attending the public schools. On July 7, 1851, she was united in marriage with Solomon H. Fuller, who was born in New Hampshire October 28, 1823, and reared in his native state. For several years Mr. Fuller was engaged in the hardware and stove business in Dover, his store being located in the Cocheco block, off

Central square. It was a partnership concern, his partner being Horace Littlefield, and the style of the firm, Littlefield, Fuller & Co. Mr. Fuller died August 19, 1878. He was a member and deacon of the Central Avenue Baptist church and was a man who enjoyed the good will and confidence of his fellow townsmen. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller had three children—Charles H., Frank H., both of whom are now deceased, and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Fuller's mother died September 20, 1872. The other daughter (sister of Mrs. Fuller) Aurelia, married William H. Seavey, of Dover, N. H., and she also is now deceased, passing away in February, 1909. Mrs. Fuller is a member of the Central Avenue Baptist church, to which her husband belonged. For years she took an active part in church work, taking an interest in every worthy cause and helping the same both with her means and through her personal efforts. In proportion to her means she has extended a generous hand to charitable enterprises and has done what lay in her power to advance the social and moral condition of the community and extend the cause of religion. She is a charter member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union affiliated with the church to which she belongs. Though well advanced in years, Mrs. Fuller is a lady of keen intelligence and amiable christian character. Nearly all the friends of her youth, like the members of her own household, have passed away, but she keeps a cheerful spirit, and on her journey through life has made many new ones who are not lacking in appreciation of her many sterling qualities.

JOSEPH H. CHEETHAM,* a resident of Berwick, Me., who holds the position of overseer of Mill No. 3, of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company at Somersworth, N. H., came here and took charge of his present department in June, 1912. He was born in Lewiston, Me., January 24, 1867, a son of Joseph and Jane (Cooper) Cheetham. His parents, who were natives of Lancashire, England, are both now deceased. They came to America early in the fifties, making the voyage in a sailing vessel from Liverpool and on arriving here settled in Fall River, Mass. After a residence there of several years they went to Lewiston, Me., where they lived for many years. Then they resided for a short time in New Brunswick, after which they returned to Lewiston, where they died. The father, Joseph Cheetham, was a spinner by trade and for many years was overseer of the spinning department of mills in various places.

Joseph H. Cheetham was reared and attended school in Lewiston until reaching the age of sixteen years, when he accompanied his parents to Milltown, N. B. There he became an employe of the St. Croix Mill, remaining four years, for most of the time in the spinning department. He afterwards

worked in different mills in various parts of New England and New Brunswick, accepting his present position, as above stated in June, 1912. He was married in Dover, May 26, 1893, to Elizabeth Moore, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., and daughter of Robert and Amy Moore, both her parents being natives of England. Her mother is now deceased, her father being a resident of Methuen, Mass. and now in his 74th year. During his active period he was employed more or less in various capacities in woolen mills. Mr. and Mrs. Cheetham are the parents of two children—J. Albert and John R. Mr. Cheetham is a member of Victoria Lodge, No. 26, A. F. & A. M. at Milltown, N. B. and he and his wife affiliate with the Congregational church. In politics he is a Republican.

EDMUND B. LANE, now living retired at No. 189 Central Avenue, Dover, N. H., was formerly engaged in the book and stationery business here for many years. He was born in Dover a son of Edmund J. and Elizabeth (Barker) Lane, both his parents being natives of Stratham, N. H. His paternal grandfather was Jabez Lane, for many years a resident of Stratham.

Edmund J. Lane, father of our subject, was engaged for over half a century in the book, stationery and wall paper business in Dover, carrying it on until his death in 1884. He was a very prominent citizen, serving in 1864 and 1865 as alderman and was city treasurer of Dover for nine years. He also represented his ward or district in the state legislature in 1855 and 1856 and for years served on the local school board. In politics he was a Republican. He was a deacon in the First Parish Congregational Church for 45 years and one of the wardens of the parish for 16 years. From 1871 up to the time of his death he was a trustee of the Strafford Savings Bank, of Dover. He was a man who took a keen interest in the moral and material development of the city and few of its citizens were more highly respected and esteemed. Of his children there are now two survivors—Edmund B., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; and Abby F., who is a resident of Dover.

Edmund B. Lane was reared and educated in this city, attending the public schools and the former Franklin Academy. In 1870 he became a partner with his father in the latter's business, the style of the firm being E. J. Lane & Co. Subsequent to his father's death Mr. Lane carried on the business alone for fifteen years. He is a Republican in politics and, like his father, is a man who has at heart the best interests of the community.

IRA A. RANDALL,* who is one of the representative business men of Dover, who is interested in dealing in real estate and who profitably carries

on general farming on his 40 acre tract of carefully cultivated land, situated in the town of Dover, was born March 18, 1859, at Lee, N. H., the old family place of residence. There his grandfather Randall settled at an early day and there his father, Richard Randall spent his entire life. His mother, Betsy (Freeman) Randall, was born at Barrington, N. H. Richard Randall was a soldier in the Civil War and possibly died early from the hardships experienced during his military career, passing away when his son, Ira A., was but a youth. One other son survives, John A. Randall, who is a resident of Madbury, N. H.

Ira Austin Randall was reared at Lee, N. H., and attended school there and at Durham. He came to Dover in early manhood and for many years afterward followed teaming, later turning his attention to general farming and real estate handling. He is one of the well known men of Strafford county and is held in general esteem.

Mr. Randall was married March 13, 1880, to Miss Martha J. James, of Madbury, N. H., a daughter of Andrew D. and Lillis (Bunker) James, both of whom were born in Strafford county. Mr. and Mrs. Randall have one daughter, who is the wife of Amos E. Ball, of Manchester, N. H., and they have two children, Fred H. and Helen D. Mrs. Randall is a member of the Christian Science church at Dover. In politics Mr. Randall is a Republican. He has never consented to accept public office but is an earnest, intelligent citizen ever ready to take part in any concerted effort for public improvements or general progressive movement in his community that promises to be of benefit to the majority.

WALTER S. MEADER, brother of Stephen C. Meader, and paymaster for the Gonic Manufacturing Company, was born March 11, 1857, at Rochester, N. H. He was educated at the Moses Brown school, Providence, R. I., and at Brown University, taking the degree of A. B. in 1880 and that of A. M. in 1883. He taught higher mathematics in the Moses Brown school from 1880 to 1905, and from the latter date to 1910 was engaged in the lumber business in New Hampshire. Since 1910 he has been paymaster for the Gonic Manufacturing Company. For the past seven years he has been a member of the Rochester School Board; he was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1912, and has been clerk of the New England Yearly Meeting of Friends for the last six years. In 1890 he married Lucy J. Hawkes, a daughter of I. Warren Hawkes, of Manchester, Me., she being a direct descendant of John Alden and Miles Standish. Their children are Stephen W., Margaret S., Helen H., W. S., Jr., and Elizabeth Alden.

ROYAL M. EDGERLY, who is the leading undertaker and funeral director at Rochester, with office and residence at No. 86 South Main street, has lived here all his life, this residence being the one in which he was born, in 1858. His parents were James H. and Emeline (Roberts) Edgerly. James H. Edgerly was born in Farmington, Strafford county, N. H., and with the exception of one year of his life, passed all of it in Strafford county. He was one of the earliest undertakers at Rochester and continued in the business from 1835 until his death in 1893. He married Emeline Roberts and they had six children, R. M. being the last born and the successor of his father in the business.

After his school days were over, R. M. Edgerly gave his father assistance and thus learned the practical details of his occupation. He owns his own equipment and is ready at all times to respond with efficient service when called upon.

Mr. Edgerly was united in marriage with Miss Ella Frances Tebbetts and they have had four children: Edith, who lived but 15 years; Mrs. Edna Labonte, and Winnifred M. and James Hervev. In politics Mr. Edgerly gives his support to the principles of the Republican party. For many years he has been identified with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Elks.

ARCHIBALD B. PATON, who is one of the thoroughly experienced worsted men of the country, has been identified with manufacturing industries throughout his business life and is now agent at Sawyers' Mills, Dover, owned by the American Woolen Company of Boston, Mass. Mr. Paton came to Dover in 1907. He was born at Tillicoultry, Scotland, a son of George R. and Anne (Browning) Paton, natives of Scotland.

When seven years old the parents of Archibald B. Paton left Scotland with their children and sailed for Canada, settling at Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, and there the youth attended school and also at Montreal. When 16 years of age he entered the mills of the Paton Manufacturing Company at Sherbrooke, which were under the management of his uncle, Andrew Paton, who had founded and named them in 1868. Within four years Archibald B. Paton had become chief designer for these mills and filled the position for two years. He then went to Peacedale, R. I., where he became head designer for the Peacedale Manufacturing Company and remained as such for four years, going then to Webster, Mass., where, for three years he was employed as superintendent of the John Chase & Sons Mills. In the fall of 1888 he came to Dover to introduce the worsted process in the Sawyer Mills and was head designer for two years, going then to Ware, Mass., where he accepted the general superintendency of all the plants of the

George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company at Ware and at Gilbertville, Mass. For 15 years Mr. Paton retained that important position, becoming a director of the company. In 1905 he organized and became treasurer and general manager of the A. B. Paton Manufacturing Company at Strafford Springs, Conn. He sold those mills and in 1907 became agent for the Sawyer Mills at Dover. He is a director of the Strafford National Bank at Dover, his name adding strength to the institution.

Mr. Paton was married at Webster, Mass., to Miss Agnes I. Munson, and they have had two children: George H., who is deceased; and Alice K. Mr. Paton and family attend the Congregational church. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Bellamy Club and the Middlebrook Golf Club, and is president of the District Nursing Association of Dover. He has led a very active life.

EUGENE COSSETTE, proprietor of the largest general store at Gonic, located on Main street, his residence being in the same building, has been connected with the mercantile business here either as clerk or owner, for 28 years. He was born October 6, 1857, in Canada, and is a son of Pierre and Clophes Bowdoen Cossette and obtained his schooling in his native country.

In 1878 Mr. Cossette came to Gonic and at first was variously employed. He then became a clerk for the well known merchant, Mr. Yetten, now deceased, with whom he remained for 15 years. In 1900 he embarked in business on his own account and has prospered. He carries a large stock that includes dry goods, shoes and meats and in addition to looking after his customers himself, requires the assistance of his son and another clerk. He has a wide acquaintance and in his long period of mercantile experience has won the respect and confidence of the people.

Mr. Cossette married Miss Vellere Richer, who was born in Canada, and they have had nine children, the three survivors being Ludger, Eddie and Rolland. Mr. Cossette and family are members of the Catholic church, belonging to St. Leo's congregation at Gonic. He casts his vote with the Republican party and performs every duty as a good citizen, being one of Strafford county's valued men.

JOHN L. KIMBALL, one of Dover's well known and prominent citizens, formerly actively engaged as a lumber operator and manufacturer,

residing at No. 25 Highland street, was born in Bethel, Me., September 5, 1848, a son of Zedediah T. and Mary A. (Mason) Kimball. Both parents were natives of Bethel, Me., where the father resided most of his life engaged in agriculture. He was a prominent man in the community and represented Bethel for two terms in the legislature. He died several years ago, when in his 96th year, a fact which speaks well for the soundness of the stock from which he sprung. The Kimballs are an old and highly respected family in Bethel, where they have been established for a number of generations.

John L. Kimball was reared in Bethel until reaching the age of 17 years. He then struck out for himself, coming to Dover, N. H., of which place he has since been a resident. His early education was received in the public schools of Bethel, and he later attended the then Franklin Academy of Dover, his subsequent education having been received in the larger school of life. After arriving in Dover he became clerk in a grocery store and continued in that business a number of years, being employed successively in different grocery stores. In 1872 he engaged in business for himself, with Henry Danforth as partner, under the firm name of Danforth & Kimball. After a short time Mr. Danforth withdrew from the firm on account of ill health and was succeeded by John F. Sanders, the firm becoming Kimball & Sanders. After conducting business a short time under this style, Mr. Sanders sold out his interest to George P. Demeritt, the firm name being accordingly changed to Kimball & Demeritt. Later Mr. Kimball bought out his partner's interest, becoming sole proprietor of the business, the store being located in Law's block, on Central avenue. After conducting it a short time alone, he sold out on account of temporary ill health and for a short time was out of business. He then reentered the grocery business, working for a while as clerk, but later becoming proprietor of a store, with E. O. Tasker as partner, the firm style being Kimball & Tasker. After being thus engaged for a short time, Mr. Kimball sold out his interest to William F. Cartland, owing to failing health, and subsequently spent nine months in southern California. He then returned to Dover and entered the employ of C. A. Faxon, a well known merchant and grocer, for whom he worked for a number of years as clerk. Mr. Faxon, in addition to the activities mentioned above, was a manufacturer and lumber operator, and Mr. Kimball subsequently became associated with him as partner, this connection lasting until Mr. Faxon's death.

Mr. Kimball married first Laura A. Sterling, a native of Maine and daughter of Ephraim A. Sterling, who came to Dover from that state, and died here after a residence of a number of years. After her death Mr. Kimball married for his second wife, Lizzie L. Nason, of Dover, formerly

of Eliot, Me., who also is now deceased. By his first marriage Mr. Kimball had one daughter, Edith M., who is now a resident of Dover. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Central Avenue Baptist church. As a citizen he is up to date, a friend of any worthy cause, and one whose word can always be relied on.

HON. JOHN W. JEWELL is eighth in descent from Thomas Jewell and his wife Grizell, who were born in England and immigrated to Braintree, Mass., in 1639, and resided there until his death in 1654. He was one of that best Puritan stock which constituted the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The line of descent is as follows: (2) Thomas and Susana (Guilford) Jewell, of Braintree. (3) Samuel and Sarah (Ring) Jewell, of Amesbury, Mass. (4) David and Elizabeth (Lowe) Jewell, of Amesbury, Mass. (5) Joseph and Susannah (Graves) Jewell, of Brentwood, N. H. (6) Simeon and Jane (French) Jewell, who settled at Northfield, N. H. (7) Milton and Nancy (Colly) Jewell, of Strafford, N. H. (8) John Woodman Jewell, the subject of this sketch, who was born at Strafford, N. H., July 26, 1831.

In volume First of the Revolutionary War Rolls of New Hampshire, it is stated that his great grandfather, Joseph Jewell, was a volunteer soldier in Capt. Ballard's Company, Colonel Fry's regiment, at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. After that he enlisted as a private in Captain Calfe's Company, Col. Pierce Long's regiment stationed at New Castle, at the entrance to the Pascatsqua Harbor (Fort Constitution) from September 25th, 1776, to January 7, 1777. He later died in the service, of typhoid fever, and was buried at Brentwood, July 20, 1776.

Simeon Jewell, born at Brentwood, N. H., July 20, 1776, married Jane French of Salisbury, Mass., May 19, 1796, and settled at Northfield, N. H., as above stated. Later he resided at Sanbornton where he died Sept. 10, 1832. He was a prosperous and highly respected farmer. His wife died at Sanbornton, January 11, 1838. Their children were: John, Milton, Betsey and Samuel F.

Milton Jewell, son of Simeon and father of John W., was born at Northfield, N. H., July 2, 1803. When about eighteen years old he began an apprenticeship to the trade of tanning and currying, at which he subsequently worked for a few years as a journeyman in Deerfield. In 1828 he went to Strafford and located at Bow Lake where he established a tannery and also engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He prospered in business until 1832, at which time his property was almost entirely destroyed by a flood caused by the breaking of the large dam of the Cochecho Manufacturing Company, situated at the outlet of Bow Lake. After this disaster he only



JOHN W. JEWELL

followed his trade in a small way, but remained occupied until 1865, when, on account of increasing ill health, he closed his business. He passed away on June 4, 1869, leaving to his descendants the record of an untarnished name. He married December 24, 1830, Nancy, daughter of Richard and Sarah Colley, of Madbury, N. H. She was born May 3, 1808, and died in Barrington, April 7, 1880. Their nine children were as follows: John W., subject of this sketch; Hannah E., who died young; Mary J., who married Wingate T. Preston, of Barrington; Asa W., superintendent of water for Cocheco Manufacturing Company, at Dover; Charles M., Cyrena T., Enoch T., Betsy A., and Samuel A. of Barrington. All are dead, except John W. and Asa W.

Milton Jewell was a staunch Democrat in politics. As a man he was highly esteemed, being an accommodating neighbor, of a genial and social disposition, and widely known for his benevolence. Indeed he was at times so liberal with others as to be almost unjust to himself. His honesty was never impeached.

John Woodman Jewell, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Strafford, and the Strafford (now Austin-Cate) Academy, and Gilmanton Academy. While getting his academic education he was engaged in winters as teacher in the district schools of Nottingham, Strafford, and Gilmanton, N. H., in which work he gave general satisfaction to parents, and was popular with his pupils. He began his business career at Newmarket, N. H., in 1852, as a clerk in a department store where he remained till 1854. Then, at the earnest solicitation of Hon. Benning W. Jenness, he returned to Strafford and entered his employ as clerk in his general store at Bow Lake, which position he held until 1864, when Judge Jenness removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Jewell succeeded him in business, having purchased the store. In 1881 he admitted his son John Herbert to a partnership, under the firm name of J. W. Jewell & Son. This firm continued in business until the death of his son in 1893, when Mr. Jewell closed out the business at Strafford, he having taken up his residence in Dover. In 1891 he came to Dover and took charge of the office of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in January, 1892, was appointed general agent of the company, which position he holds at the present time. Mr. Jewell was one of the incorporators of the Merchants' National Bank in Dover, and was elected one of its directors and vice president, which official positions he now holds. He was also one of the incorporators of the Merchants' Savings Bank, and was made a trustee and vice president, and later was elected president, holding the office at the present time.

Mr. Jewell has been a life-long Democrat, as was his father before him. His first vote was cast for Franklin Pierce for president, in 1852, the only

president New Hampshire ever had, and probably ever will have; and has voted for every Democratic candidate for President since, down to and including President Woodrow Wilson. While a citizen of Strafford, he was elected from time to time to most of the important offices in town, including representative to the general court. For many years he was the leader of his party in the town, and for twelve years was a member of the Democratic State Committee. He was sheriff of Strafford County from 1874 to 1876; member of Governor Currier's Council from 1885 to 1887. While in Strafford, at the close of the Civil War, he rendered efficient service to the soldiers and the widows of soldiers in getting pensions where they deserved them, by filling out their applications, writing affidavits and letters to the departments in Washington, for which he would never take a cent. Neither did he make any charge for filling out the quarterly vouchers for all pensioners in the town, or out, who came to his office. He did much business making deeds, wills, mortgages, etc. He was postmaster at Strafford ten years under Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson. He has held the office of justice of the peace for 60 years. When Mr. Jewell came to Dover in 1891 he came here for business and has attended strictly to it. The result is, he has secured a large list of policy holders, and it is said that he has written more insurance personally than any other agent in southern New Hampshire. He has also made many friends while here. In 1902 he was elected representative in the legislature from Ward 2, a strong Republican ward, and was re-elected in 1904, and that without asking for the office. In 1906 Mr. Jewell was again honored by his party with the nomination for state senator in the 22d district, which had a strong Republican majority, and he was defeated. Hon. Clarence I. Hurd, who was elected in 1908 by a majority of 550, was nominated for re-election in 1910, and Mr. Jewell was again the Democratic candidate. The result was his election by a majority of 339 over Mr. Hurd, showing a change of over 800 votes. Mr. Jewell's ability in the senate was recognized by his appointment on the important committees—on banks, on finance, on insurance, and military affairs; he was also chairman of the committee on the soldiers' home. This closed his political career, which began as representative in the legislature in 1862, a half century before.

On October 9, 1853, Mr. Jewell married Sarah (Folsom) Gale, who was born December 6, 1833, youngest daughter of Bartholomew and Abigail (Morrison) Gale, of upper Gilmanton, now Belmont. The children of this union were: Sarah A. (she wrote her name Abbie S.) was born August 26, 1856. She married Rev. W. W. Brown, of Evansville, Wis., August 12, 1876. She died Sept. 29, 1898; no children. John Herbert, born Sept. 10, 1859, married Elona G. Manning, of Nottingham, N. H., January 13,

1884. Their children were, Agnes K., born Sept. 29, 1885, and died December 17, 1889. Annie M. was born Feb. 17, 1887, and is now living. John H. died May 26, 1893, and his widow Feb. 6, 1899. Mertie Folsom, born Sept. 10, 1863, married Herbert Waldron, of Strafford, N. H., Jan. 3, 1888; they have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Waldron reside with her parents at their family residence corner of East Concord and Ham streets, Dover, N. H.

JOHN LEVI MEADER, superintendent of the Gonic Manufacturing Company, at Gonic, is one of the prominent business men of this city and a leading factor in Republican politics in Strafford county. He was born at Gonic, September 11, 1878, and is a son of and successor of John E. Meader, who died at the age of 58 years.

John Levi Meader was reared at Gonic and was graduated from the Rochester High school in 1898. He also took a course in the well known Scranton Correspondence School and since then has been engaged with the Gonic Manufacturing Company, beginning in the wool room and advancing steadily through merited promotion. For the last five years he has been superintendent of the plant, a position of great responsibility. He is well known and highly thought of in the various manufacturing centers of this section.

Mr. Meader was united in marriage with Miss Lela Malvern, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of John L. Malvern, now of Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Meader have two children: Lois J. and Clara L. Mr. Meader and family belong to the Society of Friends. Always a Republican in his political attachment, Mr. Meader has been state committeeman of his party, a member of the state executive committee, chairman of his ward committee, and in 1906-7 was a member of the General Court. He is a member of the board of trade at Rochester and one of its trustees. Fraternally he belongs to the F. and A. M. Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Mystic Shrine. Mr. Meader and family reside at No. 36 Church street, Gonic.

GEORGE H. LANGLEY,* who has been engaged in lumbering many years, operates a portable saw-mill and carries on business on an extensive scale. He is a man of ability and high standing in the community, and enjoys a wide acquaintanceship. Mr. Langley was born in Belknap County, New Hampshire, as was also his father, Thomas D. Langley. The latter also engaged in lumbering and some twenty years ago moved to Rochester, where he died at the age of 74 years. He is survived by his widow, who in maiden life was Nellie S. Hayes, and their only child, George H. Langley.

Mr. Langley, subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools

of New Hampshire. Upon leaving school he was for two years employed in a box shop, and afterward took up the lumbering business, in which he is meeting with more than ordinary success. He is a Republican in his political affiliation. Mr. Langley has never been married.

FRED L. BODWELL, D. V. S.,* one of the well known professional men of Dover, was born at Manchester, N. H., July 29, 1865, and is a son of Alpheus and Abbie (Cluff) Bodwell.

Alpheus Bodwell was born at Lawrence, Mass., on his father's farm, which is the present site of the Pacific mills. There he grew to manhood and then went to Manchester, N. H., where, for many years afterward he was engaged in a wood, coal and ice business, becoming one of the substantial business men and highly respected citizens. His death occurred there in 1907. He was a Republican from the time the party was founded, and at one time served as alderman and later as a member of the New Hampshire legislature, representing the Fourth Ward of Manchester. His ancestry was Scotch. He married Abbie Cluff, who was born at Methuen (Lawrence), Mass.

Fred L. Bodwell attended the public schools of Manchester and later, after making a choice of profession, the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, where he was graduated in April, 1892. After a short period of practice at Manchester, he removed to Rochester, N. H., and from there, on January 1, 1898, came to Dover. He commands a large practice and enjoys the confidence and respect of the public and his professional brethren. He is a member of the New Hampshire State Veterinary Association.

Dr. Bodwell was married on May 17, 1910, to Mrs. Anna M. Hussey, widow of the late Frank Hussey, of Dover, and a daughter of the late Israel Church, of Durham, N. H. Dr. Bodwell is identified with the B. P. O. E., at Dover.

FRANK PIERCE PLUMMER, formerly a well known citizen and business man of Dover, N. H., and latterly of Rollinsford, N. H., was born in Newington, N. H., November 4, 1857, a son of Allen and Jane (Pendergass) Plummer. His parents, both natives of New Hampshire, were also both teachers, the father, Allen Plummer, being a well known educator.

Frank P. Plummer was a small boy when with his parents he removed to Lee, Strafford county, N. H., where he attended school. He subsequently went to Cambridge, Mass., where he learned the jewelry and watch-making business, after which he entered into the business on his own account in Dover, N. H., being located at 382 Central Avenue. He was also engaged

to some extent in the loan business, carrying on his double occupation very **successfully** for over 25 years, with good success. Mr. Plummer was a self made man, achieving success through his own energy and industry, backed by native intelligence and a sturdy integrity that won for him the respect of all those with whom he had business dealings. Politically he was a Democrat, not an office seeker, but a public spirited citizen, voting for the worthy candidates of his party and generous in his private charities. He was a member of the Universalist church at Dover.

Mr. Plummer was married December 5, 1886, to Elizabeth A. Furbush, a native of North Berwick, Me., and daughter of Moses and Abbie Augusta (Hilton) Furbush, residents of York county, Me., of which state they were natives. Mr. Plummer died September 7, 1911. His widow survives him and for a part of the time makes her home in Rollinsford, where she is well known and highly esteemed in the best society of the town. She is affiliated with the Baptist church, and is a lady of refinement and education.

ALPHONSE LANOIX, who is engaged in business at Gonic, as a brick manufacturer, has been a resident of New Hampshire for 33 years and has been connected with the brick industry about all his business life. He was born at Saint Guillaume, Canada, May 17, 1857, and remained in his native land throughout his school period.

Alphonse Lanoix learned the brickmaking trade at Epping, N. H., and lived there for two years. He then came to Gonic and went into the brick manufacturing business with his father-in-law, Thomas Lanoix, under the firm name of T. & A. Lanoix. After two years he bought his father-in-law's share and continued the business for himself, for twelve years operating it alone. In 1901 he sold his entire interest to the New England Brick Company. In the following year he again started in the brick industry, with Leopold Larose as partner, under the name of Lanoix & Larose. In 1904 he bought his partner's interest and continued alone. He has a large plant here, his yards covering eleven acres, and he gives employment from spring to fall to from 20 to 30 men, and sometimes as many are kept at work during the larger part of the year. He manufactures water-struck brick and his business is prospering. He has occupied his present place since 1911.

Mr. Lanoix married Anastasie Lanoix, who also was born in Canada, and their children are George L., Olivene O., Aristide J., Marie Anne, Albina, Armand and Gustave. Mr. Lanoix and family are members of St. Leo's Catholic church.

He gives his political support to the Democratic party, and fraternally is

connected with the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Lanoix is considered an honest and upright business man and an excellent citizen.

SAMUEL B. ABBOTT* for many years was a prominent citizen of Dover, N. H., in which city he was born August 15, 1860, and died September 8, 1912. He was a son of Joseph S. and Delia (Brownell) Abbott, the former a native of Kennebunk, Me., and the latter of Dover. Old residents still recall Joseph S. Abbott, for he was an active business man, a contractor in stonemason work and heavy teaming and one of the pioneer ice dealers.

Samuel B. Abbott had the educational opportunities offered by the schools of Dover, after which he became associated with his father in business and after the latter's death, was his successor in the various industries in which the older man had prospered. Mr. Abbott carried on the ice and heavy teaming business until his own death, acquiring a competency and sustaining a reputation for business probity as long as he dealt with the public. This was recognized by his fellow citizens and on many occasions he was elected to high public office. He served both as alderman and as councilman representing the Third Ward and also served in the New Hampshire legislature with honest efficiency. In all local matters Mr. Abbott took a good citizen's interest. In his youth his father had served as chief of the volunteer fire department and he never lost his interest in this organization, taking great pride in the fact that the department named its fire steamer the Joseph S. Abbott, in his father's honor. He was a Republican in political affiliation and was ever loyal to the principles of his party. For many years he was active as an Odd Fellow and belonged also to the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias and to the Improved Order of Red Men. His private life was unblemished; his devotion to his family was marked, and his gifts to charity numerous but unostentatious.

On October 11, 1887, Mr. Abbott was married to Miss Edna B. Durgin, a daughter of Albert F. and Elmira P. (Spurling) Durgin, the father a native of Greenland, N. H., and the mother of Dover. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Abbott, Jonathan Spurling, was a resident of Dover for many years, being in charge of the entrance gate to the Cocheco Mills, and through his sterling qualities as a citizen was held in general esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott had one daughter born to them: Gertrude B., who is the wife of Fred D. McKone, of Dover. Mrs. Abbott occupies her comfortable residence at No. 45 Atkinson street, Dover. She and her daughter take part in the city's pleasant social life to some extent and she is interested also in a number of worthy organizations including the Rebekahs, the Pythian Sisters, the

Woman's Relief Corps, the Odd Ladies and the Dover Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

GUY EDWARD CHESLEY, D. V. S. Two miles distant from the city square, Rochester, N. H., is situated Chesley Hill, this name commemorating the settlement of early pioneers in this section, and from this stock came Dr. Guy Edward Chesley, one of the well known professional men of Rochester. He was born on Chesley Hill, August 2, 1871, and is a son of John Edwin and Elizabeth (Horne) Chesley and a grandson of John and Lavina (Chamberlain) Chesley.

John Chesley was a son of Shadrach and Jemima Chesley, and a grandson of James Chesley, who, with a brother, came from England, the brother settling in Nova Scotia, but James established himself in New Hampshire near what later became Great Falls. It was John Chesley who located on Chesley Hill and there his son, John E. Chesley, was reared, and at the time of his father's death, at the age of sixty-four years, came into possession of the 200 acre farm. John Chesley, with sixteen of his neighbors, testified to their loyalty in the War of 1812, by walking the entire distance to Portsmouth in order to enlist for service. They found that the treaty had already been signed but this in no way lessened the patriotism of their effort. John E. Chesley followed peaceful pursuits all his life, farming and lumbering, and died on Chesley Hill at the age of seventy-one years, his burial being in the Gonic cemetery. He married Elizabeth Horne, who was born on a farm lying between the Rochester Hill and the old Dover road, and survived until November 19, 1907. They had two children: Gertrude, who is the wife of Elsworth Pearl, of Rochester; and Guy Edward. They were estimable and esteemed people and were members of the Congregational church.

Guy Edward Chesley attended school at Rochester and at Gonic and afterward went to Boston and for five years was connected with the Daniel Lothrop Publishing Company, on the road, his territory covering New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. On August 25, 1897, he was married to Miss Winnifred Webber Kelley, who was born in Maine and is a daughter of Henry M. and Lydia (Taylor) Kelley. They have two children: Guy Kenneth and Norman Kelley.

Henry M. Kelley, the father of Mrs. Chesley, was born at Chichester, N. H., a son of Stephanus Kelley, who once conducted the old American Hotel at Concord, and a grandson of Dr. Amasa Kelley. The last named came from Amesbury, Mass., and settled near Concord in 1790, at what became known later as Kelley's Corners. The grandfather of Mrs. Chesley

died early and his widow married Jacob H. Ela of Rochester, to which place she and her children, Henry M., Clymenia and Franc, had come by stage. Three children were born to this marriage: Frederick, who was a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy; Wendell P., who is a banker of Grand Junction, Colo.; and Charles, who was the youngest police court justice ever serving at Rochester. Hon. Jacob H. Ela was U. S. representative from the First district in New Hampshire for two terms—in 1867 and 1869. He was an ardent abolitionist, U. S. marshal during the Civil war, and at the time of his death fifth auditor in the Treasury Department at Washington. The father of Mrs. Chesley was a prominent man of Rochester, a director of the Rochester National Bank, a member of the board of education and for three years was chairman of the board of selectmen. He assisted in the founding of the Rochester Fair Association and was an official. His death occurred in December, 1912, at the age of seventy-six years. He married Lydia Taylor, who died in September, 1908, at the age of sixty-eight years and their burial was at Rochester. They had three children: Mary F., who is the wife of N. E. B. Morrill, of Rochester, formerly treasurer of the Portland Water Works Company; and Wendell S. and Winnifred W., twins, the former of whom gave great promise of becoming an artist but died at the age of twenty years.

From youth having a leaning toward veterinary science, Dr. Chesley took a course in the same in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the class of 1898, and since then has been in continuous practice both in New Hampshire and in Maine, having resided at Rochester since marriage and having an excellent business location at No. 30 Charles street. Dr. Chesley has been influential in securing legislative action in the framing of modern laws in relation to veterinary science and is chairman of the board of examiners for New Hampshire, which is made up of three prominent veterinarians. He belongs to the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Everett, Mass.; to the Chapter and Commandery at Rochester; and to the "Shrine" at Concord. He is on the directing board of the Rochester Fair Association, is serving on the school board and is also a member of the city council. In his political views he is progressive. With his family he attends the Congregational church.

CAPTAIN WASHINGTON W. HARDY, a veteran mariner and well known citizen of Dover, N. H., was born in Chesterfield, N. H., March 15, 1838. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Folsom) Hardy, the father a native of Dublin, N. H., and the mother of Exeter, N. H. The immigrant ancestor of the Hardy family came from Sussex county, England; that of

the Folsoms from Norfolk county in the same country. Thomas Hardy, the grandfather of our subject, was a Revolutionary soldier. The second Thomas Hardy, father of the subject of this sketch, was a graduate of Dartmouth college in the class of 1812. He was a well known educator of his time, teaching in private schools and academies. For a number of years he resided in Boston, where he taught a private preparatory school. He also taught ten years in Chesterfield academy, N. H., and followed his profession in Dover and other places throughout New England. That he was a man highly thought of is evidenced from the fact that he represented the town of Chesterfield in the state legislature for several terms. He was originally a Whig in politics but became a Republican after the formation of that party.

Washington W. Hardy at the age of four years accompanied his parents from Chesterfield to Brentwood, N. H., where he resided several years, they subsequently removing to Dover. Here he was reared to man's estate, attending the public schools, and, for a short time, Hampton Academy, at Hampton, N. H. In 1854 he began a sea-faring life, shipping as a boy before the mast on a voyage from New York to Havana and the West Indies, thence to London and return to Boston, where he landed after an absence of six months. This was but the first voyage of many, for he subsequently continued in the mariner's vocation, practically for about forty-six years, for the last thirty years of that time being captain of various ships mainly engaged in the China and Japan trade. He navigated the globe over thirteen times, on eleven of these occasions as captain. During his life as a sailor he visited many strange countries and saw many strange sights, having many adventures and fronting many dangers, but with a good vessel under his feet, well manned, and with capable officers under him, he proved equal to every emergency until finally he left the ocean in 1901 to enjoy an honorable retirement on shore. He is a member of the Boston Marine Society and also of the New York Marine Society. He has many friends in Dover who know him as a man of integrity and a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

Capt. Hardy was married March 29, 1871, to Elizabeth Bickford, a native of Dover, N. H., and daughter of Dr. Alphonso Bickford, in his day a prominent Dover physician and at one time mayor of the city. Capt. and Mrs. Hardy had two children born to them: Mary R., wife of Henry Folsom, a well known attorney of Boston; and Francis H., who is captain of a government steamer in the coast survey service. He is a graduate of Dartmouth college, while the daughter, Mrs. Folsom, graduated from Smith college.

DANIEL W. HALLAM, a well known and substantial citizen of Dover, N. H., now retired from active business life, was born in this city, February

25, 1838, a son of Daniel and Martha (Purstglove) Hallam. His parents were both natives of Derbyshire, England, where the Hallam family has been settled since the early part of the 13th century, or, according to genealogical records, about the year 1224 A. D. The parents of our subject came to America in 1834, landing at New York, whence they came to Dover, N. H. Daniel Hallam, the father, was a merchant tailor by occupation, but did not follow his trade after arriving in this country. Instead he found employment with the Cocheco Print Works, then under the management of George W. Mathewson, as an employe. He remained with this concern for many years and a short time before his death, which took place March 4, 1852, he was promoted to the position of superintendent.

Daniel W. Hallam, our direct subject, was in his 14th year when his father died. He was educated in the public schools of Dover, including the high school, and in 1863 he went to Philadelphia, where he attended for six months the Bryant and Stratton Business College. He was also a student for one year at the Wagner Institute of Science, receiving a diploma for a special course in science. He subsequently attended the Franklin Institute, pursuing the mathematical and mechanical courses there as a regular student for several years. He also studied natural history at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, following these studies at intervals for a number of years. In 1865 he became identified with the foreign fruit and produce business, at first as bookkeeper with a concern engaged in that line, then as traveling salesman with two different concerns, and finally, in 1868, engaging in the business for himself in Philadelphia, conducting a wholesale and retail establishment and dealing in both foreign and domestic fruits, nuts, etc. He did a large and prosperous business until 1899, when he retired and in the following year returned to Dover, N. H., of which place he has since been a resident. He has been a member for several years of the Dover Sportsmen's Association, which he is now serving as secretary and treasurer. He is a progressive and up to date citizen, a Republican in politics and a member of St. Thomas Episcopal church. He takes a keen interest in the commercial prosperity of the city and in its material and moral improvement and is widely recognized as one of Dover's reliable and substantial citizens.

FRANK D. HENDERSON, who carries on general farming and raises cattle with profitable results, was born June 10, 1848, on his farm of 125 acres, which lies three and one-fourth miles from Rochester, N. H., on the Farmington road. He is a son of Daniel Henderson and a grandson of William Henderson.

William Henderson, the grandfather, was the pioneer settler of the family in the town of Rochester. He was already married and more children were born on the farm on which he settled in 1774-5, and the following names have been preserved: Stephen; Tim, who served in the War of 1812-15; James, who died when aged fifty years; William, Daniel, Polly, Sally, Margaret, Susan, Abigail and Betsey. All were reared on the farm above mentioned but when Grandfather Henderson died he left the place equally divided between his sons Tim and Daniel.

Daniel Henderson was born in 1812. When he reached mature age he bought his brother Tim's interest in the farm and always lived here, although, being a carpenter by trade, he erected a fine residence at Dover. He married Ruth McDuffee, a daughter of Thomas McDuffee, and they had the following children: an infant that died; William, Hannah, Sarah, Thomas, Frank D., Charles, Lewis and George. Of these, Thomas and Lewis died each at the age of four years.

Frank D. Henderson, with his brothers and sisters, attended school in youth and had kind and judicious instruction at home. He received his farm from his father but earlier had worked in the shoe factory at Rochester and continued until 1898, since which time he has given his entire attention to the industries pertaining to his farm. About one-third of his land is under fine cultivation. In 1880 the timber was first cut and in 1909 and 1910 Mr. Henderson cut timber all over his place but at the present time there is a fine new growth.

Mr. Henderson married Miss Eliza Henderson, a daughter of William Henderson, of Cambridgeport, Mass., and they have four children: Horace L., Helen Louisa, Ruth Etta and William Daniel. Mr. Henderson and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He gives his political support to the Democratic party but has never been willing to accept public office. He is one of the representative and reliable men of this part of Strafford county.

WINFIELD SCOTT MILLER, who is one of the leading citizens and substantial men of Milton Mills, Strafford county, carries on general farming on 250 acres of land and in addition to this large estate owns a tract of timber land of considerable extent, extending across the state line into the town of Acton, Me. He was born in the village of Miller's Corners, in the town of Acton, Me., March 4, 1850, and is a son of Ira and Fannie W. (Merrill) Miller.

The Miller ancestry can be traced through at least three generations. The great-grandparents were Benjamin and Lois (Woodman) Miller, the latter being a daughter of John Woodman. Benjamin Miller was born at New-

ington, N. H., in 1766. They were the parents of eight children: John, Caleb, Benjamin, Woodman, Polly, Hannah, Louisa and Eliza. Benjamin Miller died in 1849.

Caleb Miller, son of Benjamin and grandfather of Winfield Scott Miller, was born in the town of Acton, Me., November 13, 1798, and died November 13, 1838. His wife, Mary Miller, was born December 18, 1808, and died January 29, 1827.

Ira Miller, son of Caleb and father of Winfield Scott Miller, was born in the town of Acton, Me., December 13, 1826, and died December 12, 1902. He was left motherless when a babe of six weeks and was twelve years old when his father died. He was reared by his uncle, Woodman Miller. When sixteen years of age he started out to take care of himself and assisted farmers during the haying season, feeling sufficiently well paid when he received twenty-five cents for a day's work. He then went to Lebanon, Me., where he worked for Millett Wentworth for seven months, thereby earning the sum of seven dollars, after which, during the summers he again assisted farmers and attended school in the winters, in Acton, Me., where he afterward was employed by Simon Tuttle at a wage of ten dollars a month, which in his second season, was increased to thirteen dollars. He then learned the shoemaking trade at Milton Mills and then opened a shop and soon had a trade that made necessary the employment of six or eight men. In 1855 he erected the first shoe factory ever built at Acton, Me., and embarked in shoe manufacturing on a large scale, having a shoe store in connection, later selling his factory and buying the Roberts' grist mill. This he remodeled and made it the best plant of its kind in the county, operating it from 1859 until 1866. He then sold out and went into the hotel business, becoming proprietor of the Central House at Milton Mills, which he conducted until 1877. He then opened the largest general store at Milton Mills, putting in a heavy stock, including groceries, boots, shoes, oil, drugs, hardware and farm implements, and this proved a very prosperous enterprise. He also had acquired 400 acres of valuable land, together with his town property. In public affairs he was equally important and served in numerous important offices. For twenty years he was town clerk and selectman, also for the same length of time was town treasurer and also represented the town of Milton Mills in the legislature. From the formation of the Republican party he was identified with that organization, and for years had been a member of the local Masonic lodge. Before his death he sold his store interests to his son-in-law, F. H. Lowd. He had a wide acquaintance and held the confidence of the people who recognized his business ability as well as his business integrity.

Ira Miller was married May 29, 1849, to Fannie W. Merrill. She was born in Acton, Me., December 7, 1825, and died January 30, 1897. She was a daughter of Asa and Fannie (Wood) Merrill. Her maternal grandmother was the wife of the son of Ralph Farnham, who was one of the last surviving Revolutionary soldiers when he died at the age of 105 years. To Ira Miller and wife three children were born: Winfield Scott; Fannie, who died at the age of four years; and Fannie L., who was born August 15, 1863, and died May 25, 1898. She married F. H. Lowd and is survived by two children, Grace M. and Alice M.

Winfield Scott Miller attended school at Acton and Milton Mills and his sister was a graduate of the West Lebanon Academy. Mr. Miller began to work in his father's grist mill when he was nine years old and continued until his seventeenth year, when the mill was sold, and after that he assisted in the hotel business. When his father died he received all the real estate located in Acton and in Milton Mills. After marriage he lived for two years on a farm. He then became associated with his father, remaining with him until the latter's death. He has since devoted his time to looking after his real estate interests. In his political views he is a Republican but has never been willing to accept the responsibilities of public office.

In 1878 Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Whiteside, who was born at Lowell, Mass., November 24, 1857, and was reared and educated there. She is a daughter of Edward J. and Frances (Thompson) Whiteside, and a granddaughter of James Whiteside, who died in England. Edward J. Whiteside, father of Mrs. Miller, was born in England. His second marriage took place at Lowell, Mass., and eight children were born to the union. The mother of Mrs. Miller, Frances (Thompson) Whiteside, was born in Scotland and died at Boston, Mass. She was a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Stewart) Thompson, and her grandmother, Nancy James, was born at Paisley, Scotland, where Robert Thompson was a contractor for the building of bridges.

JOHN E. TOWNSEND, one of Strafford county's well known business men, is sole owner of the Townsend Mill, an old plant at Milton Mills, having succeeded his father and, indirectly, his grandfather in the mill business. He was born at Milton Mills, N. H., September 9, 1871, and is a son of Henry H. and Agnes (Brierley) Townsend.

John Townsend, the grandfather, was born in England and came to the United States in 1819 and to Milton Mills, N. H., about 1845. He purchased the plant of the Milton Manufacturing Company and continued it, carrying on woolen manufacturing under the name of John Townsend.

His one son, Henry H., was born in Massachusetts, and his two daughters, Caroline and Jennie, at Milton Mills.

Henry H. Townsend was born at Dorchester, Mass., in 1842, and died at Milton Mills in 1904. When he went into business it was with S. H. Atkins as a partner, under the name of Townsend & Company. With twenty employes the company engaged in the manufacture of felt until 1880, when Henry H. Townsend bought his partner's interest, after which he erected what is now known as Townsend's Mill. He entered into the business of manufacturing both wool and cotton blankets and continued it prosperously until his death, at the age of sixty-two years. Between 1894 and 1900 accommodations were greatly increased to meet the demands of trade, and by that time fifty people were given constant work in the mill. Henry H. Townsend was a shrewd, careful business man, always too busy to accept the responsibilities of office, although well qualified through excellent judgment and a high sense of honor. He married Agnes Brierley, a daughter of Edward Brierley, who was a felt manufacturer. They had two children, Grace M. and John E. The mother of these children died in 1891 and was buried in the Milton Mills cemetery. She was a member of the Congregational church.

John E. Townsend was educated at Milton Mills and Lindsey University, Me. He afterward entered his father's office and continued therein until the latter's death. He then took charge and operated the mill until 1906, when he bought the plant of the estate and conducts the mill along the line of fine blanket manufacturing, affording constant employment to sixty-five men. As superintendents he has men well known for their efficiency, including F. H. Simms, A. T. Loud, J. F. Archbold and E. A. Wentworth. This mill is classed as a 4-set mill and is equipped with electricity, the plant site covering two acres.

Mr. Townsend married Miss Eda B. Loud, a daughter of Elbridge and Melissa Loud, of Acton, Me., and they have two children: Henry A., who attends the Brunswick School at Greenwich, Conn.; and Agnes M., who is a student at Brookline, Mass. In politics a Republican, Mr. Townsend was elected in 1903 a member of the New Hampshire legislature. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs also to the Odd Fellows at Milton Mills. The handsome family residence is on the corner of Western avenue and Church street, Milton Mills.

EZRA C. GOODWIN, superintendent of the I. B. Williams & Son Belt factory at Dover, N. H., and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in South Berwick, Me., February 27, 1841, a son of Samuel and Polina A.

(Cooper) Goodwin. Both his parents were natives of South Berwick, where the Goodwins are among the old settled families, having originally come from England. The immigrant ancestor was James Goodwin, who settled in Kittery, Me., about 1628. Jedediah Goodwin, grandfather of our subject, in his day was a prominent citizen of South Berwick, following the combined occupations of teacher, preacher, farmer and shipbuilder, being also a local judge. He was a man of some influence in local politics. His father was a Revolutionary soldier.

Samuel Goodwin, father of Ezra C., resided in South Berwick, Me., until 1852, when with his family he came to Dover, N. H., which place was his home for the rest of his life.

Ezra C. Goodwin was eleven years old when he accompanied his parents to Dover. He was educated in the public schools here and began industrial life at the age of fourteen. On April 29, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, 2d N. H. Volunteer Infantry, his regiment becoming a part of the Army of the Potomac. With it he fought in both the first and second battles of Bull Run, the Siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Kettle Run, Gettysburg and Cold Harbor, in which last mentioned engagement he was wounded three times, subsequently spending several months in the hospital. He was then granted a furlough, which he spent in Dover, later returning to his regiment. In February, 1865, he was honorably discharged for disability, having been previously wounded at second Bull Run and Gettysburg. He had received promotion to the rank of sergeant.

On his return home he entered the employ of I. B. Williams in the latter's belt factory at Dover, which concern later became merged into that of I. B. Williams & Sons, a prominent manufacturing establishment with which Mr. Goodwin has been connected since October, 1865, for the last few years having been superintendent of the plant. In addition to belts the company manufactures lace-leathers and welting. From 250 to 300 men are employed, over whom Mr. Goodwin has supervision. Mr. Goodwin is a member of Charles W. Sawyer Post, No. 17, G. A. R., of Dover, of which he has been commander three years and is now serving as senior vice commander. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and to the local Grange. For two years he was a member of the Dover city council and also served two years as alderman. For the same length of time he represented Ward 3 of Dover in the New Hampshire legislature, in politics being a Republican. He is widely recognized as a broad-minded, reliable citizen and has made a multitude of friends.

Mr. Goodwin was first married to Lucy H. Beal of Dover, N. H., of

which union two children were born—Harry B. and Grace G., the latter being now deceased. He married for his second wife Mary A. Felker, of Dover, N. H. Mrs. Goodwin is a consistent member of Washington Street Free Will Baptist church, Dover.

J. EDWARD RICHARDSON, a well known resident of Dover, a representative citizen and successful professional man, has been established as an architect since 1894, making choice of his native city as the scene of his professional work, with office at 36 Masonic Temple. He was born September 27, 1873, and is a son of J. Herbert and Jettie (Huntress) Richardson, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire.

J. Edward Richardson was educated at Dover, completing the high school course. He was about nineteen years of age when he began the study of architecture. Possessing a natural talent in this direction Mr. Richardson proved an apt student; he advanced so rapidly that by 1894 he so thoroughly understood the principles of his profession that he opened his own office and has continued in practice ever since. He has designed many of the beautiful structures for which Dover is justly celebrated and has also made the plans for other buildings here and at other points. As a competent and tasteful architect he is well known all over Strafford county.

Mr. Richardson married Miss Mary M. Worthen, of Dover, and they have four sons—Charles E., Melvin W., Albert F. and Homer H. Mr. Richardson has been affiliated with the Republican party since attaining manhood but has never been very active in politics. In fraternal life, however, he takes much interest, as did his father, and belongs to Strafford Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Belknap Chapter, No. 8; Orphan Council, No. 1, and St. Paul Commandery, and is also a member of Olive Branch Lodge, Knights of Pythias, all of Dover.

ERNEST ALBERT CROSS, general farmer, owns sixty-five acres of excellent land, which is located two and one-half miles east of Rochester Square, on the Rochester Hill road. He was born opposite the site of the Odd Fellows' Building, in the city of Rochester, August 19, 1857, and is a son of Nathaniel and Jennie (Stillings) Cross.

Nathaniel Cross was born at Rochester, N. H., and was a son of Joseph Cross, who once was register of deeds for Strafford county. Nathaniel Cross during many years of life was connected with the Wallace shoe factory as boss finisher in the dressing room. After he retired from business he spent his remaining days as a member of his son's household and died while

visiting his daughter in Maine, when aged seventy-nine years. He married Jennie Stillings, of Ossipee, N. H., who died in 1880, at the age of forty-six years, being survived by an only child, Ernest Albert. The parents of Mr. Cross were steadfast members of the Congregationalist church.

Ernest Albert Cross was reared and attended school at Rochester and then entered the Wallace shoe factory and was under his father's supervision in the dressing shoe room for a time, after which he entered the service of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, and was so occupied for sixteen years. During this time he was yard clerk in the W. N. P. Division of the B. & M. Railroad and later was yardmaster. In 1900 Mr. Cross turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, purchasing his present property, known as "Maple Place," from David Whitehouse. He has made many improvements here, including the erection of a garage and ice house and a new barn with dimensions of 38x60 feet. He handles cream, skim milk and general products and has 120 customers at Rochester, to whom he makes deliveries by automobile twice a week. Through his energy and enterprise, Mr. Cross has made this enterprise successful.

On March 12, 1881, Mr. Cross was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Jackson, who was born at Rochester, N. H., a daughter of James H. and Lucy (Mayfield) Jackson, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cross attend the Congregational church. In politics Mr. Cross is a Republican, as was his father. He is identified with the Rochester Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and with the Odd Fellows.

F. W. CLARK, a prosperous agriculturist of the town of Rochester, Strafford county, N. H., is the owner and resides upon a farm of 175 acres, located one half mile west of Gonic on the Barrington and Gonic Road. He was born on this farm March 4, 1851, and is a son of Smith and Abigail (Henderson) Clark. He is a grandson of Hezekiah Clark, and a great-grandson of Jacob Clark. It is an old New England family and has long been established in Strafford county.

Jacob Clark, above mentioned, came from the vicinity of Portsmouth, N. H., and settled on Waldron Hill, Center Barrington, but later moved to Round Pond, North Barrington. He had two sons, Aaron and Hezekiah. The latter, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was reared in Barrington and was favored with a good educational training. He married Hannah Ham, who was born on the farm on which her grandson, F. W. Clark, now lives. Five daughters and three sons blessed this marriage, and all grew to maturity and lived at Barrington. Hezekiah Clark was a farmer by occupation and had the old homestead farm his father had taken up on Round Pond. He died at the age of sixty years.

Smith Clark was eldest of the eight children born to his parents, and was born in North Barrington. He spent all of a long and useful life on the farm, dying at the advanced age of ninety years and eleven months. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religious attachment was a Baptist. He married Abigail Henderson, a daughter of Richmond Henderson, and they became parents of two sons and three daughters.

F. W. Clark was the third of the children born to his parents and was reared on the home place. He received a public school education, attending the Gonic school, and then turned his attention to farming, at which he is meeting with good results. He has 175 acres in his home tract, in addition to which he has a wooded tract of fifty acres in Strafford county. He is a Democrat in politics, but is in no sense a politician, being only interested to the extent of seeing good administrative officers elected. Fraternally, he is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows at Rochester.

RALPH M. KIMBALL, a representative citizen of Strafford county, formerly postmaster of the village of Milton of which he is a selectman, was born in the city of Rochester, N. H., August 28, 1859, and is a son of Alva and Annie M. (Hayes) Kimball.

Alva Kimball was born and reared at Rochester, where he became a man of public importance, serving in the state legislature. Loyally entering the army at the opening of the Civil war, he served as officer in the 5th N. H. Volunteer Infantry. His death occurred in 1868, his burial being in the old Rochester cemetery. He married Annie M. Hayes who survives him, being now in her seventy-eighth year and an esteemed resident of the village of Milton. Her father was Richard Hayes, of Farmington, one of the founders of the Congregational church there. Four children were born to Alva Kimball and wife, two of whom survive.

Ralph M. Kimball was nine years old when his father died and he was carefully reared by his sollicitious mother who saw that he had educational opportunities both at Rochester and Milton. For two years he worked on farms in Massachusetts before settling permanently in the village of Milton. For one year he served as first assistant under Postmaster Charles H. Looney and then served four years as postmaster, under the administration of President Harrison. He has always been a loyal party man and has frequently assisted his friends in their ambition to secure public office. Mr. Kimball was concerned in shoe manufacturing at Milton for some time and is now successfully interested in raising poultry.

Mr. Kimball married Miss Carrie E. Willey, a daughter of the late Jonas D. Willey, of Middleton, N. H., and they have two children: Annie

B., who is the wife of George L. Freeman, chief engineer for the Sawyer & Molton at Portland, Me., and has four children—Emily, Alice, Barbara and George, Jr.; and Ralph W., who is a student in the Nute High school. Mr. Kimball and family are members of the Congregational church, of which he has been a trustee for eight years. For the past seventeen years he has been treasurer of the local lodge of the A. O. U. W., and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, at Milton.

ORLANDO R. WIGGIN, one of the best known and busiest contractors and builders at Dover, has been established at No. 65 Park street since 1892. He is a native of Barrington, N. H., born November 11, 1858, and is a son of George and Sophia (Hayes) Wiggin.

George Wiggin was born at Durham, N. H., a descendant of Thomas Wiggin, who was born in England and at an early day settled at Rockingham, N. H. George Wiggin has spent the greater part of his life at Barrington, the birthplace of his wife, and followed farming. He is now deceased.

Until he was nineteen years of age, Orlando R. Wiggin lived on the home farm near Barrington and attended the country schools and also Franklin Academy. When twenty years old he began to learn the carpenter trade, with the firm of Clark & Tibbetts, then well known builders at Dover, and remained through his apprenticeship and as a journeyman. He then went into building and contracting and has been more than ordinarily successful, having a large amount of important local construction work to his credit.

Mr. Wiggin married Miss Mary L. Morrison, of Dover, and they have five children: Roy E., Warren E., Thomas H., Ida M. and Donald D. Of his parents' children the following survive: Mary A., who is the widow of Joshua M. Ham, of Dover; Samantha, who is the wife of Melvin Hall, of Barrington; George W., also of Barrington; James I. and Orlando R., both of Dover; Elmer E., of East Barrington; and Charles F., of Springvale, Me. Mr. Wiggin is a Republican, as is his father, and has served two years as a councilman from the Second Ward, city of Dover, and for two years as an alderman from the same ward. He belongs to Mount Pleasant Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Olive Branch Lodge, Knights of Pythias, both of Dover. A reliable business man and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Wiggin enjoys a large measure of public esteem.

HENRY H. CLIFFORD, a well known and respected citizen of Dover, N. H., now living retired from active business life, was born in Dover, September 18, 1862, a son of Stewart and Margaret A. (Hawkins) Clif-

ford. His father, now deceased, was a native of Plum Island, Mass.; his mother of Dover, N. H., where she is now residing at the age of 85 years with the subject of this sketch. Stewart Clifford was a well known business man of Dover in his day, for many years being the proprietor of a dyeing establishment. In politics he was a Democrat, and he was of English ancestry.

Henry H. Clifford was reared to manhood in Dover and educated in its public schools. When a young man he learned the trade of baker at Charlestown, Mass. Subsequently returning to Dover, he entered the employ of B. S. Hodgkins, a well known baker and caterer, with whom he remained 2 years. He then bought out his employer's business and carried it on himself for over a quarter of a century, retiring in 1910, after accumulating a fair competency. His success was self-earned and he is now regarded as one of the substantial citizens of Dover. In politics he is a Republican and in the fall of 1912 was a candidate for county commissioner, polling a large vote and being defeated by a narrow margin only. He is a member of Moses Paul Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Dover, and belongs also to the local lodge of Knights of Pythias. Progressive and public-spirited, he has a wide circle of friends and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens generally.

Mr. Clifford married Mary J. Lee, a native of Isles of Shoals, N. H., and they have one daughter, Margaret M., who is a student at the New Hampshire State Normal School, at Plymouth, N. H. Mrs. Clifford, who is a daughter of Thomas Lee, late of Portsmouth, N. H., is a lady of fine literary ability, having won a national reputation as an authoress of juvenile books and stories, the latter being gladly accepted by some of the leading and high class magazines. She was awarded a diploma from the National Press Association of Indianapolis, having completed the story-writing course of study of the association and passed with the highest credit. She was formerly a member of the Woman's Club of Dover. Mrs. Clifford and daughter are prominent members of Dover's best social circles.

MOSES G. CHAMBERLAIN, proprietor of the Chamberlain Stock farm, containing 300 acres and situated one and one-half miles southwest of Milton Mills, N. H., was born on this farm January 15, 1862, and is a son of Samuel G. and Elizabeth (Fall) Chamberlain.

Samuel G. Chamberlain was born also on the above farm, a son of Samuel N. Chamberlain and a grandson of Moses Chamberlain, who was the first of the family to own this property. He was born on a farm in Strafford county, one mile south of the homestead, and came to the town of Milton in early manhood. Here he reared his family and the land has



SAMUEL G. CHAMBERLAIN



BARD B. PLUMMER

remained a family possession ever since. Samuel G. Chamberlain married Elizabeth Fall, who was born at Lebanon, Me., and they had four children: Alexander H., who is foreman of a mill at Union, N. H.; Adelia E., wife of C. W. Lowe; Frederick M., who is employed by the Boston Ice Company at Milton, and Moses G. The mother of the above mentioned family died at the age of sixty-seven years, but the father lived to be eighty-four years old. Their burial was in the Milton Mills cemetery.

Moses G. Chamberlain was educated in the town of Milton and in the village of Milton Mills. All the Chamberlains have been farmers to some extent, and Moses G., the youngest son, remained on the home place and continues the agricultural activities in which his father and grandfather also prospered. A large portion of the land is devoted to pasturage; milk production is a leading industry, a morning shipment of 100 quarts being made daily to Boston. Also about one thousand cords of lumber have been cut and shipped from the place. Mr. Chamberlain keeps his property in fine order, cultivates about fifty acres and breeds high grade cattle. In him the Grange at Milton Mills has a valuable member, for he is deeply interested in all progressive agricultural movements, and at present he is treasurer of the local body.

Mr. Chamberlain married Miss Arthie E. Junkins, who was born at Union, N. H., a daughter of the late James H. Junkins. They have one daughter, Blanche E., who is the wife of A. F. Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Walker reside also on the farm. They have one son, Burton Moses Walker. Mrs. Chamberlain belongs also to the Grange and assists in promoting the social affairs of the order. Like his late father, Mr. Chamberlain is identified with the Republican party.

BARD B. PLUMMER, one of the selectmen of the town of Milton, Strafford County, N. H., owns and resides upon a farm of 200 acres, located on Plummer Ridge, three and one half miles north of the village of Milton. He is a representative of one of the county's oldest families, one that became established here in the very early colonial days. Mr. Plummer has always been actively identified with all that relates to the welfare and progress of his home community and county, and frequently has been called upon to serve in official capacity by his fellow citizens. He is of the fourth generation of Plummers to be born and reared in his present home, the date of his birth being June 18, 1846. He is a son of Enoch W. and Orinda (Ayers) Plummer.

Francis Plummer, the first of our subject's ancestors in this country, was born in Wales in 1594. In 1634, he crossed to America in the sailing vessel, "Elizabeth Dorcas," settling in what now is Newbury, Mass. He and

his wife became parents of the following children, the three oldest of whom were born in Wales, all being reared in Newbury: Samuel, Joseph, Hannah and Mary. Samuel, next in line of descent to Bard B. Plummer, married Mary Bidfield, by whom he had twelve children: Samuel, Mary, John, Ephraim, Hannah, Sylvania, Ruth, Elizabeth, Deborah, Josiah, Lydia and Bathusa. This family was probably reared in Newbury. Ephraim Plummer married Hannah Jaques and their children were Mary, Hannah, Samuel, Elizabeth, John, Ruth, Daniel, Richard, Bidfield, Sarah and Emma. Richard Plummer, next in line of descent, was married to Elizabeth Beard, by whom he had five children: John, Samuel, Bidfield, Thomas and Sarah. Of the family last named, John Plummer married Elizabeth Titcomb and they had four children—Joseph, Beard, John and Betsy.

Beard Plummer, son of John and Elizabeth Titcomb Plummer, was born in Rochester, N. H., to which place his father had moved from Newbury. He himself moved from Rochester to the town of Milton and located on what has since been the Plummer homestead. The old house, still standing, was remodeled in 1848, the clapboards and the nails all being hand-made. At the time Beard Plummer arrived there were but few families in the town, the accommodations were primitive and their hardships many. This hardy pioneer married Susannah Ham and their children were Jonathan, Enoch, Joseph, Betsy, John, Susan and Bard. Mr. Plummer was the first senator chosen to represent the town of Milton. Joseph Plummer, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Sally Brown and the names of their children were Jonathan, Caroline, Enoch W., Bard, Joseph and Sarah. All were reared on the home farm.

Enoch W. Plummer, son of Joseph and Sally (Brown) Plummer, was born on the old home place in 1815. He followed farming in a general way and erected the barn now standing on the Plummer farm. He lived to reach the age of eighty-one years, dying in 1896; his wife had died the previous year, and both were buried in the cemetery on Plummer Ridge. Her maiden name was Orinda Ayers and their marriage was blessed with seven children: John T., Joseph E., May B., Bard B., Sarah, Fannie W. and Susan. Mr. Plummer was a Republican in politics, and at one time served as representative of the town of Milton. In addition to farming, he also was owner of a half interest in a saw mill, his partner being Lewis Plummer. He was a devout christian, a member of the Congregational church, and for more than forty years was a deacon in the church, death terminating that tenure.

Bard B. Plummer has always been engaged more or less in agricultural pursuits. He has served with public spirit and with marked efficiency in various positions. He was a member of the school board five years, was

moderator of the township school board eight years, and is at the present a trustee of Nute High School of Milton. He also is one of the trustees and is treasurer of Nute Charitable Association of the town of Milton. He was for two years high sheriff and served several years as deputy sheriff. He has always been consistent in his support of Republican principles.

Bard B. Plummer was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Wentworth and they have four children: Lucy C., wife of George E. Fox of A'ton, Me.; Bard B. Jr.; Orinda and Fannie W. Bard B. Plummer, Jr., married Ruth L. Fall and they too reside on the home farm. They have four children—Elizabeth, Ruth, Bard and Lymon. Religiously, the subject of this record is a member of the Congregational Church, of which he also is deacon, having succeeded his father to that office upon the latter's death. He is prominent as a Mason, being past master of Unity Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he was secretary nineteen years, and is a member of Columbian Chapter of Farmington, St. Paul Commandery of Dover; the N. H. consistory at Nashau, N. H., and the Mystic Shrine at Concord. He is also Past Patron of Unity Chapter of O. E. S., past master of Lewis W. Milton Grange of Milton, and past dictator of Lowell Lodge, Knights of Honor.

JAMES A. JACKSON, who carries on general farming in the town of Rochester, where he and wife own 190 acres, situated three miles east of Rochester Square, on the Rochester Hill road, was born on this farm December 9, 1851. He is a son of James, a grandson of Stephen and a great-grandson of Caleb Jackson.

Caleb Jackson, the great-grandfather, accompanied by his brother, who was a physician, came very early to the town of Rochester from Connecticut. He located on the Rochester Hill road, one mile east of the present city of Rochester, and there reared a family, five of his children reaching maturity—Samuel, Stephen, Lydia, Hannah and Clements. Nothing is known of his wife except that she came of a family named Drew and was an estimable woman. They lived to be about eighty-four years old and their burial was in the Hanson cemetery.

Stephen Jackson, the grandfather, was married first to Betsey Knight and they had one daughter, Polly. His second marriage was to Betsey Hayes, and they had three children: James; Andrew, who died at West Concord; and Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of George Hayes. The third marriage was to Betsey Place and they had one son, Stephen 2d, who died in California and was buried there. Stephen Jackson and all his wives and children now rest in the Haven Hill cemetery on the Rochester road.

James Jackson, father of James A. Jackson, was born in Rochester,

December 2, 1815. He married Lucy Ann Marrifield, a daughter of Jacob and Lucy Marrifield, of Sanford, Me., and after marriage they settled on a part of the present home farm and here three children were born: Olive Maria, a nurse, May 14, 1847; James Andrew, subject of this sketch; and Elizabeth A., born January 29, 1857, who is the wife of E. A. Cross. The mother of the above family was born January 26, 1821, and died July 30, 1908. The father died January 11, 1900, and they rest side by side in the Haven Hill cemetery. They were kind, quiet, virtuous people and were members of the Free Will Baptist church.

After his school days were over James A. Jackson remained on the home farm, which has since continued to be his home. Of the 100 acres designated as the home farm, about forty acres are tillable and Mr. Jackson has it under a fine state of cultivation. He was married June 15, 1887, to Miss Martha Elizabeth Allen, who was born August 31, 1859, on a farm on the Salmon Falls road, a daughter of Amasa and Elizabeth Allen. They have one son, Ernest Allen Jackson, born July 9, 1888, who after graduating from the Rochester High school, went into railroading and is now fireman on the B. & M. Railroad between Portland and Worcester. He married Miss Lillian Osgood and they have one daughter, Helen E. Mr. Jackson gives his political support to the Democratic party. He is justly proud of the fact that his grandfather, Stephen Jackson, was not only a reputable citizen and honest farmer, but was loyal in time of public peril and in the record preserving the names of officers of the War of 1812 may be found his as a commissioned ensign.

MRS. EMILY E. LOONEY, a highly esteemed resident of Milton, N. H., prominently identified with numerous organizations, some of them being national in character, is the widow of Hon. Charles H. Looney, for many years a leading citizen of Strafford county and formerly a member of both the lower and the upper branches of the state legislature. Mrs. Looney was born at Milton, N. H., and is a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Hodgdon) Miller, the former of whom was born in England. After coming to America, Robert Miller resided in Boston, Mass., where he learned the tailor's trade. Then after coming to the village of Milton he was married to Sarah Hodgdon, who was born at Lebanon, Me., where her father, Isaac Hodgdon was a substantial farmer. To Robert Miller and wife three children were born: Emily E., (Mrs. Looney); a son who died at the age of twenty-two years; and Helen, who is the wife of Harry Scott Coles and resides in Boston.

Emily E. Looney was reared at Milton and attended school here and

at Lebanon, where she had academic advantages. For a short time prior to her marriage she taught school. She has always maintained an interest in intellectual pursuits and has been prominent in social life. She is a member of the Rochester Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and has been continuously interested in other patriotic organizations, particularly the Woman's Relief Corps, of which she was department president during 1909 and 1910. She is active also in local charities and a helpful promoter of the benevolent agencies of the Congregational church, of which she is a member. Miss Miller was united in marriage with Charles H. Looney and they had the following children: Ned Francis, who was educated at Milton and in the Lebanon Academy, married Adelaide C. Waldron and resides in Boston; Walter Eugene, who succeeded his father, in 1902, as deputy collector of customs, at Portsmouth; Robert, who, for ten years has been principal of the Milton Grammar school; and Harry, who is employed as a shoe cutter in a shoe factory at Milton.

Charles H. Looney was born at Milton, N. H., and after a busy and useful life passed away here in April, 1902, his burial being in Prospect Hill cemetery. He was a son of Charles Francis and Rhoda A. (Leighton) Looney. Charles F. Looney was born at Manchester, England and learned the textile trades there. After he came to Milton, N. H., he engaged in manufacturing and died here at the age of fifty-two years. The mother of the late Senator Looney was his second wife and she survived until 1906. The present family residence, on South Main street, was her old home and is, perhaps, the oldest house in the town of Milton. Charles H. Looney was engaged in a mercantile business at Milton. He early took an interest in public affairs, at the age of nineteen years being made postmaster of the village. In 1885, he was sent by the votes of the Republican party as a representative of the town of Milton to the lower house of the state legislature and at the next election was sent to the senate, in both legislative bodies proving that he possessed rare qualities of statesmanship. He was then appointed deputy collector of customs at Portsmouth and continued in that office until his death, with the exception of one term. He was interested also in lumbering in Maine and New Hampshire. He was the first secretary of the Nute High School and Library and was succeeded in this office by his son Walter. He attended the Congregational church and fraternally was a Mason.

HON. ANDREW KILLOREN, business man and statesman, who has been a resident of Dover, N. H., since 1856, when he was a child of three years, is one of Strafford County's best known and most popular citizens.

He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 17, 1853, a son of John and Bridget (Scanlon) Killoren. His parents, who were natives of County Sligo, Ireland, came to America in 1853, residing for a time at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Later coming to New England, they lived some time in Dover, N. H., subsequently going to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father died. His widow, with her five sons, then returned to Dover. Of these sons Michael became a prominent merchant of Dover and also served his ward as alderman. James was a soldier in the Civil war, while John, like his brother Michael, was a prosperous merchant and served as alderman and as a member of the school board.

Andrew Killoren was reared in Dover and educated in its public schools. For a number of years he was engaged in the grocery business with his brother, and also engaged in the ready made clothing business with his brother John. Beginning to take an active interest in public affairs as a member of the Democratic party, he was elected assessor, in which position he served for two years. In November, 1886, he was elected to the New Hampshire legislature and served in the memorable session of 1887, representing Ward 5 of the city of Dover. During the session he worked hard for the bills providing for the municipal water works at Dover and for the establishment of the New Hampshire State College at Durham, both of which measures became laws.

In November, 1888, he was re-elected to the legislature and in the session of 1889 he introduced the bill known as "Labor Day," the first Monday in September, and it became a law, in consequence of which Mr. Killoren is widely known as the "Father of Labor Day in New Hampshire." During the same session he also introduced the bill providing that a voter moving from one ward to another in the same city should not lose his vote, which bill also passed and became a law several sessions afterward, he being practically the father of this bill also, as he was the first to introduce it into the New Hampshire legislature.

In 1890 Mr. Killoren was again elected to the legislature and in the session of 1891 he introduced the bill known as a "Weavers' Fine Bill," which passed the house but was killed in the senate. Elected state senator in November, 1892, from the Twenty-third New Hampshire District, after a unanimous nomination, with the largest Democratic majority ever accorded a candidate from that day to the present, he served in the following session with the ability that had already distinguished him. He amended what was known as the "Dependent Paupers Bill," which provided that the children of the dependent poor who were being cared for in the different county farms throughout the state should be placed in the orphanages of

the denominations to which they respectively belonged at the expense of the state, and this bill became a law during that session, 1893.

In addition to the above useful activities, Mr. Killoren has also performed good service in the Dover city government. He served fifteen years as a member of the school board, on the board of water commissioners six years, and for three years has been chairman of the board of health. For a number of years he has been the local agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, for a number of years was president of the local branch of that order and also served it as N. H. state treasurer. He attended three national conventions of the order, held respectively at Trenton, N. J.; Boston, Mass., and Denver, Colo. He is a member of St. Mary's Church, at Dover. With a character strongly altruistic, he is naturally public spirited and does not spare himself when he sees an opportunity to do some good service for humanity. In a business and social way he has made many warm friends who know his sincerity and appreciate the high ideals he has constantly before him and for the attainment of which he is ever striving.

IRA W. JONES, who has been established in his own business at Milton since 1900, is a designer of water power plants, a practical millwright and general engineer, having been specially trained for this line of work. He was born in South Milton, N. H., June 10, 1854, and is a son of George H. and Lucy Jane (Varney) Jones.

George H. Jones was born at Milton, as was his father, Joshua Jones, and now lives in South Milton, where he follows farming. He married Lucy Jane Varney, who died in 1897, when aged seventy-one years. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, the latter being deceased.

Ira W. Jones attended the district schools in South Milton and the Milton High school. Recognizing his special talent he then entered the Starr King Drawing school at Boston, Mass., where he received his technical training as a draughtsman and afterward spent three years in Boston working at pattern and model making. Mr. Jones then learned the trade of millwright as a necessary adjunct to his chosen line of work and for four years devoted himself to practical effort as millwright, afterward for one year being employed with a machinery company at Worcester, Mass., as machinist and draughtsman. For the twelve succeeding years he was a salesman through New England for a business firm of Dayton, O., and afterward for eighteen months was salesman for the Holyoke Machine Company of Worcester, Mass. In 1900 he embarked in a general engi-

neering business for himself, having his offices on Main street, Milton, employing from ten to fifteen trained designers and draughtsmen and having contracts all over New England, the southern states and Canada. Mr. Jones is an intelligent, wideawake and progressive citizen, but not a politician. He votes with the Republican party.

Mr. Jones married Miss Lucia C. Wentworth, a daughter of George C. S. Wentworth of Milton, and they have two children: Nettie W., who is the wife of Ernest C. Lord, of Dover, and Mary C., who lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Jones reside at Lebanon, N. H.

GEORGE F. PINKHAM, who resides on the old family homestead containing eighty-four acres, situated in the town of Rochester, was born on this farm, December 14, 1847, and is a son of Wells R. and Martha P. (Gray) Pinkham.

Wells R. Pinkham was born in New Durham, N. H., January 24, 1804, and died on his farm in Rochester, December 8, 1879. He was a true, just man in every relation of life and his memory is lovingly preserved by his children, who long profited by his care and advice. Before coming to the town of Rochester he learned a trade in a nail factory in Massachusetts, but, after purchasing the farm in 1837 from the Henderson heirs, he devoted the rest of his life to its care and improvement. The house and barn had been built by the former owners and needed but little repairing; they still are serviceable buildings and are carefully preserved by their present owner. Mr. Pinkham never cut timber on his farm. He reared his seven children from the proceeds of the products of his farm and those who desired to learn a trade were given such opportunity. In politics he was a Democrat but never believed in any secret society. He was never led into any kind of a speculation, all his actions being honest and above-board. He was a member of the Advent church. He married Martha P. Gray, who was born in Strafford, May 10, 1815, and died May 11, 1892. Her father was William Henry Gray. She was the mother of four sons and three daughters, George F. being the fifth born of the seven children. The parents were laid to rest in a private cemetery on the farm.

George F. Pinkham with his brothers and sisters attended a district school that was located on the home farm and he remained at home and became his father's helper and successor. This place is located three miles from Rochester Square and is partly bounded by the four-rod and the ten-rod roads. Mr. Pinkham carries on large farming operations and raises fine cattle. He has been identified with the Rochester Grange since its beginning, being the third of the charter members to put his name down

on the books. For nine years he was an official and for three years was one of the most punctual members, missing but three night sessions in all that time. For the last thirty years he has been on the school board.

Mr. Pinkham was married first to Cora E. Kate, of Brookfield, N. H., who left one daughter, Cora Etta, who is the wife of Ernest Roberts. His second marriage was to Clara J. Dugan, of Madbury, town of Rochester, a daughter of Jacob K. Bickford, and they have one son, Frank B. The father of Mrs. Pinkham was born and reared at Rochester Neck. He married Matilda, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Jenness) Varney, old settlers. Mrs. Pinkham was the youngest of four children. Her father died at the age of sixty-seven years; her mother survives at the age of ninety-two and lives on the old home farm. Often Mr. Bickford would tell that when he and his wife went to housekeeping they had not the price of a gallon of molasses, but at death he left a fine farm of 150 acres and a bank account, and was a man of consequence, serving as a selectman and on the school committee. Mrs. Pinkham is secretary of the Bickford Reunion Association.

S. F. DAWSON, Jr., president of the Milton Leather Board Company, of Milton, N. H., is well known in manufacturing circles in several sections of New England. He was born at Lawrence, Mass., June 17, 1879, and is a son of S. F. and Eliza A. (Cutting) Dawson.

S. F. Dawson, Sr., who is treasurer of the Milton Leather Board Company of Milton, N. H., was born in England, in 1846, and was a babe of six months when his parents brought him to the United States and established the home at Lawrence, Mass. There he was reared and still resides. He was brought up in the leather business and about 1882 entered into this business at Lawrence, Mass., carrying it on under the style of S. F. Dawson. In 1892 he removed the concern to Milton, organizing the Milton Leather Board Company. Here a large business has been built up, the output being 20,000 pounds every twenty-four hours, and employment being given to twenty-five men. He married Eliza A. Cutting, who was born at Potsdam, N. Y. They have two children, Mrs. Arthur Barker, of Lawrence, Mass., and S. F., Jr. Mr. Dawson maintains his home at Lawrence but spends two days of the week at the plant in Milton. In politics he is an independent voter. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and to the Pilgrim Fathers and with his family attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. F. Dawson, Jr., was educated at Lawrence, Mass. As soon as his school days were over he became actively connected with his present business, subsequently becoming head of the concern. On March 23, 1909, he

was married to Miss Edith Ackerman, who is a daughter of Rev. G. E. and Eugenia Ackerman, and they have two children: Seth Willard, who was born at Lawrence, Mass., and Harold Cleveland, who was born at Milton, N. H., which is the family home. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson are members of the Congregational church. In politics Mr. Dawson is a Republican and fraternally is a Mason.

CHARLES S. OTIS for many years was a prominent business man and esteemed citizen of Dover, a man who chose the better part when brought into association with his fellow men and by his charity, kindness and justice won their respect and regard. He was born November 15, 1846, at Lee, N. H., and died at his home in Dover, No. 61 Park street, July 21, 1908. His parents were Thomas J. and Olive (Goodwin) Otis, natives respectively of Strafford and Rockingham counties.

Charles S. Otis was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the country schools and a private school conducted for a time at Lee. During his youth he followed farm pursuits, but for twenty years prior to his death had been largely interested in the manufacture of lumber, having moved to Dover with his family in 1894. From convictions of right he was active as a citizen and accepted public office at times, serving as a member of the city council of Dover, and also as an alderman, representing the Second Ward. He believed in the principles of the Republican party.

On December 24, 1873, Mr. Otis was married to Miss Flora B. Nutter, who was born at Alton, N. H., November 23, 1853, a daughter of Charles A. and Ann M. (Varney) Nutter, her father being a native of Barnstead and her mother of Alton, N. H. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Otis: George E., who is deceased, and Harry G. and Pauline O. Mrs. Otis continues to reside in the family home at Dover, in which city she is highly esteemed in many circles. She is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Ladies, and also of the W. C. T. U. She belongs to the Congregational church at Lee, to which Mr. Otis also belonged for a number of years. Mr. Otis was one who possessed qualities which make for remembrance by family and friends, his loving care for his family and his thoughtful consideration for others being well remembered characteristics.

HON. GEORGE J. FOSTER, born in Concord, N. H., February 13, 1854, is son of Joshua Lane and Lucretia (Gale) Foster. He was graduated from the Portsmouth high school in 1869, but his father gave him a higher education by putting him at work on the Dover Weekly Democrat,

when he was seventeen years old, when the paper was started in January, 1872, and the Daily Democrat in June, 1873, when Mr. Foster was nineteen years old. He has remained continuously in the work of managing these papers forty-three years. The present standing of these papers shows that his father was a good schoolmaster and the son a bright pupil. Mr. Foster, Sr., was one of the keenest editorial writers that has appeared in New Hampshire; the son did not take to that part of the work, it was not necessary, but devoted his attention and energy to the mechanical and business part of running a successful newspaper. He could handle the pen all right, but it was not needed as long as his father and brother Charles lived. That no mistake was made in making the young man the business manager is manifest by the present standing of the papers among the press of New Hampshire, and the complete pecuniary success of the enterprise. His long training had made him keen in perception and sound judgment as to what is the right thing to do at the right time, to please his patrons by giving them the news, fresh from the acts, complete in facts and detail, and by treating the business men in such a square and courteous way that he gave the advertisers in his papers more than their money's worth in return, as well as the satisfaction, which is worth more than money.

Outside of being a good newspaper man Mr. Foster has been a good citizen. He has been a member of the school committees almost continuously since 1882; he has been chairman of the board several years and has used all his influence to advance the schools to better work in what they had, and also to introduce new methods and new departments which would keep Dover schools on an equal, if not a little ahead of other schools in the state. His specialty on the committee was on finance, for schools cannot do good work without good financial support. No school money was ever wasted with Mr. Foster's consent.

Mr. Foster has been a staunch Republican since the first presidency of Grover Cleveland. As such he has represented his ward in the legislature of 1893, and he was an efficient member of the General Court, serving on important committees and never betraying the interests of his constituents, or his city, or his party.

Mr. Foster has been mayor of Dover three times; his first election was by the city councils to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Alonzo T. Pinkham, August 22, 1906; he served in that office until the first Wednesday in January, 1907. The important event of that period was the dedication of the Wentworth Hospital, which had been given to the city by Hon. Arioeh Wentworth of Boston. The dedicatory service was on August 30th and marked the completion of one of the most valuable institutions the city possesses.

Mr. Foster next served as mayor two full terms in 1909 and 1910, during which time there were made several marked improvements. The Government building for the post office was completed on Washington street. The filter bed for the water works was completed, which removed all complaints about the purity of the domestic water supply, concerning which there had been much complaint before. Also two wells were driven for an increased water supply. An improvement was made in the efficiency of the fire department by the purchase, on recommendation of Mayor Foster, of a chemical fire extinguisher engine. Mayor Foster kept a careful and intelligent watch over all the business interests of the city, never allowing his private business to interfere in any way in answering the calls of public business, which he conducted as carefully as he did his own affairs. In fact, being a successful manager of a good newspaper thoroughly qualified him for being a first-class mayor of the city. During his second year, on his recommendation, playgrounds were provided for the children and amateur base ball games, all of which was highly appreciated by the young folks and commended by the citizens in general.

As a society man Mr. Foster favors St. John Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Moses Paul Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 96; Olive Branch Lodge, No. 6, K. P.; Dover Lodge, No. 182, B. P. O. E., and is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite. For many years he has been a member of the Bellamy Club, and its president four years. He is a trustee of the Wentworth Home for the Aged, and also a trustee of the Strafford Savings Bank.

Mr. Foster is ninth in descent from Rugenald (?) Foster, who came from England at the time so many emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1638, and with his family was on board one of the vessels embargoed by King Charles I. Soon after he arrived he settled in Ipswich with his wife and five sons and two daughters. It is said that he lived to extreme old age; that his children also lived to past three score and ten, and left families whose descendants are in all parts of the country. The Foster family has authentic records covering a period of nearly one thousand years; it has furnished to the world its share of fruits of toil; it has contributed its share to enterprise and progress. Wherever it appears in the affairs of men it bears its crest, the iron arm, holding the golden javelin poised towards the future.

During its existence the Foster family has been a hardy and progressive race, almost universally endowed with an intense nervous energy; there have been many instances of high attainments. A bearer of the name has been ex-officio vice president of the Republic (Hon. Lafayette G. Foster,

president pro tem. of the Senate during Andrew Johnson's administration); another, Hon. John W. Foster, of Indiana, was secretary of state under President Harrison. Hon. Charles Foster of Ohio was secretary of the treasury. The New Hampshire Fosters have a good record. These facts are mentioned incidentally to show that George J. Foster comes from good Puritan stock.

On July 22, 1880, Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Anna C. Clark, daughter of Seth H. and Clarissa Clark. They reside in an elegant residence on Hough street. They have two sons and a daughter, Bertha Florence, who graduated from Wellesley College in 1900 and was united in marriage with Mr. Harold C. Glidden, June 7, 1911. The sons, Arthur and Fred, are both engaged on the newspaper in various departments, making the third generation in succession, which is a somewhat remarkable fact, at least in New Hampshire.

JEREMY BELKNAP GUPPEY, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Dover, N. H., residing on a farm of over 100 acres situated partly in Dover and partly in Rollinsford, was born in Dover, N. H., April 6, 1831, younger child of John and Hannah (Dame) Guppy. His father was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and his mother of Kittery, Me. She was daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Plaisted) Dame. He was fifth in descent from Deacon John Dame, who settled in Dover in 1633. She was fourth in descent from Roger Plaisted of Kittery, 1650.

The immigrant ancestor of the family of whom our subject is a great-grandson was Joshua Guppy, who came to this country from England in the year 1700, settling at Beverly, Mass. From him the present line of descent is traced through Capt. James Guppy (grandfather of J. Belknap), a sea captain, who made his home at Portsmouth, removing to Dover, N. H., in 1768, where he purchased the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch, and here he died. His son John, succeeding to the farm, resided on it all his life, engaged in agriculture; he died in 1855. He and his wife Hannah were the parents of eight children, of whom J. Belknap was the youngest and is now the sole survivor.

He had two brothers who won prominence in highly worthy fields of labor. General Joshua James Guppy, born August 27, 1820; graduated from Dartmouth College, 1843, A. B., A. M. 1857; studied law; went West; settled in Wisconsin; judge of probate, 1849-50; judge of County Court, 1850-1858, 1860-1882. In the Civil War he was lieutenant colonel of the Tenth Wisconsin Volunteers, colonel of 23d Wisconsin Volunteers; brevet brigadier general of volunteers, 1865. He was one of the most

distinguished men of the state; died at Portage, December 8, 1893. His remains were brought to Dover and interred in the family burial ground in Pine Hill Cemetery; unmarried.

Another brother, Joseph Dame Guppy, born February 11, 1823, died June 3, 1890; he was educated in the public schools and Franklin Academy of Dover. In his younger days he was a famous schoolmaster. In his later years he was engaged in farming and in public affairs; besides holding other offices he was mayor of Dover in 1879 and 1880. Previous to that he had been alderman two years and county commissioner two years. He was a man of marked ability. The Guppy Club of Franklin Square was named in honor of him.

J. Belknap Guppy was reared to man's estate on the old family homestead, where he now lives. His education was acquired in the common schools and Franklin Academy of Dover, and in the larger school of life, in which he has been an apt pupil. His farm is a good piece of agricultural property, and the house in which he resides was built in 1690, being one of the old landmarks of the county, and is next to the oldest house in Dover, the Drew Garrison at Black river being ten years older. It has been kept in good repair and is a comfortable family residence. The frame of the house is of white oak; the timbers are hewn with perfect exactness. It is finished with the utmost care. A delicate beaded edge is shown on the square beams inside in every room. The parlor is finished in clear white pine, very wide panels perfectly free from knots. In the southwest corner of the parlor stands a handsome buffet, exquisitely made; and the front entry is paneled from top to bottom. The winding oak stairs have a substantial oak rail. There is a huge beveled glass mirror on the wall, near the buffet, above which is a picture of a young girl in a loose pink gown, leaning against a white pillar which is labeled "Sacred to Friendship." The mirror is perhaps supposed to remind the lady beholding herself in it that she is far more beautiful to her friends than to herself. On the north wall of the parlor are large portraits of King George III and Queen Charlotte. These were brought from England by Captain James Guppy in 1760, the year their majesties were crowned. He is the great-grandfather of Queen Victoria, who is grandmother of the present King George of England. So three generations of the Guppy family cover the period occupied by six generations of kings and queens of England. This shows what a vigorous race the Guppy family is.

Mr. Guppy is a Republican in politics, and although he is getting along in years, is a wide-awake and up-to-date citizen, taking an interest in the leading questions of the day, a supporter of the church, and favoring wide-

spread, practical education. In fact, any worthy cause is pretty sure to receive his cordial approval and support. He believes in doing good work with his estate while alive, instead of bequeathing it by will for an executor to settle. About a half dozen years ago he denoted to the city a beautiful playground for children, between Portland and Forest streets. About the same time he gave the city the free use of the tract known as the "Guppey Pines," in which the boys and young men have a fine base ball ground, which is much used in the base ball season. During this current year, 1913, he has donated a large tract of land, on the hill north of Atlantic Avenue, to be used by the city as a public park forever. It is one of the finest locations in the city for such a use. All this generosity was for the public good, for which his fellow citizens hold him in high esteem. That is not all. Two or three years ago he made valuable donations to the three religious societies in Dover—to the First Church, to St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, and to the Pierce Memorial Church—to each a good tenement house on or near Portland street, from which these organizations are receiving a good revenue for the support of religious work.

JOHN H. BATEMAN, a well known citizen of Strafford county, has resided on his valuable farm of forty acres in Rollinsford since the spring of 1913, and for many years has been engaged in both farming and lumbering, owning timber land in Strafford and East Northwood, N. H. He was born at Dover, N. H., January 27, 1846, and is a son of Richard W. and Lydia (Peavey) Bateman.

Richard W. Bateman was born in Cumberland county, England. In 1843 he came to the United States, finding employment at Dover, N. H., where he remained for many years as head machinist and blacksmith in the Cocheco, now the Pacific, Mills. In 1857 he met with an accident in these mills that caused his death. He was survived by his wife, who was a native of Newington, N. H.

John H. Bateman had his own way to make in the world after the death of his father and his boyhood days were spent in attending school when he was able and in working as he found opportunity. He grew up with good principles, however, and an ardent love of country and on September 5, 1864, enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company E, 18th N. H. Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in numerous sharp engagements and was in the seven days' battle in front of Petersburg. He participated in the triumphal review at Washington, doing provost duty during the entire period of the parade, and was honorably discharged June 10, 1865. In July, 1913, Mr.

Bateman attended the great gathering of the Blue and Gray at Gettysburg, Pa., where he met old comrades, renewed old friendships and extended the hand of kindly fellowship to many who were once his enemies. It was a wonderful occasion. After the close of his army life he went to Strafford county, N. H., and this section has continued to be his home.

On December 16, 1868, Mr. Bateman was married to Miss Sarah E. Foss, who was born August 15, 1844, in Strafford, a daughter of Daniel and Mary D. (James) Foss, the father a native of Strafford and the mother of Lee, N. H. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Bateman was Richard Foss, who was a son of Nathaniel Foss, an early settler of Strafford. It is a fine old New England name and was borne by a recent governor of Massachusetts. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bateman—Orpha L., William and an unnamed infant all being deceased; John F., who is a resident of Pittsfield, N. H.; and Edith E., who is the wife of Victor McKay, also of Pittsfield. One daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Leah E., resides with her grandparents. Mr. Bateman is a Republican in politics.

CHARLES PLUMER, one of the best known residents of Rollinsford, N. H., was born in this town October 8, 1847, a son of William and Pamelia (Waldon) Plumer, the father being a native of Rollinsford and the mother of Dover, N. H. His paternal grandfather was Ebenezer Plumer, a native of what is now Rollinsford and a descendant of one of the early settlers of this town. The Plumer family is said to be of Scotch origin. William Plumer, who resided all his life in Rollinsford, was in his day a representative to the State legislature; he also served as selectman, held other town offices, and was captain of militia. He died January 20, 1890. Of his family three now survive, namely: William H., a resident of Maxwell, Neb.; Charles, subject of this sketch; and Fred, who lives in Rollinsford, N. H. William, the father, was a member of the Baptist church of South Berwick, Me., and was a well known and respected citizen. His sister, Mary W., was the mother of the late Senator Edward H. Rollins of New Hampshire.

Charles Plumer was reared to man's estate in his native town of Rollinsford, being educated in the public schools here and at South Berwick Academy. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. He then went to Lincoln County, Neb., where for several years he was engaged in stock raising at Maxwell. At the same time he was employed as express messenger by the Union Pacific Express Company, controlled by the Union Pacific Railway Company. Returning east in 1880, he located at Rollinsford Station, this county, where

he has since remained. He has served as selectman of the town and in other offices, and is a reliable and popular citizen.

Mr. Plumer married for his first wife, Ella M. Fellows, a native of Sandown, N. H., and daughter of Rufus Fellows. He married secondly, October 27, 1886, his present wife, whose name in maidenhood was Ella E. Knowlton. She was born at Salmon Falls, N. H., a daughter of Jeremiah and Eliza (Goodwin) Knowlton, both her parents being natives of Eliot, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Plumer attend the Congregational church at Salmon Falls, of which for the last twenty years he has been treasurer, being also secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school. In politics he is a Republican with independent proclivities. He belongs to the Masonic order and to the Odd Fellows, and is also a charter member of Hiram R. Roberts Grange, which he has also served as master. Mrs. Plumer was for years organist of the Grange. She is a member of the Women's Club at Somersworth, N. H., and is secretary and treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational church at Salmon Falls, being also clerk of the church. She was formerly a teacher in South Berwick Academy and in the grammar school at Salmon Falls, and is a member of the Robinson Seminary Association Alumnae. For many years she has been the Salmon Falls correspondent of the Somersworth Free Press. She is also secretary of the Goodwin Family Association and organist of the Congregational church at Salmon Falls.

HON. JOSEPH D. ROBERTS, one of the prominent and representative men of Strafford county, bears an honored name and in his own person has won public esteem and on many occasions has been elected to offices of trust and responsibility by his fellow citizens. From 1895 until 1896 he served as a member of the New Hampshire legislature; for a number of years has been president of the Salmon Falls Bank, of which he is yet a director and is also a trustee of the Rollinsford Savings Bank, while his agricultural interests are extensive. He was born in Rollinsford, N. H., November 12, 1848, and is a son of Hiram R. and Ruth (Ham) Roberts.

Hiram R. Roberts was born also in Rollinsford, a son of Stephen Roberts and a grandson of John Roberts, an early settler in Strafford county. The old Roberts homestead has been continuously in the family since 1737. Hiram R. Roberts was an influential and useful citizen of this county. He served as an associate judge in middle life. In 1874 he was his party's chosen candidate for governor and it was said that he received the largest vote ever cast up to that time for a Democratic candidate. For many years afterward he served in the office of justice of the peace and was one of

the promoters of the Salmon Falls Bank, of which he was president for a long period, and one of the founders of the Rollinsford Savings Bank. He carried on farming during the larger portion of his life and died on his old homestead in 1876. Of his children the following survive: Walter S., who is a resident of Des Moines, Ia.; Hall, who lives at Postville, Ia.; Susan R., who is the widow of Samuel H. Rollins, is a resident of Rollinsford; Joseph D. and Francis W., who lives at Seattle, Wash.

Joseph D. Roberts attended the Rollinsford schools in his youth and later passed ten winter terms as a student in an academy at Berwick, Me. From boyhood his interests have been agricultural. He has taken a very active interest in the Patrons of Husbandry, for many years has been a member of the New Hampshire State Grange, and for the last fourteen years has been its treasurer and a trustee. He belongs to the Hiram R. Roberts Grange No. 194 of Rollinsford, of which he has been master. For a quarter of a century Mr. Roberts has been in the pure bred stock business and for the last fifteen years has given much attention to the breeding of Holstein cattle. His beautiful estate containing 256 acres bears the name of Hill Top Farm.

On July 31, 1873, Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Addie E. Littlefield, who was born in York county, Me., a daughter of Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Jones) Littlefield. Of their family of ten children the following are living: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Charles Coker of Salem, Mass.; Harry, who lives in Montana; Edith A., who is professor of botany and geology at Mount Holyoke College, being a graduate of Smith College, and having also attended Chicago University; Hiram H., who is a selectman of Rollinsford and lives on the old homestead; Ruth, who is the wife of Harold Dodge, and Joseph C., Clara H. and Dorothy D., who are all of Rollinsford. Mr. Roberts and wife are members of the Baptist church of South Berwick, Me. From 1886 until 1890 Mr. Roberts was a commissioner of Strafford county and for many years was a selectman of Rollinsford and often president of the board, as he has long been of the board of education. For ten years he has served as a member of the New Hampshire State Board of Agriculture, being its chairman. He has led a busy and useful life.

CHARLES H. ANDREWS, general farmer, residing in the town of Rochester, where he has 150 acres of land situated three miles from Rochester Square, city of Rochester, was born at Gonic, N. H., October 14, 1853, and is a son of Benjamin and Louise (George) Andrews, the former of whom died at Lynn, Mass., and the latter at Salem, both aged fifty-seven years.

Charles H. Andrews has been a resident of Rochester since he was ten years old. He attended school here in boyhood, after which he engaged in farm work, having a preference for it beyond any other kind of employment. When he married he settled on the present farm, forty acres of which is tillable, the rest being given up to pasturage. He keeps high grade cattle and operates a milk route, handling the product of twelve cows. The father-in-law of Mr. Andrews, James T. Hanson, lived on this farm from the age of seven years until his death on April 7, 1889, at the age of seventy-one years. During the lifetime of Mr. Hanson, Mr. Andrews assisted in keeping the buildings in repair and since then has made all needed improvement, although originally they were so substantially constructed that comparatively little change has been needed. The barn was built in 1868, and the dwelling was erected 100 years ago.

On April 23, 1873, Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Clara Ida Hanson, who was born on this farm, the eldest of the three children born to her parents, who were James T. and Lois A. (Wentworth) Hanson. James T. Hanson was born in Rochester, N. H., and spent his life as a farmer. He was a Democrat in his political opinions but never accepted political office. He married Lois H. Wentworth, who was born in 1825 and died May 17, 1900, and both were buried in the Somersworth cemetery. They were members of the Congregational church and were worthy, respected people in every relation of life. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have two sons: Everett J., who is a resident of Haverhill, Mass., and Raymond B., who assists his father on the homestead. Mr. Andrews is a Democrat in politics; he has served in local offices and at present is a member of the city council of the city of Rochester, having been elected in 1911 for three years. Raymond B. Andrews belongs to the fraternal order of Red Men.

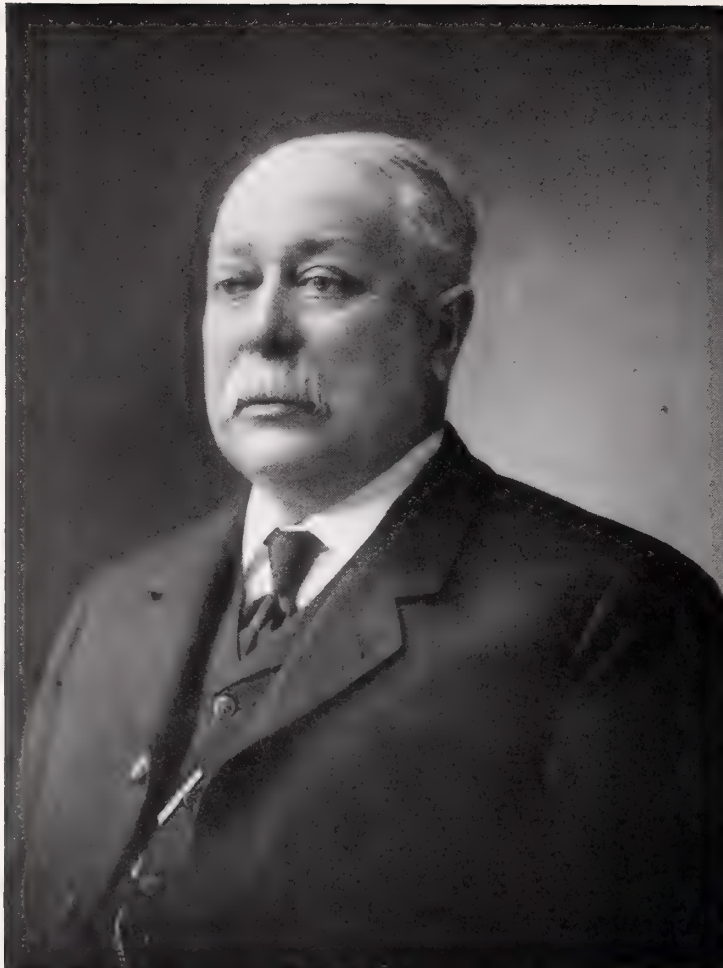
CHARLES A. GOODWIN, who for the past four years has lived somewhat retired at Rollinsford Junction, after thirty years of agricultural activity on his farm in Rollinsford, is a veteran of the Civil war and a highly respected citizen of Strafford county. He was born at Sanford, Me., December 8, 1843, a son of Rev. Charles E. and Dorcas P. (Libbey) Goodwin.

Rev. Charles E. Goodwin was born at Lebanon, Me., and died in Strafford county, N. H. (where he had lived for a few years previously) in 1899, at the age of eighty-three years. He was a son of Charles Goodwin, born also at Lebanon, who was a descendant of Daniel Goodwin, who came from England to America in 1652, founding a family in York county, Maine, which has spread to other sections, ever preserving the old, sturdy

traits of character that from the first distinguished it. Rev. Charles E. Goodwin was the representative of the seventh generation in America. He was widely known as a minister in the Christian church and for many years preached at different places in York county, Maine. He married Dorcas P. Libbey, born also at Lebanon, and of their children the following survive: Ivory L., who lives at West Medford, Mass.; Charles A., residing in Rollinsford; Edward J., president of Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., a noted educator and graduate of Bates College and formerly assistant commissioner under the late Dr. Draper, who was commissioner of education for the state of New York; and Mary, who is the widow of John L. Bennett, and resides at No. 31 Belknap street, Dover.

Charles A. Goodwin attended the public schools in York county, Maine, and later an academy at Andover, N. H., afterward for seven consecutive years teaching winter terms of school in his native county. In 1877 he came to Rollinsford, where, as stated above, he was a farmer and stock raiser for thirty years. He has an honorable Civil war record. On September 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 27th Me. Vol. Inf., which was called out to defend the city of Washington, the enlistment covering ten months. His term expired on June 30, 1863, but he was one of the 300 members of his regiment who voluntarily remained as pickets around Washington for four more days of danger. They were released on the evening of July 4, 1863, after the battle of Gettysburg, but their service was not forgotten, in proof of which Mr. Goodwin can display a gold medal voted by Congress to the 300 men who showed real patriotism in defense of their capital city. This medal is a valuable and cherished keepsake, bearing, in Mr. Goodwin's case, the following inscription: "The Congress to Corporal Charles A. Goodwin, Co. B, 27th Me. Infantry." On July 22, 1864, he re-enlisted, entering Company A, 5th Mass. Vol. Inf., and again was assigned to duty at Washington, where he was honorably discharged November 17, 1864, when he returned to Strafford county, his home ever since.

Mr. Goodwin was first married to Miss Charlotte Wilson, a native of Kittery, Me., and they had two children, Jennie M. and William, both of whom are deceased. On August 12, 1877, he was married secondly to Miss Amanda A. Bennett, who was born March 26, 1847, at Freedom, N. H., a daughter of Sylvester and Olive (Lang) Bennett, the father a native of Freedom and the mother of Wakefield, N. H. Mrs. Goodwin's grandfather, Joseph Bennett, was said to have been a native of England and a resident for many years of Freedom, N. H., where Mrs. Goodwin was reared and attended school and also, for a short time, taught school.



STEPHEN C. MEADER

Both she and Mr. Goodwin are members of the Hiram B. Roberts Grange at Rollinsford, of which Mr. Goodwin was master for two years. They attend the South Berwick Free Baptist Church. Mr. Goodwin belongs to the Salmon Falls lodge of Odd Fellows and to the Encampment at South Berwick, Me. In politics he is a Republican; for two years he served as a selectman of Rollinsford and for one year was chairman of the board.

STEPHEN CHASE MEADER, agent for the Gonic Manufacturing Company, of Gonic, N. H., was born in Rochester, N. H., December 14, 1840, a son of Levi and Amanda (Eastman) Meader. He comes of an old New England family, established by John Meader, who came from England in 1650 and settled at Oyster River, between Portsmouth and Dover, where he had a land grant in 1656. He had a son Daniel, among others, and seven at least of Daniel's sons settled at Rochester about 1750 to 1760, who took up land in that part of the town known as Meadeboro. Benjamin, the son of Daniel mentioned above, had a son Stephen, who was the grandfather of Stephen C. and Walter S. Meader of the Gonic Manufacturing Company.

This Stephen Meader was born in Rochester in 1782 and resided on a farm near Meadeboro Corner, which is now in the possession of one of his descendants.

Levi, the fourth son of Stephen, was born in Rochester, February 4, 1813. In 1837 he married Amanda Eastman, of Peacham, Vt. His son, Stephen Chase Meader, whose nativity is given above, during boyhood lived on the farm with his parents, attending the district school and laying the foundation of a strong, healthy physique. When he was about 14 years old his father moved to Gonic village, in part to get better educational advantages for his large family. Here young Stephen, in the intervals of the village school sessions, worked in the mill. In 1856 he entered the Friends' school in Providence, R. I., where he remained nearly four years. He was a diligent student, excelling in mathematics and chemistry. In 1860 he completed his school life at Providence, returned to Gonic and entered the mill in the employ of the late N. V. Whitehouse, working in various parts of the mill. From this time forward his mastery of the details of manufacturing was rapid. His methodical habits and quick insight into the various processes united to good judgment and faithfulness hastened his promotion to the position of dyer, then finisher, superintendent, and finally to that of agent, to which last place he was formally appointed in June, 1881. He is a director of the Rochester Loan and Banking Company, also a Trustee of the Rochester Library and a director of the Rochester Loan and

Building Company. Since he took charge of the Gonic Manufacturing Company in 1881, the company has been remarkably successful.

Like his father and his brother John he has been twice elected to represent the town in the State legislature. The prominent points of his character are quiet, unobtrusive ways, decision, firmness and a conscientious regard to duty, always seeking for the best results and shaping the means at his command with excellent judgment to obtain them. Constantly alive to the requirements of the position he holds and of undefatigable industry and perseverance, while holding to the ancient faith of a long line of ancestors as a member of the Quaker fraternity, he is liberal to all religious denominations and a generous contributor to the support of the village church. He is a judicious helper in educational and moral purposes for the good of the community in which he lives, and his future usefulness to the town, his associates and his family can only be measured by the years he may live. He married Effie Seavey, of Rochester, September 20, 1870, and has one child, Gertrude Meader Andrews.

THE GONIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Gonic, N. H., was the second industry in the town to develop into a woolen factory, as a producer of woolen goods for the general market, which dates back to 1838. Prior to that time and, in fact, up to 1848, the water power was used largely for sawmill, gristmill and some other industries required by the wants of the immediate neighborhood. From 1840 to 1848 two sets of machinery were run, making satinets and bockings, but mainly woolen flannels. In 1848 the whole concern was swept away by fire and in the following year the building was replaced by the present No. 1 mill, built with four sets of machinery, to make woolen flannels exclusively. From this date up to 1859 it was owned and managed by N. V. Whitehouse, since deceased. In the year last mentioned the concern was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, the Whitehouse family and the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co., being its stockholders. N. V. Whitehouse was the first president. Samuel B. Rindge and Marshall P. Wilder, with himself, were the directors. The factory employed at this time about fifty people. Mr. Whitehouse was its agent and so continued until 1877, when the whole interest of the concern merged into possession of Parker, Wilder & Co. For about three years—from 1877 to 1880—the plant was closed down, it being started again in the year last mentioned, under the direction of the present Agent, S. C. Meader.

In 1865 the large No. 2 mill was built. Within the past 30 years under the present management many important alterations, improvements and additions have been made, resulting in increasing the production more than

fourfold, and in a higher standard of excellence in the goods. Everything in and about the mill is of the best; every appliance to increase the production or perfect the quality of the goods has been adopted, and everything for the comfort, safety and convenience of the operatives is provided for. The goods are designed largely for women's ware.

The first officials of the company were N. V. Whitehouse, Marshall P. Wilder and Samuel B. Rindge, directors; Ezra Farnsworth, treasurer, and Charles S. Whitehouse, clerk. N. V. Whitehouse, as already noted, was also agent until 1877. Benjamin Phipps was made treasurer November, 1868, and held that position until his death. Ezra Farnsworth succeeded N. V. Whitehouse as a director, and in 1881 the venerable Marshall P. Wilder retired and was succeeded by William H. Sherman. On May 3, 1883, Samuel B. Rindge died and Col. Francis J. Parker of Boston succeeded him. The present officers are Parker Bremer, president; Stephen C. Meader, director and agent, and Samuel Rindge, director and treasurer, the last mentioned having been appointed treasurer at the death of Benjamin Phipps. John Meader, formerly superintendent, was succeeded at his death by John L. Meader, who now fills that position, with Harry H. Meader as assistant superintendent. Julia E. Meader is bookkeeper, W. S. Meader paymaster. George B. McElwain was dye-master for many years, his present successor being William L. McElwain. L. M. Richardson is boss weaver, James Lucey boss carder, Theo. Wilmont boss spinner, George Marsh boss finisher, James Teague boss wool sorter. About two hundred people are now employed. The company owns fifty tenements, which are rented to the employes.

During the last year the power at the sawmill privilege has been largely increased by the construction of a canal, 1,000 feet long, and the erection of a power house, water wheels, dynamos, etc., to transmit about 550 horsepower back to the mill. The mill at present has 14 sets of Davis & Furber cards, 116 Knowles' Broad looms and produces about 1,000,000 yards of cloth valued at about \$700,000.

EDWARD A. WILLAND, superintendent of the Strafford County Farm, in Dover, was born in Berwick, Me., May 11, 1846. His father, Nathaniel H. Willand, followed the combined occupations of farmer and tanner for many years successively in Berwick, Me., and Rochester, N. H., to which place he removed in 1846. On the breaking out of the Civil War, he responded to the call for volunteers by enlisting in Company I, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, being mustered into service at Concord. At the close of his term of enlistment, which was for one year, he re-enlisted, this time for three years, and served subsequently until the end

of the war, taking part in many important battles. After receiving an honorable discharge he found employment as cook on a merchant vessel running between London and the West Indies, and was thus occupied until 1871. He then gave up the sea and took his residence in Rochester, N. H., where he died May 28, 1876. He married Hannah F. Hubbard of Berwick, Me., by whom he had four children, namely: James H., who died in infancy; James H. (second), who died at the age of eight years; Edward A. and Emma, wife of John H. Blaisdell.

Edward A. Willand was but a babe in arms when his parents took up their residence in Rochester, this state. He attended the public schools of that town until he was thirteen years old and afterwards spent two years at the Biddeford High School. He then learned the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years and becoming an expert workman in the manufacture of sashes, doors and blinds. During the next two years he worked at his trade in Boston and Dover. He then entered the employ of E. G. and E. Wallace, tanners and shoe manufacturers, of Rochester with whom he remained fifteen years. For a time he served as chief of police in Rochester before it became a city. Subsequently locating in Dover, Mr. Willand was elected the first regular police officer at Sawyer's Mills. Three years later he was elected assistant marshal of Dover, which office he resigned in 1893. He was appointed to his present position as superintendent of the Strafford County Farm in April 1, 1893.

Politically Mr. Willand has been identified with the Republican party since coming of age, and has always remained true to the party. He stands high in the Masonic order belonging to Humane Lodge, No. 21, of Rochester; Temple Chapter, No. 20, of Rochester; and to Dover Lodge of Perfection, having also taken the Scottish Rite, and also to the Dover Senate, K. A. E. O.

Mr. Willand was married in Dover, December 25, 1871, to Calista A. Chesley, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Hanson) Chesley, of Barrington. They are the parents of two children—Ella M., a graduate of the Dover High School, having been the valedictorian of her class, who is the wife of Col. E. B. Folsom, and Blanche E., the wife of Frank E. Varney. Mr. Willand is a man well known throughout the county and his record in the administration of his present office has justified the confidence of his fellow citizens in his ability and integrity.

VICTOR E. PAGE, a representative citizen of the city of Rochester, is a general farmer and stock raiser and resides two and one-half miles from Rochester on the Farmington road, where he owns one of the most attractive

residences in this part of the county. The home place contains 300 acres, and together with this he possesses other farms and city property. He was born at Boston, Mass., March 9, 1868, and was the youngest in his parents' family of five children, the parents being Dr. William H. and Nancy (Jenkins) Page, both now deceased. The grandparents of Mr. Page were Capt. Benjamin and Huldah (Hussey) Page. Daniel Page, the great-grandfather of Victor E. Page, came from England and was an early and prominent settler of Rochester, N. H., where he reared a family, one of his sons, Benjamin Page, becoming a captain in the War of 1812.

Dr. William H. Page, son of Capt. Benjamin Page and father of Victor E., was a graduate of the Medical College of Harvard University, Class of 1853. While in the college he was the assistant of the Professor of Anatomy (Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes), the highest position then obtainable. Upon leaving the college he was unanimously elected House Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital. Upon leaving the hospital he was unanimously elected dispensary physician, a position he held for several years. He then spent two years in various hospitals of Europe, where he received the highest compliments as a medical expert; but, as soon as the first report of the first gun at Fort Sumpter was heard across the water, he returned, and in answer to a letter from Governor Andrews of Massachusetts, offered to go to the front without pay. He served all through the Peninsular campaign in 1862, where he rendered invaluable services, and remained with the army till the disastrous retreat to James River, when he was the only surgeon to volunteer to stay with the 3,000 wounded that General McClellan was obliged to abandon to the enemy. On his return to Boston Dr. Page served as examining Surgeon of Recruits in that city and was appointed one of the examining surgeons for the United States Pension Office, and was employed by various railroad corporations in important surgical cases and as a medical expert by the Attorney General of Massachusetts. Owing to ill-health Dr. Page moved to New Mexico and later died in California. He married Nancy Jenkins and they had five children: William H., who is a prominent lawyer of New York City, and president of the New York Athletic Club; Nina, who is traveling in Europe; Harriet P. Junkins of New York City; George H., who is deceased, and Victor E.

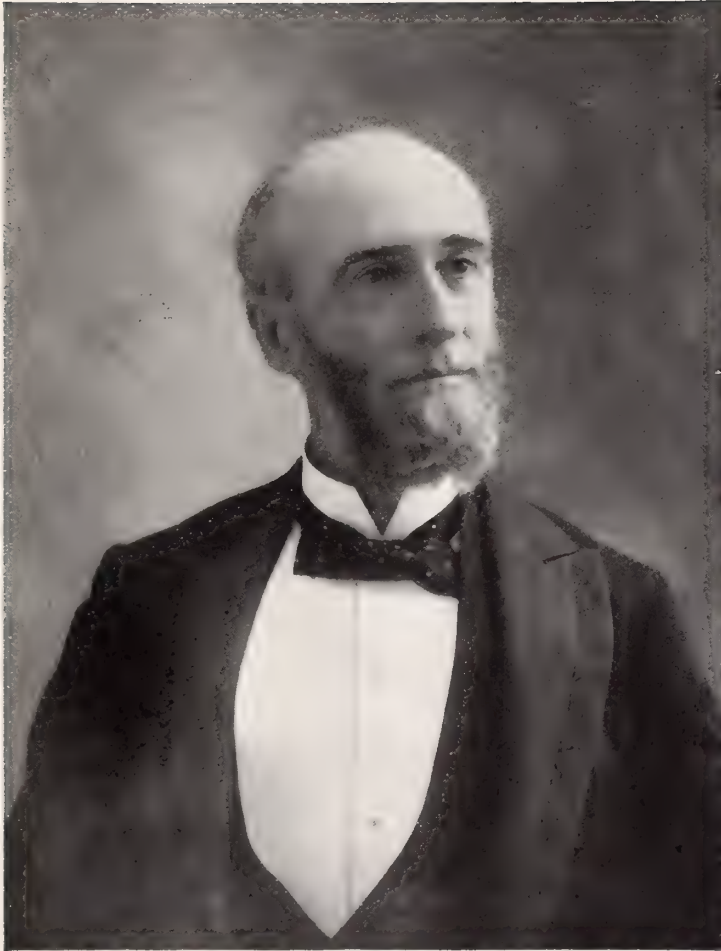
Victor E. Page was left motherless at the age of two weeks and fourteen years afterward took up his residence with his uncle, Richard T. Rogers. Mr. Rogers was born in the town of Rochester, Strafford county, N. H., July 3, 1818, a son of Samuel and Nancy (Tripe) Rogers. The earliest ancestor of Mr. Rogers in America came from Dublin, Ireland, bringing with him an infant son, John Rogers. The latter grew to manhood and

married Mary McDuffie, who had been born on the sea. John Rogers was the father of Samuel Rogers and the grandfather of Richard T. Rogers. The father of Nancy (Tripe) Rogers is said to have invented the diving bell in use at Portsmouth, N. H. Samuel Rogers had two children, Elizabeth and Richard T. The latter received his early schooling in the town of Rochester and was diligent as a student. At the age of twenty-one years he went into the lumber business and also acquired such an excellent knowledge of law that he was able to transact a large amount of probate business. He was a Republican in politics and served Rochester many years as selectman; he was also county commissioner and served several terms in the state legislature. His death occurred October 28, 1890. On December 25, 1877, he married Olive M. Page, a daughter of Benjamin and Huldah (Hussey) Page, and who was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, and a teacher for many years in the public schools at Boston until her marriage to Mr. Rogers.

Victor E. Page attended school at Boston until fourteen years of age. He then accompanied his aunt, Mrs. Rogers, to Rochester, and for two more years attended school in Rochester, after which he spent two years at Phillips Exeter Academy, Class of 1888. Since then he has been engaged in his farm activities. For twelve years he operated a morning milk route to Rochester. He has about fifty acres of his land cleared, the rest being in pasturage and lumber land, and annually he winters about thirty head of cattle and other meat stock.

Mr. Page married Miss Frances S. Gerrish, daughter of Ebenezer Gerrish, of this city, and they have seven children: Olive F., Nina E., Beatrice, Gladys, Roger E., Florence E. and Dorothy E. Mr. Page is a Republican and was the youngest man ever elected to the Rochester city council at the time of his term of office, and just missed election to the legislature by a few votes. He is a member of the Rochester Fair Association and belongs to the local grange. His acquaintance is wide and his friends are many.

JOHN THOMAS WENTWORTH HAM, of the firm of John T. W. Ham & Co., dealers in hats, caps, furs and furnishing goods in general, has been actively engaged in this business since August 1, 1859, when he entered into partnership with the late Amos D. Purinton, who had been engaged in the business many years. Mr. Ham had been a clerk with Mr. Purinton five years preceding that date, and had learned all the details of the business before he became a partner of the firm, so in fact, he has been active in the business nearly sixty years, and has not yet retired, being the ranking merchant in term of service in Dover. The dates are these: He was born



JOHN T. W. HAM

July 1, 1838; he became clerk in Mr. Purinton's store September 4, 1854; he became partner of Mr. Purinton August 1, 1859; the firm of Purinton & Ham was dissolved by the death of the senior member in 1877; this firm conducted a large wholesale as well as retail business, their wholsale trade extending into northern New Hampshire and Maine; following the death of Mr. Purinton, Mr. Ham conducted the business alone at the same place on Central avenue, up to 1890, when Mr. Alden Hatch entered into partnership with him and has so continued to date, under the firm name of J. T. W. Ham & Co. Up to 1900 the business of the firm had been located on the north side of the river near the Central avenue bridge; that year he purchased the J. K. Purinton store on the south side of the river, adjacent to the bridge, and erected on the spot the present elegant and finely equipped brick building in which his business has been conducted since that year. On this spot the hat, cap, fur and furnishing business has been conducted continuously since 1833, a period of 80 years. Mr. Jacob K. Purinton was the elder brother of Amos D. Purinton, Mr. Ham's partner.

Mr. Ham entered into a business partnership with Mr. Purinton, as before stated, when he was twenty-one years old; Mr. Purinton was so well pleased with this arrangement that he very cordially consented to a further and closer partnership by the marriage of his only daughter, and only child, Abbie Maria, with Mr. Ham, May 1, 1860, which proved to be a most happy union for 26 years, which was only dissolved by the Angel of Death, who took her lovely spirit across to the other shore September 10, 1886, and the mortal eyes of a most estimable woman were closed to the scenes of earth. They had no children. Mrs. Ham was one of Dover's most highly esteemed women, being highly educated, brilliant and the best of wives. Her sudden death caused great grief in the family connection.

Mr. Ham was the only son of John and Martha (Wentworth) (Drew) Ham, born July 1, 1838; he was named "John," for his father, and "Thomas Wentworth" for his mother's father, Thomas Wentworth, who was fifth in descent from Elder William Wentworth. Thomas was son of Col. Jonathan Wentworth, and grandson of Samuel, both of whom served in the Revolutionary war; Samuel had another son, Daniel, who served in that war for liberty and independence. Jonathan was Captain of a company at the battle of Bunker Hill; later he was Major in Col. Thomas Bartlett's regiment at West Point; after the close of the war he was Colonel of the 2d New Hampshire regiment in 1789. His residence was Dover.

Mr. Ham's grandmother, Mary Roberts, wife of Thomas Wentworth, was daughter of Col. James Roberts, who served in the Revolutionary army. He was Ensign in a company of Berwick (Me.) men in Col. Scammon's regiment

at the battle of Bunker Hill. Later he was Captain in Col. Robinson's (Maine) regiment; still later he was Major in Col. John Whither's regiment, in the expedition against Quebec in 1776. After that he was Lt. Colonel in Col. Wigglesworth's regiment and served in the campaign that ended in the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga in October, 1777. After the close of the war he was Colonel of a militia regiment in Maine. His residence was Berwick.

Mr. Ham's father, John Ham, was fourth-in descent from William Ham, who came to New England in 1640 and settled at Portsmouth on the point of land in the Pascataqua River, where the buildings are now (1914) located that were constructed for an immense paper mill. From him it was called Ham's Point for nearly a century and a half. By a later owner it was changed to the name Freeman's Point. William's son, Lieutenant John, who was born in 1649 and died in Dover in 1727, was the first of the name who settled in Dover, on a grant of land at Tolend, near the second falls in the Cochecho River. Later his residence was on what is now Central avenue, and his house stood on the east side of it, next to the south of the house on the corner of Ham street, and opposite Milk street. The original deed of this land from Peter Coffin to Lieut. John Ham is now in possession of his great great grandson, John Thomas Wentworth Ham. The house and the large farm around it remained in possession of the Ham family 200 years, the successive owners after Lieutenant John being: Benjamin, born in 1693, died in 1781; John, born in 1737, died in 1824; John, born in 1779, died in 1860; John Thomas Wentworth, born in 1838. Thus it is seen that the lives of the five owners cover the remarkable period (to 1914) of 265 years. Four generations preceding Mr. J. T. W. Ham were all good farmers, good citizens and well to do business men. Their wives were from good families, so Mr. Ham, the subject of our sketch, is the product of some of the best New England and New Hampshire stock, and in his career has shown himself worthy of it.

Mr. Ham has never sought to hold public office, and only consented to serve two years as member of the Common Council, for Ward Three; he had no taste for that sort of business, and it is a matter of conscience to do well whatever he undertakes, so he declined further preferments. But for many years he has served the public in other capacities. He is trustee in the management of Pine Hill Cemetery; trustee of the Wentworth Home for the Aged, since 1897, having served as one of the Building Committee when the institution was organized. At the building of the Masonic Temple in 1890, he was chosen one of the five members of the Building Committee and he has con-

tinued to be one of the directors and business managers of the concern ever since then.

No man ever revered and loved his mother more dearly than Mr. Ham has and does his mother, Martha Wentworth. She was of medium height, slight figure, pleasing in her address, a good conversationalist, but not over talkative, and possessed superior intelligence and a first class housekeeper. She was one of the early members of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in Dover, which was organized in 1824, and she remained one of its most faithful members to the end of life. Her husband was a staunch member of the Society of Friends, and was popularly known as Friend Ham, an excellent man and a prosperous citizen. It was their custom to both attend the Friends' Meeting in the forenoon and the Methodist Church in the afternoon. In addition to this she rarely failed to attend the weekly prayer meeting and class meetings at St. John's vestry. She was always ready to lend a hand in any work the Church had to do. Under such parents Mr. Ham was trained and educated in the ways of doing what was right. Need any one wonder, then, that for thirty years he has been a working member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in Dover? Such is the fact and for many years he has been one of the trustees and a member of its finance committee. When at home, and in health, he has rarely failed to attend the morning service of the Church, and to extend a welcome hand to all strangers who might visit there for worship.

In the Fraternity organizations of the city Mr. Ham has for many years been a member of Mt. Pleasant Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Prescott Encampment. Also he is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, Knights of Pythias and is trustee of Lodge No. 84, Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the New Hampshire Genealogical Society, and of the New Hampshire Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Ham's attention was first called to Free Masonry in 1862, when he was 24 years old, and he received degrees in Strafford Lodge, Dover, on the following dates: Entered apprentice, December 3, 1862; fellow craftsman, March 5, 1863; master mason, April 29, 1863; so he has now been a full fledged member of the order for more than half a century. On December 23, 1863, he was elected treasurer of the lodge and has held that office continuously to the present time, having received his fiftieth annual election at a recent meeting of the lodge. That he has been a faithful and efficient officer is fully evidenced by this fact. He has not aspired to or accepted any other office in the lodge, yet no man stands higher in the confidence, good will and esteem of the lodge than he. As treasurer he has never failed to attend and render his reports on all occasions when called for by the rules and they have always been found correct. Since November

27, 1863, he has been a member of Belknap chapter; he was elected treasurer of the same and has served as such ever since.

Mr. Ham has received the Cryptic degrees of Orphan Council in 1863, and on September 25, 1867, he was elected its treasurer, having served in that capacity by annual elections to the present time. In that same year, half a century ago, he was admitted to membership in St. Paul's Commandery, K. T., of Dover, and received the orders in due course. His membership in the four branches—lodge, chapter, council and commandery—is now well advanced in its fiftieth year. He has been treasurer of the commandery since June 17, 1867, by annual re-election, and is now completing his forty-seventh year in that office. In more recent years Mr. Ham has been initiated into the various degrees of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, completing the journey upward September 10, 1902, when at Providence, R. I., he was created sovereign grand inspector general, thirty-third and highest degree of the order, being made also an honorary member of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction. He has served as treasurer of New Hampshire Chapter, Rose Croix, since May 8, 1902. On December 14, 1906, he was promoted to noble of the Mystic Shrine, Bektash Temple, at Concord, N. H. It may be added that he is a director of the Masonic Building Association, having served in that capacity since its organization in 1890. It will thus be seen that Strafford Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Dover, has a member whose Masonic record cannot be equaled probably by any member of the fraternity in New England.

Mr. Ham holds membership in Mt. Pleasant Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Dover, and since July 31, 1872, he has been a member of Olive Branch, K. of P. He is a trustee of Pine Hill Cemetery, Dover. As a man and citizen he is highly esteemed for his agreeable manners, public spirit and high sense of personal honor and integrity. Since early manhood he has taken a keen and active interest in the growth of the commercial and manufacturing interests of Dover and of the county generally, and also in its social and moral development. Mr. Ham married Abbie M. Purinton, who died in 1886.

JOHN A. ALLEN, proprietor of Egwanulti Farm, a tract of land containing some 500 acres, situated in Rochester, is interested in general farming, lumbering and the breeding of fine stock and pure bred poultry. He was born on this farm November 5, 1865, and is son of Amasa and Elizabeth (Blaisdell) Allen.

Amasa Allen was the son of William and Sarah (Nute) Allen and was born November 15, 1820. William (2d) was born 1794, the son of Samuel, born 1761; Samuel was son of William (1st), who was born 1717.

William (1st) was one of Rochester's earliest settlers, coming to Rochester in 1746, having received a grant of land from the king. A portion of this land is now a part of the farm now owned by John A. William (1st) was the son of John (1st) (1685), who was the son of Charles, who came to "Old Strawberry Bank," as Portsmouth was then known, in 1635.

In his early manhood Amasa Allen was a shoe manufacturer, but loving the soil and "to see things a growing," he became a farmer at about the time of his marriage to Elizabeth A. Blaisdell. The children of this union were Charles W., deceased March, 1911; Clara A., wife of the late Senator Charles H. Seavey, deceased, April, 1895; Martha E., wife of James A. Jackson of the Rochester Hills road, and John A.

John A. Allen was educated in the district school at the Academy at West Lebanon and at the Academy at South Berwick. He married January 18, 1888, Miss Bertha L., daughter of Simon L. and Lydia (Parsons) Horne. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have three daughters—Bessie L., Mattie B. and Bertha E. All are graduates of Rochester High School. The eldest is a successful teacher in one of the city schools. The two younger have entire charge of the poultry department of the farm and the results prove their good management. They make a specialty of White Plymouth Rocks and of White Leghorns.

Mr. Allen has recently set out a fine orchard of peach, pear, cherry, plum and apple trees. Mr. Allen has given much attention to the raising of Holstein Friesian stock and has a fine herd of thoroughbreds, and also some fine grades—thirty-two head at present. He does an extensive dairy business, selling milk and cream in the local markets. He raises much hay and grain, using modern machinery in the raising and harvesting crops. A 7 1-2 horse power gasoline engine furnishes power for filling the silo, sawing wood and grinding grain for home use. A smaller engine pumps water for the stock and for the pressure tank which supplies the building with water. To carry on the work of the farm five men are employed the year round and more in busy seasons.

Mr. Allen is affiliated with the Republican party but is not a partisan, and always works for what he believes to be the highest good of the community. He has never sought for office but has served on the School Board. He has always worked for temperance, good roads and good government. He is a member of Rochester Grange, a member of the Holstein Friesian Association and of the Strafford County Sheep Breeders' Association. He and his family are members of the Walnut Grove F. B. Church, of which Amasa Allen was for many years senior deacon.

HON. CHARLES H. MORANG*, who has been interested in the manufacture of brick at Dover Point, N. H., since 1875, is not only a prosperous business man of Strafford county but also one of political importance. He was born at Lubec, Washington county, Me., July 31, 1846, and is a son of James and Caroline (Kelley) Morang.

Joseph Morang, the grandfather, came of French parents but was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, and afterward moved to Lubec, Me., where his son, James Morang, was subsequently born and grew to manhood, when he married Caroline Kelley, who was born at Trescott, Me.

Charles H. Morang grew up in the fishing village of Lubec and for a few years engaged in the fishing industry, mainly on the Atlantic coast off Lubec. For three years he followed farming on land bordering the Kennebec river, Me. In 1873 he came to Dover, N. H., and two years later went into brick manufacturing at Dover Point, at present being the senior member of the firm of C. H. Morang & Son, brick manufacturers, their business being an extensive one.

Mr. Morang married Miss Sarah Littlefield, who was born in Maine, and they have the following children: Mabel H., wife of Richard G. Pray, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Florence, wife of Charles Rines, of Portsmouth; Fred L., who is associated with his father at Dover Point; Alice, wife of Robert Goodwin, of Portsmouth, and Ralph E., who resides at Dover Point. Mr. Morang has been a very active and public spirited man and has so secured the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens that they have many times elected him to honorable and responsible offices. For three years he served as selectman representing the Fourth Ward of Dover city, and for two terms was a member of the Dover city council, and for two additional terms was a member of the board of aldermen of Dover. He served two terms also from the Fourth ward in the New Hampshire legislature and in 1912 was brought forward by his party and friends for election to the state senate. Since manhood he has been loyal in his support of the Republican party. He belongs to Mount Pleasant Lodge, Odd Fellows, at Dover.

CHARLES H. LEAVITT*, a well known and respected citizen of Dover, who is engaged in general agriculture on his farm of thirty acres, situated in the town of Dover, was born November 5, 1853, in Effingham, N. H., and is a son of John C. and Hannah M. (Clark) Leavitt.

John C. Leavitt was born at Effingham, N. H., and with the exception of a few years, during which he was a resident of Dover, spent all his life in his native place, dying there some years ago. For a number of years he was engaged in a general mercantile business and for a time also in

manufacturing. He married Hannah M. Clark, a native also of Effingham and a daughter of Dr. David W. C. Clark, formerly a well known physician of that place. Mr. Leavitt was twice married and his surviving children are: Mary E., who is the wife of Charles Jellison, of Concord, N. H.; Charles H., of Dover, and John E., of Boston, Mass. John C. Leavitt at one time was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, representing Effingham and was elected on the Republican ticket. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His father, James Leavitt, who was of English extraction, was also a resident of Effingham.

Charles H. Leavitt attended the Effingham schools and remained there until he was seventeen years of age. He then came to Dover and was given a position in the Dover post office, in which he continued, despite changing administrations, for thirteen years, and for three years was assistant postmaster. Subsequently, for thirteen years more he was a bookkeeper at the Coheco Mills, in the print works department, retiring in 1908 to his farm in Dover, since which time his interests have been more or less centered on its improvement and development. On January 13, 1875, Mr. Leavitt was married to Miss Gara A. Ward, of Rumney, N. H., a daughter of the late Daniel S. Ward, at one time judge of the police court of Dover. Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt have one son, Lester W. In politics Mr. Leavitt is a Republican and fraternally an Odd Fellow.

DAVID W. WATSON, proprietor of Little Bay Farm, containing 100 acres, situated near Little Bay, the town of Durham, carries on general farming and gardening, making a specialty of growing onions. He was born at Malden, Mass., October 27, 1854, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Odiorne) Watson. David Watson was born at Woodstock, Vt., but spent many years of his life at Malden, Mass., and was one of the owners of the Boston Type Foundry. He was a son of David Watson, who was a man of scholarly acquirements, one who understood five different languages. The Watson ancestry is Scotch.

David W. Watson was given excellent school advantages and attended the public schools of Malden and a noted private institution—the Chauncy Hall school at Boston—later taking a business course in the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College, Boston. For a time he was connected in a business way with an amateur printing press concern at Boston, but since early in the eighties he has devoted himself to his agricultural activities, his foresight and good judgment being shown in his specializing on a vegetable for which his soil is particularly adapted and one that is in demand the world over.

Mr. Watson was married at Malden, Mass., to Miss Hattie Soule, who was born at Boston, a daughter of John P. Soule, for many years having an art studio on Washington street, Boston, in which city he was a well-known Freemason. Mrs. Watson died in October, 1911. She was the mother of eight children, namely: Ethel C., who is the wife of A. W. Simpson of Madbury, N. H.; David A., a resident of Durham; Gertrude E., a trained nurse, at Portland, Me.; Lucia S., wife of Dean Smalley, of Lynn, Mass.; Leon P., a resident of Barrington, R. I.; Miles S., who is of Ipswich, Mass. and Earl E. and Philip W., both of whom are students in the agricultural department of the New Hampshire State College. Mr. Watson has been careful in the educational training of his children and three of them—Miles S., David A. and Lucia S. are graduates of the New Hampshire State College. Three also are graduates of Robinson Seminary at Exeter, N. H.; Ethel C., Gertrude E. and Lucia S. Mr. Watson and family attend the Congregational church at Durham. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party, and he belongs to the Royal Arcanum, at Dover. He is a man of public usefulness, responsible and reliable in the small things as well as the big events of life and stands among the representative citizens of Strafford county.

MRS. ARABELLA MASON, who is a well known and highly esteemed resident of Dover, N. H., is a representative of one of the oldest families of Dover Point, N. H. She was born at Dover and is a daughter of Andrew T. and Ann E. (Roberts) Roberts.

Andrew T. Roberts was born also in Dover, a son of Alonzo Roberts, and a grandson of Daniel Roberts, all of Dover. It was Thomas Roberts, who came from Great Britain to America between 1624 and 1643, was the founder of the family at Dover Point, and ever since it has been a leading one in the county, prominent in local and state affairs. Andrew T. Roberts spent his entire life at Dover Point, and was interested there in brick manufacturing, as was his father, Alonzo Roberts and as also was Aaron Roberts, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Mason. Andrew T. Roberts served in local offices and when Dover was incorporated was the first street commissioner. He was a man of industry and enterprise, one who recognized, however, that public improvements that would benefit the whole community must be the result of concerted effort; he must be credited with arousing public attention to various matters that resulted in permanent advantages to the community. His family consisted of two daughters and one son, the latter, Clarence H., being now deceased. Mrs. Mason had a sister, Emma Z., who

died Dec. 9, 1913, and who was the wife of Edwin A. Reed, of Worcester, Mass.

Arabella Roberts was reared at Dover Point and enjoyed pleasant social surroundings and educational advantages in her youth. After graduation from the Dover High school and from the New Hampshire State Normal school at Plymouth, N. H., she taught school for a number of years in Dover, taking a great interest in educational work and proving a capable and popular teacher. In 1889 Miss Roberts was married to Harry Mason, of Plymouth, N. H., where they resided for some time. Harry Mason was a descendant of one John Mason, who received a royal grant of land from the King of England, in colonial days, which covered a part of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, Thomas Roberts at that time being the governor of the colony. The death of Harry Mason occurred November 30, 1908. He is survived by an only son, John R. Mason, a manly, promising youth, who is a member of the class of 1915, at Dartmouth College.

Mrs. Mason owns an excellent farm of eighty acres, which she devotes to general farming and dairying. She belongs to the First Congregational church of Dover, as did her mother. She is interested in many of the leading questions of the day and belongs to the Woman's Club of Dover and is active in the city's pleasant social life to some extent.

HOWARD M. ROBERTS, who is an extensive brick manufacturer at Dover Point, N. H., is a member of one of the families that may have come from Wales and settled here as early as 1633. He can trace his ancestry back through Hanson, Joseph, Stephen and John Roberts, his great-great-grandfather, all of whom were born at Dover Point. The earliest known ancestors of the family was Joseph, son of Joseph and Elizabeth, born October 27, 1692. Howard M. Roberts was born in the town of Dover, on August 15, 1832. His parents were Hanson and Lydia (Henderson) Roberts, the mother, like the father, belonging to a pioneer family of Dover Point, her father, **Thomas Henderson**, being the pioneer in the brick manufacturing industry here.

Hanson Roberts engaged in brickmaking and became a man of ample fortune through this industry. Throughout life he maintained his home at Dover Point although, at times, his political duties called him for a time to other places. He was widely known and served two years in the New Hampshire legislature. He married Lydia Henderson and they became parents of nine children, the only survivor of this family being Howard M. Roberts of this record.

Howard M. Roberts attended the Dover schools and remained at home.

assisting on the farm, until he was eighteen years of age and then went to Boston, Mass., and there served an apprenticeship of three and one-half years to the mason's trade and followed the same for several years. Early in the fifties he made the long trip by water to California. After reaching San Francisco he worked for a time at his trade, subsequently spent one year in the gold mines in Middle California and another year in northern California. He then returned to New England, locating in Chelsea, Mass., whence, late in 1861, he returned to Dover, where he has resided ever since. He owns an orchard of eight acres, growing peaches, plums and Baldwin and Ben Davis apples, but for forty years his main business has been brick manufacturing.

Mr. Roberts married Miss Sarah T. Roberts, a native of Dover Point and a daughter of Alonzo and Mary Roberts, who were well known people here. They have two children: Frederick H. and Stephen W. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat but has never accepted any public office.

WILLIAM WALMSLEY,* who is one of Strafford county's most respected citizens, resides near Dover and is engaged in gardening, fruit growing and poultry raising. He has led a busy and useful life and has lived in different parts of the world, his travels exceeding those of the ordinary everyday man. He was born in Lancashire, England, June 25, 1850, and is a son of George and Alice (Smith) Walmsley. For generations the Walmsleys have belonged to Lancashire and both parents were born there. Their family consisted of four children: William; George, who is a resident of Passaic, N. J.; Mary A., who is deceased; and Alice J., who still lives in England.

William Walmsley was ten years old when his parents moved to Barcelona, Spain, his father being called there to become overseer of the printing plant in textile works. The family remained in Spain for five years and then returned to England and William Walmsley completed his education in the schools of his native place. In the meanwhile he had worked in textile mills and learned the business and was able to command a fair salary when he made up his mind to come to America and seek employment in the great New England cotton mills. It was in December, 1869, that he secured passage on the steamship Palmyra, of the Cunard line, boarding the vessel at Liverpool, and after an enjoyable voyage of fourteen days was landed safely at Boston, Mass. Afterward he was employed at Pawtucket, R. I., and in the Crompton Print works at Crompton, R. I., and in other mills until 1900, when he came to Dover and entered the Coheco Print works, where he continued until 1911, as a machine printer. In the above named year he retired from mill work and turned his attention to his present industries

which bring him much pleasure as well as profit. He makes a specialty of growing White Orpington fowls.

On June 1, 1871, Mr. Walmsley was married to Miss Elizabeth Hall, who was born April 30, 1848, at Manchester, England, a daughter of James F. and Ann (Holt) Hall. She was reared in Lancashire and came to the United States in 1871, sailing from Liverpool and landing at Boston, as did her husband. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walmsley: Elizabeth G., who is the wife of Arthur C. Lane, of Boston; Lucy A., the wife of John H. Twombly, of North Andover, Mass.; William J., a resident of Boston; Alice, wife of D. L. Robinson, of Manchester, N. H.; James, who lives at Cambridge, Mass.; Ethel, wife of Clarence C. Bridge, of Haverhill, Mass.; Minnie, who resides at Haverhill; George, a resident of Norwich, Conn.; and Arthur, whose home is at Manchester. Mr. and Mrs. Walmsley are members of St. Thomas Episcopal church at Dover, of which he is a vestryman. Mrs. Walmsley belongs to the St. Thomas Parish Society and the St. Thomas Woman's Guild. Mr. Walmsley has never been active in political circles but has given support to various public spirited movements where he has had his home. He is a member of United Brothers Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Lawrence, Mass.; Washington Encampment No. 16, Manchester, N. H., and of Major Waldron Council No. 989, Dover, Royal Arcanum.

SAMUEL H. ROLLINS, who for many years up to his death, which took place March 22, 1911, was one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Rollinsford, N. H., was born in this town, January 17, 1842, a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Frost) Rollins. He was a descendant of an early settler of Rollinsford, which town was named in honor of the family. The father of our subject was born here, his wife Elizabeth coming from Durham, N. H., which was her native place.

Samuel H. Rollins was reared to man's estate in Rollinsford, in his boyhood attending the public schools and South Berwick Academy. From an early age he was trained to agriculture and stock raising, which occupations he followed for over a quarter of a century, being a member of the former well known firm of stockraisers, W. H. and S. H. Rollins. He was also a director of the Salmon Falls Bank. The Rollins Stock Farm contains about 300 acres of land devoted to fine stock raising together with dairying and has long been recognized as one of the flourishing industries of the county. A Republican in politics, Mr. Rollins took an active part in public affairs, serving for a time as a member of the school board, for two years as selectman of Rollinsford, and for one term as representative from

this town to the New Hampshire legislature, in all of which official positions he showed a high degree of efficiency. He attended the Episcopal church at Dover, and was known far and wide as an upright man and a useful and public-spirited citizen. His death was the cause of much sorrow in the community.

Samuel H. Rollins was married December 5, 1875, to Susan R. Roberts, a native of Rollinsford and a daughter of Hiram R. Roberts, formerly a well-known citizen of this town. Mrs. Rollins is a member of the South Berwick Baptist Church, and is a lady highly esteemed throughout this vicinity, having numerous friends and moving in the best social circles.

ELBRIDGE G. GAGE, a prominent business man and substantial citizen of Dover, N. H., has been engaged in the manufacture of brick for the past twenty-nine years and now controls three different yards, making a specialty of the celebrated water-struck brick. Mr. Gage was born February 15, 1856, in the town of Dover, N. H., and is a son of Gerry R. and Abigail B. (Tuttle) Gage, both parents being natives of Dover.

Gerry R. Gage was a carpenter by trade and an expert workman. For many years he was with the Governor Sawyer firm, became superintendent and acted as such until his death, which occurred in recent years. He married Abigail B. Tuttle and they had ten children, of whom the following survive: Elizabeth, who is the wife of George Card, of Dover Point; Thomas F. of Portsmouth; James M., who is a resident of Milton; John P., who lives at Dover; Ida F., wife of Charles S. Roberts of Dover; Carrie R., who lives at Dover; and Elbridge G. This family was founded in Dover by the grandfather, Jonathan Gage, who was a well-known man in his day.

Elbridge G. Gage attended the public schools in Dover and his interests have always been mainly centered here. He owns a fine farm of ninety acres, which he devotes to market gardening. In early manhood he learned the carpenter's trade with Hanson Bros., of Dover and worked at it until he embarked in brick manufacturing, in which industry he has prospered. In the operation of his three yards, during the busy season he requires the help of fifteen men, his annual output aggregating 2,000,000 brick, Boston, Mass., taking almost the entire amount.

Mr. Gage was married December 25, 1875, to Miss Laura J. Coleman, who was born in Dover, a daughter of the late Henry Coleman, and they have three children: Albert H., of Dover; Edith M., wife of Charles Hutchings, of Dover; and Annie B., wife of John Colwell, of Dover. Mr. Gage is a member of the Free Will Baptist church. He is identified with the fra-

ternal order of Odd Fellows, and in politics, like his late father, is a Republican. He is recognized as a man of sterling integrity in his business transactions and of useful activity in other circles.

EDGAR J. HAM, who is a prominent citizen of Strafford county, a member of the board of county commissioners, resides on his farm of 175 acres, situated two miles south of Gonic, in the town of Rochester. He was born on this farm April 13, 1870, and is a son of Joseph W. and Sarah H. (Roberts) Ham.

Joseph W. Ham was born on the above farm and was a son of James Ham, who was the founder of the family in Strafford county. Joseph W. Ham carried on farming until his death in 1891, at the age of sixty-five years and his burial was in the cemetery at Rochester. In politics he was a Democrat but never desired public office. He was a man of correct life and high character and for a number of years belonged to the organization known as the Good Templars. He married Sarah H. Roberts who survived him, and they had seven children, of whom the eldest and the youngest yet survive.

Edgar J. Ham was 21 years of age at the time of his father's death. He was the youngest of the family and remained with his mother on the farm which he has never left. He carries on a general line of agriculture on fifty acres of his property. Mr. Ham was married June 10, 1900, to Miss Mattie Roberts, who died in August, 1913. She was a daughter of Levi and Rachel Roberts, of Rochester, N. H. Since early manhood Mr. Ham has taken an interest in public matters and has become one of the political leaders in Strafford county. He is now serving in his third term as a county commissioner, enjoying the distinction of being the first man honored by a third election to this office and receiving the highest vote that was ever cast for any official in Strafford county. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a Knight Templar of Palestine Commandery, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Rochester. He belongs also to the Odd Fellows lodge in that city. For 23 years he has been a member of the Grange and on many occasions has been an official in this organization. He is a member of the Baptist church at Gonic, N. H.

HON. JOHN H. NUTE, whose public services have made him known all over the state of New Hampshire and whose business connections have identified him continuously with one of the great industrial concerns of Dover for almost half a century, was born on Rocky Hill, Dover, N. H., September 13, 1839. His parents were Isaac M. and Mary A. (Jenkins) Nute.

Isaac M. Nute was born in Strafford county, N. H., and was a son of John Nute, in early days well known in the vicinity of Dover. Isaac M. Nute was a farmer and also, for years, was employed in what are yet called the Sawyer Mills. He identified himself with the Republican party on its organization and in 1863 served as a member of the New Hampshire legislature, representing the Fourth Ward of Dover city. He was a man of fine parts and of sterling integrity and his community lost a good man when he died in February, 1867. He married Mary A. Jenkins, who was born in Madbury, N. H.

John H. Nute was reared and educated at Dover, attending the Pine Hill public school and Franklin Academy, the latter institution being under the control at that time of Prof. Thomas Henderson, a well known educator. At the age of eighteen years he entered the Sawyer Mills, where, for two years he worked in the finishing department. The proprietors, F. A. and J. Sawyer, operated these mills for many years. In September, 1867, Mr. Nute reentered the mills in the repair shop, where he continued for five years in the carpenter shop of the repair department, and in June, 1872 went to work as a machinist in the repair department, which position he still occupies. For nearly half a century Mr. Nute has thus been identified with this company and is one of the oldest continuous employes. While attending carefully to his private business as above indicated, Mr. Nute by no means forgot his many responsibilities as a citizen and as a public servant. He served with excellent judgment as selectman of the Fourth Ward, Dover City, and as councilman of the same for three terms, and in 1885 and 1887 he served in the lower house of the New Hampshire legislature. During the session of 1889 and 1890 he served one term of two years in the New Hampshire state senate, representing the Twenty-third senatorial district. While in the senate he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill that secured a charter for the Dover-Somersworth and Rochester Electric Railroad, and in every way was watchful as to the interests of his constituents. Senator Nute belongs to the Elks at Dover and is a member of the various Masonic bodies of this city, belonging also to Bektash Shrine at Concord, N. H.

CHARLES A. HAM, who is one of the substantial citizens of Rollinsford, a general farmer and dairyman, is a representative of one of the early families of this section, one that has been connected with agricultural advancement here for several generations. He was born at Rollinsford, N. H., January 25, 1852, and is a son of Morris and Laura A. (Warren) Ham.

Morris Ham was born in Rollinsford, a son of Nathaniel Ham, who was a native of Portsmouth, N. H. The latter was the founder of the Ham family in what is now Rollinsford. He was not a man of wealth, hence his sons had to make their own way in the world, but from him they inherited sturdy traits of character that have been better far than unearned fortune. For many years Morris Ham was a man of local prominence in his neighborhood and served in the office of selectman. In his political views he was a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Calvin Baptist church at South Berwick, Me. His death occurred in 1874.

Charles A. Ham grew to manhood in his native place, attended the public schools and later the South Berwick and the Dover Academies. Well equipped for almost any line of business he chose an agricultural life and has never felt that he made any mistake in his choice. He owns sixty acres of valuable land, devoting the greater part of it to dairying and has a profitable milk route in Dover, having operated the same for over a quarter of a century. He usually has a herd of fifteen milch cows, Dover taking his entire volume of milk and cream.

Mr. Ham was married to Miss Vera Wentworth, who was born at Northfield, Mass., a daughter of John P. Wentworth. They had one son, Arthur M., who married Alice Redmond, and they in turn have one son, Morris F. Mr. Ham was married secondly to Miss Alta E. Paul, who is a daughter of the late Henry Paul, of Rollinsford.

In politics Mr. Ham is a Republican. For a number of years he has been deeply interested in the practical workings of the Patrons of Husbandry and is a charter member of the Hiram R. Roberts Grange, of which he was the first secretary, serving three successive years, and subsequently was treasurer of the same. He belongs also to the Odd Fellows, at Salmon Falls. He is recognized as a man of excellent judgment in local matters and has served as selectman.

WILLIAM M. BOWMAN, president of one of the important business organizations of Strafford county, the Somersworth Foundry Company located at Salmon Falls, is a man of large experience in his particular line. He was born at Falmouth, Mass., in October, 1860, and lived there until he was twelve years old.

At the age of 21 years Mr. Bowman learned the tinsmith trade at Attleboro, Mass., and then entered the employ of the Weir Stove Company at Taunton, Mass., where he remained for the next five years, working in the sheet iron department. From Taunton he went to Plymouth and for several

years was in the employ of the Plymouth Foundry Company, afterward becoming connected with the Walker Pratt Manufacturing Company, of Watertown, Mass., first working at his trade and then becoming foreman of the setting up department, where he continued two years. Mr. Bowman then went into the stove manufacturing business on his own account, at Plymouth, Mass., forming a partnership with E. F. Shaw under the firm name of the Pilgrim Foundry Company, and the business was carried on there for one year. In 1901 Mr. Bowman and Mr. Shaw came to Salmon Falls and purchased the plant of the Somersworth Machine Company at Salmon Falls and at once organized and incorporated what is known as the Somersworth Foundry Company. For several years Mr. Bowman acted as vice president of the corporation, afterward being elected to the presidency, and is now the active head and director of the policy of the company, which company finds continuous employment for one hundred men in the shops and the administrative department. Mr. Bowman is a trustee of the Rollinsford Savings Bank of Salmon Falls.

Mr. Bowman's first marriage was to Miss Ida L. Briggs, and they had three children, the one survivor being: Harold M., who is superintendent of the Somersworth Foundry Company's plant. The output of this plant, stoves, are manufactured in all sizes and for both heating and cooking and they are sold throughout the New England and middle states. Harold M. Bowman is also secretary of the Somersworth Foundry Company, the other officers being: William M. Bowman, president; Mrs. F. L. Holmes, vice president; and F. L. Holmes, treasurer.

Mr. Bowman's second marriage was to Miss Florence A. Philpott, of Salmon Falls, N. H. The mother of Mr. Bowman, Mrs. Anna G. (Burdick) Bowman, a native of Newport, R. I., now resides at Attleboro, Mass., and is in her seventy-seventh year. His father, David S. Bowman, a native of Falmouth, Mass., is deceased. Mr. Bowman is largely a self-made man and his success in the management of his undertakings has been the result of self directed energy. He enjoys public confidence. He votes with the Republican party on national questions but in local affairs uses his own judgment. He has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the lodge at Salmon Falls.

MRS. ANNIE W. BAER, who is a well known and highly esteemed resident of Rollinsford, N. H., was born in South Berwick, Me., and is a daughter of Lorenzo and Elvira (Wentworth) Stackpole, the former of whom was a native of Somersworth and the latter of what is now Rollinsford, N. H.

James Stackpole, the founder of the family in America, was born in Ireland and came from there to the United States in the latter half of the seventeenth century, securing a grant of land on the Salmon Falls river in New Hampshire. On this land, however, he never lived, possibly on account of its remoteness from other settlements. Finally he established himself on one of the Newichawanock grants and there spent the rest of his life. He left a son, Philip Stackpole, who, in turn left a son, Joshua Stackpole, who, in turn, was succeeded by a son, Tobias Stackpole, who was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Baer. The line was continued in Moses Stackpole who became the father of Lorenzo Stackpole, who was the father of Mrs. Baer. It is interesting to trace an ancestral line so clearly as this and to note, in each generation, the perpetuation of family traits that reflect credit on the surviving descendants.

Until the age of eight years, Mrs. Baer lived in her native place and then accompanied her parents when they moved to Rollinsford, where she attended school until old enough to become a student in the South Berwick Academy, and later, attended the academy at New London, N. H. She thus grew to womanhood enjoying both educational and social advantages and on January 3, 1872, was united in marriage with Bernhardt Baer. He was a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1844, and when twenty years of age, in 1864, came to America and subsequently to Strafford county, N. H., where he continued to reside until the time of his death, July 16, 1913. During his latter years he resided on the farm in Rollinsford now owned and occupied by Mrs. Baer, a valuable property consisting of 180 acres of land which is chiefly devoted to dairying. Mr. Baer was a member of the Moses Paul Masonic lodge at Dover, and for many years belonged to Hiram R. Roberts Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of which Mrs. Baer is a charter member. To Mr. and Mrs. Baer one son was born, Lorenzo E., who resides with his widowed mother.

Although of a modest and retiring personality, Mrs. Baer has been a central figure in many circles for a number of years, having preserved her interest in both public and local affairs and has been particularly active in connection with historical organizations. She is a member of a local historical society known as the Northam Colonists, a member also of the Piscataqua Pioneers, of the New Hampshire Historical Society and of the Dover Woman's Club. Her church membership is with the Baptist body at South Berwick, Me. In every movement promising to be generally beneficial, Mrs. Baer has exerted influence and as indicative of the high regard in which she is held by those who have known her almost her entire life, is the fact that for seven years she was elected a member of the school board of Rollinsford.

HON. EDWIN A. STEVENS, president of the Rollinsford Savings Bank, is one of the representative business men of Salmon Falls, and as a wise and conservative financier is held in high regard all over Strafford county. He is identified with numerous important enterprises, and in 1896 and 1897, ably represented Rollinsford in the General Assembly of New Hampshire. He was born December 27, 1843, in Effingham, N. H., and is a son of Silas M. and Nancy J. Stevens, the former, and died there at the age of 26 years. The mother, who was born in Shapleigh, Me., died when aged about 72 years old.

Edwin A. Stevens was in his third year when his father died and he was subsequently a member of the household of his grandparents at Shapleigh, Me., until his 15th year. For about one year he had educational advantages at Somersworth, N. H., after which he became a clerk in a general store there, where he remained for two years. A desire to see something of the world, or perhaps a youthful love of adventure, then led him to enlist in the United States Navy, and for eight months he was on the sloop "Macedonia." After this experience he returned to school and during 1863 was a student in the academy at Berwick, Me. In 1864 he came to Salmon Falls and entered industrial life with the Somersworth Machine Company, of which he was superintendent for thirty-seven years, also being interested for some time in the coal and wood trade. Gradually his business ability and reliability became generally recognized and some years ago he was elected to his present position of president of the Rollinsford Savings Bank, of which he is also a director and trustee. He is also a director in the Salmon Falls Bank and in the South Berwick (Me.) National Bank, and a trustee in the South Berwick Savings Bank. Mr. Stevens has frequently been elected on the Republican ticket to important public offices. He has served two years as selectman of Rollinsford, for a number of years was supervisor of elections, and many times has been selected as moderator of town meetings. His high personal character and public spirit have contributed largely to his popularity.

Mr. Stevens married Miss Clara A. Speed of Salmon Falls, and they have four children: Charles E., a resident of Salmon Falls; Mabel G., wife of Walter F. Norton, superintendent of the N. L. P. & H. Company, of Nashua, N. H.; Florence E., wife of Charles H. Wentworth, cashier of the South Berwick National Bank, and Caroline T., who is a teacher in the public schools of Plymouth, N. H. Mr. Stevens and family are members of the Baptist Church at South Berwick, Me., in which he has been a deacon for thirty-three years. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the



EDWIN A. STEVENS

Blue Lodge at Salmon Falls, Edwards Chapter at Somersworth, Orphan Council at Dover, St. Paul's Commandery, Dover, and the New Hampshire Consistory at Nashua, N. H.

HON. WILLIAM H. MORTON, once an influential citizen of Strafford county and a prominent business man of Salmon Falls, was born February 9, 1814, at Portsmouth, N. H., and passed out of life at his home in Salmon Falls, June 4, 1904. His parents were William and Sarah (Griffith) Morton. They were natives of New England, their ancestry being of Wales on the maternal side and of England on the paternal.

In the village schools of his native place William H. Morton first attended to the business of acquiring an education and after removing with his parents, to Salmon Falls, in 1823, he had academic advantages at South Berwick, Me. At that day it was not a difficult matter for an industrious youth to secure employment in a textile factory in New England and very many commenced business life in the wool sorting room, as did young Morton, and he continued at that work until 1834, when the mill was burned. He then went to Grafton, Mass., where he worked in a woolen mill for two years, when he felt prepared to embark in a mercantile business on his own account. In 1842 he moved from Grafton to Blackstone, Mass., where he continued merchandising and reasonably prospered but finally decided to return to Salmon Falls. Here he opened a general store and did a large business until 1851 and then sold in order to become cashier of the Salmon Falls Bank, which had just been organized, and this responsible position he continued to fill until within a few years of his demise. He had become well and favorably known in financial circles and was a trustee and one of the incorporators of the Rollinsford Savings Bank for many years and for a prolonged period following its organization was its secretary and treasurer. He was a man of enlightened understanding and progressive in many of his ideas. In 1849 when the town of Rollinsford was incorporated he was made town treasurer and served long; in 1853 he became town clerk; he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he held until death; served two years as a selectman of the town of Somersworth and also of Rollinsford, and in numerous other offices displayed public spirit and efficiency. He was a Republican in politics and served one term as a member of the New Hampshire Senate from the Dover district. He was charitable and benevolent and was always ready to contribute the cause of religion.

In 1841 Mr. Morton was married to Miss Sarah F. Merriam, of Grafton, Mass., who died in 1849, survived by one daughter, Mrs. Etta Mer-

riam, of Meriden, Conn. In 1851 Mr. Morton married Miss Armine Leavitt of York, Me., and two of their three children survive: William A., of Haverhill, Mass., and Sara Josephine. The mother of these children died in 1866 and in 1868 Mr. Morton married Miss Mary Shackford, of Portsmouth. Mrs. Morton is living and makes her home with Miss Sarah Josephine Morton, at Salmon Falls and at Buxton, Me. Both ladies are prominent in social life and are members of the Somersworth Woman's Club. Miss Morton attended the public schools of Salmon Falls, and after leaving the high school entered Robinson Seminary at Exeter, N. H., where she was graduated in 1883. She is a member of the South Berwick Woman's Club and of the Margery Sullivan Chapter of the D. A. R. at Dover. Both ladies are active workers in Christ Episcopal Church at Salmon Falls, of which Miss Morton has been the organist for many years.

JACOB S. M. FORD, owner of Riverside Farm, in the town of Dover, was born in the house in which he resides, October 26, 1835, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Mitchell) Ford.

Jacob Ford was born on Dover Point, N. H., November 11, 1800, and was a son of Jacob Ford, who moved from Massachusetts to Dover Point and lived there until death. In 1834 Jacob Ford moved from Dover Point to the farm now owned and occupied by his son, where he continued to reside until his death, June 24, 1871. He followed farming and also was a brick manufacturer and was a man of business energy. In politics he was first a Whig but later a Republican. He married Sarah Mitchell, a daughter of Samuel Mitchell and a granddaughter of John Mitchell, who was a Revolutionary soldier who, for a time, served on General Washington's staff. His burial was at New Durham, N. H. Of the ten children born to Jacob and Sarah Ford, there are five yet living: Betsey A., who lives with her brother, Jacob S. M.; Susan A., who is the widow of Freeman J. Houghton and a resident of Westminster, Vt.; Noah P., who is a resident of Haverhill, Mass.; Jacob S. M.; and Sarah J., who is the wife of Edwin J. Parsley, of Strafford, N. H. The mother died in December, 1884.

Jacob S. M. Ford had such educational opportunities as were common in his day and section; he helped on the home farm and also learned the shoemaking trade. Near the close of the Civil war, when fresh troops were needed by the Government mainly for guard duty near Washington, D. C., Mr. Ford offered his services, enlisting on September 1, 1864, in Company D, First N. H. Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged nine months later, after which he returned to Dover. Riverside Farm contains

eighty acres of productive land and he devotes it to general farming. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Dover, being one of the two survivors of a quartette of brothers entitled to Grand Army honors: Horace K. Ford, now deceased; Noah P. and Jacob S. M., surviving, and William H., deceased. Almost a lifelong resident, Mr. Ford is widely known and he is held in respect and esteem by his fellow citizens.

HORACE W. JENKINS, who is engaged in general agriculture on a farm of 180 acres in Madbury, this county, was born in Madbury, N. H., February 8, 1864, a son of Jonathan and Martha (Emery) Jenkins. He is a grandson of Ephraim Jenkins, who was a well known citizen of Madbury in his day.

Jonathan Jenkins, who died in March, 1900, was a lifelong resident of Madbury, where he served as selectman. He also represented Madbury for one term in the New Hampshire legislature. He was engaged chiefly in farming, but also to some extent in the lumber industry. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics was a Republican. At his death Madbury lost one of its most useful and active citizens, a man who was not only well known and respected at home but also generally throughout the county. He and his wife Martha had four children, of whom there are now two survivors: Horace W. of Madbury, and Herbert T., who resides in Portsmouth, N. H.

Horace W. Jenkins was reared to man's estate in Madbury and educated in its public schools. From his youth up he has been engaged in farming and dairying and, being a man of good practical experience along these lines, he has made it pay. In his political opinions he is a Republican with independent proclivities. He is progressive and public-spirited and favors everything calculated to advance the material or moral welfare of the community in which he lives and of the county generally. He has a wide acquaintance and enjoys the reputation of being a prosperous and reliable citizen.

PHILIP H. STILES, a prominent citizen of Somersworth, N. H., is agent for the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. He has been a resident of this city since April, 1865, and his entire business career has been in the employ of the company he now represents. Beginning as a boy of fourteen years, he diligently applied himself to his tasks, meriting his advancement from one position to another until he was general superintendent and finally agent of the company.

Mr. Stiles was born in Harrison, Me., July 4, 1852, and is a son of David

and Vina G. (Hunt) Stiles. His father was a native of Maine and his mother of Chatham, N. H. From Harrison he came with his parents in 1865 to Great Falls, N. H., where for a time he attended the public schools. At the age of fourteen years he began working for fifty cents per day in the carding department of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. He continued in that and the spinning department off and on for about a quarter of a century, becoming successively card grinder, second hand and overseer in the carding department. In 1900 he was appointed general superintendent, a position he filled with marked efficiency until 1911, when he was made agent of the company. He is a broad-gauged man of public spirit and has always supported movements the object of which was to advance the interests or elevate the moral tone of the community. When the first council was organized after the incorporation of Somersworth, Mr. Stiles became one of the first councilmen, representing the first ward as such for three years. He has always been a Republican in politics.

Philip H. Stiles was united in marriage with Miss Addie M. Parker, who was born in Berwick, Maine, and is a daughter of Samuel T. Parker of that place. Of three children born to them but one survives, namely: Sadie A. Religiously, the family is affiliated with the High Street Baptist church.

MARSHALL B. FOSS, a prosperous and well known citizen, proprietor of the "Three Brook Farm," Madbury, was born in Strafford county, N. H., November 5, 1846, a son of Leonard and Mary A. (Bunker) Foss. His father was a native of this county, while his mother was born in the famous "Bunker Garrison" at Durham, N. H., in former days a log garrison house used by the settlers as a protection against Indians. It derived its name from a great grandfather of our subject on the maternal side. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Foss was John Bunker.

Leonard Foss was a son of James Foss. He removed with his family from Strafford, N. H., to Durham, where he lived for many years, but finally died in Dover about a quarter of a century ago, at the age of 48 years. Of his four children, two now survive, Marshall B., whose name begins this sketch, and Emma F., widow of David Caswell, late of Haverhill, Mass. She now resides in Salem, Mass. A Republican in politics, Leonard Foss for a number of years served on the Durham school board. He was a good business man and had the confidence of his neighbors to such an extent that he was often called upon to act as administrator in settling estates.

Marshall B. Foss was reared in Durham and for a year or so worked with his father at carpenter work and afterwards at shoemaking, the father being engaged successively in both these occupations. The trade of carpenter

he has followed more or less all his life, but has lately engaged in farming on the "Three Brook Farm" already mentioned, which contains about 70 acres and is one of the best farms in Madbury. He married Julia M. Willey, and they have had two children—Mary A., wife of Urban Horne who is a member of the police force of Beverly, Mass., and Fred E., who is a decorator and resides in Lowell, Mass. Mr. Foss is a Republican in politics and is a man who has won a well-earned reputation for good citizenship, being among the representative men of his class in Strafford county.

JAMES E. TRICKEY, whose name is well known in many sections of the country as a former genial and capable host of numerous summer resort hotels, now resides in the Long Hill neighborhood in the town of Dover, where he owns forty acres of land, which for many years has been the Trickey homestead. He was born at Jackson, N. H., July 15, 1849, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah A. (Johnson) Trickey. The father was born in Jackson and the mother in Durham. The Trickey family is of English extraction but as far back as the grandfather, James Trickey, has belonged to New Hampshire. From Jackson Samuel Trickey moved with his family to the farm now owned by his son, and died there in his seventy-sixth year. Of his family of children three survive: Augusta A., who is the widow of Joseph N. Hayes, of Rochester; Cyrus P., who is in the piano business at Boston, Mass.; and James E., of Dover.

James E. Trickey was educated at Jackson and was nineteen years old when the family moved to Rochester, later settling in the town of Dover. He assisted his father until he found an opening in the line of business which he believed would be congenial. For thirty years afterward he was connected with the Laurel House at Lakewood, N. J., in an official capacity. Later he was manager of the Ferry Park House at Saco, before he went to the Laurel House for one season. He was then manager of the Baldwin, at Beach Haven, N. J., for a season, following which he spent a season as manager of the Balsams, at Dixville Notch, N. H. He was also identified officially with the Thorn-Mountain House, now known as Wentworth Hall, at Jackson, N. H., for four seasons, that being his first hotel experience and proved an excellent preparation for the strenuous activities of later positions. Mr. Trickey has had a life full of varied experiences, and while his patience and generosity were often taxed, he possessed the tact that is a part of the popular hotelkeeper's equipment, and the executive ability to provide for comfort of his guests. Mr. Trickey's neighbors feel that they know him well and welcome his permanent settling down among them. Mr. Trickey married Miss Louise S. Sherman, of Boston, Mass., a graduate of the

Boston Normal School. They attend the Unitarian church. He belongs to Wecohamet Lodge, No. 3, Odd Fellows, and in his political views he is a Republican.

HOLMES B. ROUNDS, a well known and esteemed citizen residing on the Log Garrison farm, Dover, N. H., was born in China, Me., November 19, 1835, a son of Joseph and Elsie (Drew) Rounds. His father was a native of New England and of Scotch ancestry, his mother also being a native of New England. The subject of this sketch was their only child.

Joseph Rounds died when his son Holmes was in his second year and Mrs. Rounds then brought her son to Strafford County, N. H., locating on the Garrison road in Dover. Here she taught school for a time, but subsequently married Joseph T. Peasley, now deceased, by whom she had five children. Of these latter two are living; Joseph E., died Nov. 14, 1913; he resided on the Peaslee farm, Dover; Martha E. and John T., are residents of Dover.

Holmes B. Rounds was reared in Dover, where he attended the public schools. He may truly be called a self-made man, as he has had to make his own way in the world since quite young. The Garrison farm, of which he is the owner, contains 160 acres of land and is devoted to general farming. On it is located the old Log Garrison House, famous in local history as having been formerly a fort in which the early settlers here were accustomed to take refuge in case of Indian alarms. It is kept in a good state of preservation by our subject.

Mr. Rounds married Ellen S. Peavey, who was born in Dover, N. H., a daughter of Bryant and Anna Peavey of this city. They have passed their golden wedding anniversary, having been married over fifty years, but are still youthful in heart and mind. Their friends are numerous in this locality. Mr. Rounds belongs to Mt. Pleasant lodge of Odd Fellows at Dover and Dover Grange. He attends the Universalist church, of which his wife is a member.

WALTER F. GAGE, was one of the widely esteemed citizens of Dover, where he was born October 9, 1848. He was a lifelong resident of Gage's Hill, and died February 21, 1909. He was a son of Daniel and Sarah (Hersom) Gage, and a grandson of James Gage, who was the founder of the family in Strafford county and the original settler of Gage's Hill, to which he gave his name. Daniel Gage was born on this place and spent his life here. He married Sarah Hersom, who belonged to an old family of Berwick, Me.

In the district schools and at Franklin Academy, Walter F. Gage was educated and throughout life was a well informed man and interesting companion. He followed agricultural pursuits for thirty-seven years and for this length of time conducted a milk route at Dover. In many ways he was useful to his community and served with strict integrity as a member of the city council and also as a member of the board of aldermen at Dover. In politics he was a Republican. The only fraternal body with which he was connected was the Knights of Pythias, of which he was a charter member at Dover. In his family Mr. Gage was kind, thoughtful and indulgent and in his community was accommodating, courteous and charitable.

On February 14, 1877, Mr. Gage was married to Miss Amanda J. Stirling, who was born January 12, 1853, at South Atkinson, Me., a daughter of Ephraim and Susan (Ham) Stirling, and a granddaughter of Harry Stirling, of New Castle, N. H., who was a sea captain and was of English extraction. Captain Stirling and one of his sons were lost at sea while on a voyage in foreign waters. Mrs. Gage has the following brothers and sisters: Wesley B., who resides on Broadway, Dover, N. H.; Truman, who is a resident of San Gabriel, Cal.; John H., who is a resident of Dover; Elsie S., who is the widow of Henry Hope, and resides at Lowell, Mass., and Isabel G., who is the wife of William Pray, of Dover. The father of Mrs. Gage was also a sea captain and owned mills at South Atkinson. He later moved to Blackwater, N. H., and was engaged in farming for a few years before removing to Garrison Hill, where he died March 30, 1888, being survived by his wife until May, 1890. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gage: Cora B. and Everett W., both of whom remain with their mother. The Gage farm is a fine estate of about 300 acres. The family attends the Central Avenue Free Will Baptist church, to which Mr. Gage was a liberal and willing contributor.

ELIAS C. VARNEY, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Dover, residing in the Blackwater district, was born May 28, 1835, in Rochester, N. H., a son of George W. and Sarah F. (Hanson) Varney. He is a grandson of Elias Varney, who settled at an early day in Barrington, N. H., where he resided many years and finally died. George W. Varney, father of our subject, was born in Barrington and came to Rochester at the age of ten years, becoming a member of the household of E. Cloutman, Esq., being here reared to man's estate. His wife, Sarah, whom he married here, was a native of Somersworth. Of their children the following are now living: Elias C., whose name begins this sketch; Sarah F., widow of Howard Parsons, late of Dover, N. H.; Christine, widow of Charles Horne, late of Berwick,

Me., where she resides; Susan E., widow of the late Samuel Lord and a resident of Dover; Lenora, who is the widow of James Horne, late of Dover, of which city she is still a resident, and Emma, widow of George Cheney, late of Manchester, N. H., where she is now living. The father, George W. Varney, died in Rochester over a quarter of a century ago.

Elias C. Varney was reared to manhood in Rochester, in his boyhood attending the public schools. He then went to Boston, where he was engaged in teaming for some 20 years. Subsequently returning to Rochester, he took up farming, which occupation he has now successfully carried on for 30 years with a gratifying degree of success. He has a fine and well cultivated farm of 145 acres, on which he is also engaged in stock raising. As a citizen he stands high in the estimation of all who know him, his capacity, integrity and progressive qualities being widely recognized. In politics he is independent, being bound by no party shackles but acting on his own private judgment when called upon to cast his vote. Both in his reading and thinking he keeps well abreast of the times, and his aid and influence can always be enlisted on behalf of any cause calculated to benefit the community at large.

Mr. Varney was married in 1859 to Sarah F. Moody, a native of Tamworth, N. H., who died June 13, 1907. She was a most worthy woman and a consistent member of the Free Will Baptist Church. She bore her husband four children, namely: George W., who resides in Rochester; John W., a resident of Dover, N. H.; Elizabeth M., wife of Edward E. Clark, of Dover, and Frank, who is also a resident of Dover. Mr. Varney's children are all progressive, intelligent members of the communities in which they respectively reside—such as bring credit to a family name. He himself is one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of Strafford County, having accumulated an ample competence through his own exertions, backed by industry, intelligence and economy.

EDWARD F. LORD, master carpenter, who has been connected continuously with the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, at Somersworth, N. H., for 33 years, is a valued employe, one whose worth has been recognized by well merited advancement. He was born at Berwick, Me., where he still maintains his home, November 17, 1854, and is a son of Benjamin S. and Sarah (Roberts) Lord, both of whom were natives also of the Pine Tree state.

Edward F. Lord attended the public schools of Berwick during his boyhood and then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked continuously ever since. Since 1880 he has been connected with the carpenter shops of the Great Falls plant, some years since becoming master carpenter.

In early manhood Mr. Lord was united in marriage with Miss Ella Fall, who was born also at Berwick, Me., as were her parents, George and Ellen (Melcher) Fall. Her father is deceased. Mr. Lord belongs to the Masonic fraternity, attending the lodge at South Berwick, and also is a member of the Odd Fellows, at Berwick. He is a highly respected, earnest and well intentioned citizen and gives his political support to the Democratic party. Public office has never appealed to him as he has found his time sufficiently taken up with his business affairs and his home and social interests.

OLIVER M. VICKERY, a well known and successful agriculturist of Dover, N. H., is a native of this county, having been born in Rochester, N. H., August 22, 1852. His parents were Joshua and Mary (Green) Vickery, the father a native of Wakefield, N. H., and the mother of Rochester. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Samuel Vickery who resided in Wakefield many years. The family is said to be of English origin.

Oliver M. Vickery was reared to man's estate in Rochester and trained to agricultural pursuits. For nine years he was employed in Dover but now owns a farm of his own of 60 acres here, devoted to general farming. He was educated in the public schools but the knowledge there acquired has been largely supplemented by practical experience in the affairs of life. He has resided on his present farm since 1896 and is doing a successful farming business. His prosperity is the result of his own personal efforts and he may be called a "self-made man" in the best sense of the phrase. That he has force of character is evidenced by the fact that he has several times been chosen by his fellow citizens to serve in public office. He was formerly a councilman of Dover, representing Ward 1, and he served as alderman for two terms from the same ward, showing efficiency and a due regard for the interests of his constituents. In politics he is a Republican. As a citizen Mr. Vickery is up to date and public-spirited, being always found on the side of true progress and the moral and material improvement of the city and town. He has gained much popularity and has a wide circle of friends. Mr. Vickery married Annie B. Osborn, of Rochester, N. H., a daughter of Hiram S. Osborn, late of that city. Of this marriage there have been two children—Walter R., residing at Lakeport, N. H., and Alta, wife of Herbert Meader of Dover, N. H.

GEORGE H. WYATT, Jr., general farmer, who is successfully carrying on his agricultural industries on his 140 acres of land, which are situated three and one-half miles east of Rochester Square, on the Dover and Roch-

ester state road, was born in the town of Farmington, N. H., September 18, 1866, and is a son of Lyman and Mary H. Wyatt.

After his school days were over, George H. Wyatt gradually became connected with the saw mill business and during the last ten years has done a large amount of lumber contracting. Recently he has sold his saw mill, through which he was known in the lumber regions of both Strafford and York counties, and now devotes his entire attention to his farm activities, which include raising and dealing in stock, particularly horses. He has placed his property in fine condition but the buildings were erected by the former owner, George W. Varney.

Mr. Wyatt was married first to Miss Alice L. True, who, at death, left four children. The second marriage of Mr. Wyatt was with Miss Nettie E. Davis. In politics he is a Democrat but has been generally unwilling to accept office; at one time he was traffic agent at Farmington. He is well and favorably known all over Strafford county.

NEWELL B. FOSS is proprietor of Broad View Farm, containing 185 acres, situated two and one-half miles west of Rochester Square. He owns also 600 more acres in Strafford county and his interests cover farming, lumbering and livestock trading. Mr. Foss was born in the town of Strafford, Strafford county, N. H., August 19, 1860, and is a son of Richard W. and Emily (Place) Foss.

The Foss family came from Massachusetts to New Hampshire in the person of the great-grandfather, settling on what is now the Foss home farm of 300 acres, situated at the foot of the Parker mountains, then known as Blue Hills. James B. Foss, the grandfather, married Sarah Waldron and they had two sons and three daughters, one of the sons, Richard W., receiving the farm as his portion and lived on it until he gave it to his oldest son, James H. Foss, who is the present owner. He married Emily Jane Place and they had four sons and three daughters to reach maturity.

Newell B. Foss with his brothers and sisters attended school at Strafford and the Newhampton Academy and in 1886 he was graduated from the Newhampton Commercial College, following which he started out on his own business responsibility. Mr. Foss's farm was formerly owned and named by George Wallace, who erected all the special buildings, and here was once carried on probably the most extensive henneries in the state, also fancy cows and horses. A partial description may give some idea of its plan of construction. The main barn, with dimensions of 50x100 feet, is three stories high, the first floor being arranged for horses and carriages. Hay and weighing scales occupy the second and third floors. Adjoining the main

barn is the cow stable, 35x70 feet in dimensions, with accommodations for thirty-eight cows to be kept under sanitary conditions. The cattle barn, 100x20 feet, also has a cellar with twenty-two cow stanchions and box stalls; and the boiler house, 20x35 feet, three stories high, has a cement floor on which is located the engine, and here all the cutting and grinding of food for the cows and poultry is attended to, modern conveniences being supplied. The brooding quarters, 200x20 feet, and a separate steam heat plant is here utilized. There are six hen houses, 20x100 feet, all finished in proper way; and the incubator house operates two stoves and accommodations are provided for a tenant. The place and its many improvements and conveniences must be seen in order to be appreciated. Mr. Foss has a handsome 16-room residence, built in modern style, with cement cellars and with a steam heating system. All the buildings are well supplied with water from a drilled well 298 feet deep, and reservoir holding 15,000 gallons. Many wonderful improvements have been made here since the time of Mr. Foss's grandfather, who conveyed his products to Boston by wagon.

Mr. Foss married Miss M. Isabella Waterhouse, a daughter of Charles H. Waterhouse, of Barrington, N. H., and they have one daughter, Nancy Laura, residing at home. She is an educated and accomplished lady, formerly was a bookkeeper and stenographer for Leslie P. Snow, of Rochester, N. H., and afterward a teacher in the Rochester High school. Mr. Foss is a prominent member of the Grange and belongs also to the Odd Fellows and the order of United American Mechanics, at Rochester.

DWIGHT HALL,* attorney-at-law, Dover, N. H., was born in Strafford County, N. H., April 13, 1887, one of a family of three children of Joshua G. and Susan E. (Bigelow) Hall. The father, Joshua G. Hall, was a very prominent lawyer up to the time of his death, which occurred October 31, 1898. He also served the city of Dover as city solicitor from 1868 to 1870 inclusive.

Dwight Hall, after attending the public schools, entered Andover Academy, from which institution he was graduated in 1890. He studied law at the Dorister Law School, of Boston, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire in 1897. Immediately after he began the practice of his profession in Dover, where he has since remained. He served the city of Dover as city solicitor and has also been county solicitor and referee in bankruptcy. Elected mayor of Dover, he served capably in that office during the years 1911 and 1912. He is a director in the Strafford National Bank of Dover.

Mr. Hall married Miss Frances C. Smith, a daughter of James Smith

and he and his family are members of the First Congregational church. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Hall is one of the leading members of the bar in Strafford County and few citizens of Dover are better known or more highly esteemed.

ROBERT B. LANE, who occupies the important position of overseer of the spinning department of mills No. 1 and No. 2 of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, of Somersworth, N. H., has been identified with this extensive plant since December, 1899, when he became a resident of this city. He was born at Carroll, Me., October 18, 1868, and was a child when his parents removed to Lewiston, Me.

During the nine years that Robert B. Lane lived at Lewiston, he attended school and after removing to Warren, Mass., was graduated from the Warren High school. By the time he was eighteen years of age he had become interested in the textile mills at Warren and entered the carding and spinning department. He continued with the Warren Cotton Mills for ten years, making his way from the bottom of the ladder until he became foreman of the spinning department. After this he spent a year in the New York Mills, N. Y., where he was superintendent of mill No. 4, and from there came to Somersworth. At first, for a time, he was overseer of the spinning department of mill No. 1; later he was given charge also of mill No. 2, and at one time he even had mill No. 3 under his care. His long experience in this particular line has made him very valuable as an overseer and his watchful eye lets no fault of either workman or product escape him.

Mr. Lane was married at Warren, Mass., to Miss Mabel Armour and they have two children—James W. and Maud T. Mr. Lane and family attend the Free Will Baptist church at Somersworth. In politics he is a Republican but is no seeker for office. For many years he has been identified with the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Lane is a quiet, industrious, public spirited and liberal citizen and stands high in the esteem of those with whom the past fourteen years of his life have been spent.

JOHN G. LIBBEY, one of the prosperous agriculturists of the town of Somersworth, where he owns seventy-five acres of valuable land, was born at Lebanon, Me., February 11, 1867, and is a son of Thomas H. and Mary A. (Goodwin) Libbey.

Thomas H. Libbey was born at Ossipee, N. H., and was six months old when his father died and the death of his mother left him an orphan at the tender age of three years. He was reared by an uncle, Ivory Hodgdon, of Ossipee, with whom he remained until he reached manhood, when he went

to Lebanon, Me. There he married and remained for some years and then moved to Boston, Mass., for a short time. He then returned to Lebanon, which remained the family home until 1895, when removal was made to Somersworth and settlement was made on the farm that is now owned by John G. Libbey. Here Thomas H. Libbey resided until his death in December, 1905, his wife surviving until April, 1910. They were members of the Free Will Baptist church. Of their children John G. Libbey is the only survivor.

John G. Libbey grew to manhood in his native place and attended the public schools. From choice, farming has always been his main occupation. On April 11, 1895, he was united in marriage with Bertha Hanscom, who was born at Lebanon, Me., a daughter of Aaron H. and Susan (Woodsum) Hanscom, the father a native of North Berwick and the mother of Lebanon, Me. Mrs. Libbey has two sisters: Mrs. Ida Brockett, of San Antonio, Tex., and Mrs. Alma Estabrook, of Berwick, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Libbey had one son, Maurice C., who is now deceased. As a good and intelligent citizen, Mr. Libbey takes an interest in public affairs and gives his political support to the Republican party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, at Springvale, Me.

JEREMY B. TOWLE, who is one of Dover's best known and most respected citizens, has passed the greater part of his life here, his main interest being farming. He belongs to one of the old families of the state and is in the eighth generation from the original settler, who was Philip Towle, a native of Ireland and one of the first householders at Kingston, N. H. Jeremy B. Towle was born at Wolfboro, N. H., May 13, 1831, a son of Levi and Sallie (Dudley) Towle, and a grandson of Jeremiah Towle. Levi Towle was born at Hanover, N. H., and moved to Dover in 1840, where he spent the rest of his life, dying at the age of eighty-four years.

Jeremy B. Towle accompanied his parents to Dover at the age of nine years. In boyhood he attended the old Pine Hill school and assisted his father on the home farm. He learned the shoemaking trade and in after years alternated work at the same time with farming. In the fall of 1864 he offered his services to his country, enlisting in Company D, First N. H. Heavy Artillery and was honorably discharged nine months later in the meanwhile having been mainly on guard duty at Washington, D. C. He returned then to Dover and has since lived here with the exception of a few years spent at Madrid, Me. His farm lies on the Back River road, town of Dover.

Mr. Towle was married first to Miss Mary A. Nute, of Madbury, N. H.,

and ten children were born to them, the following of whom survive: Levi W., James B., and Hiram G., all of whom are residents of Dover; Cora B., a trained nurse and graduated physician, who is a resident of Boston, Mass.; Edwin D., a physician in practice at Salem, Mass.; and Jeremy S., who is a resident of a western state. Carrie E., Mary A., Alice and Abbie are deceased. The second marriage of Mr. Towle was to Miss Catherine L. Cook, who was born at Wolfboro, N. H., a daughter of Joel E. and Susan M. (Wiggin) Cook. Her father was born at Wolfboro, N. H., and her mother at Newmarket, the latter being a direct descendant in the eighth generation from Capt. Thomas Wiggin, who was the first acting governor of the state of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Towle have two children: Arthur, who is superintendent of a woolen mill at Hillsboro, N. H.; and Ruth W., who is a student in the Dover High school. Mr. Towle and wife attend the Universalist church. In his political views he is a Democrat. As a citizen ever ready to further movements for the general welfare, Mr. Towle stands among the foremost and both he and his wife have a wide circle of friends who hold them in personal esteem.

HIRAM A. NASH is a well known citizen of Somersworth, N. H., residing at No. 44 West High Street. He was born in this village on November 8, 1852, and is a son of Joseph K. and Judith (Merrill) Nash. The father was a native of France and when a young man emigrated to America, first locating at Elliot, Me. A short time thereafter he came to Great Falls, N. H., where he was employed in the carpentry department of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company for a period of forty-five years. His death occurred in 1876. He was a Republican in politics. Of the children born to Joseph K. and Judith (Merrill) Nash, the following survive: Helen A. of Raymond, N. H., widow of Albert Guptill; Luella A., wife of Isaac Hodgdon of Raymond, N. H.; Mary G., wife of Jacob Foster of Shelbourne Falls, Mass.; Hiram A.; and Frederick M. of Dover, N. H.

Hiram A. Nash was reared to man's estate in Somersworth, receiving a public school education. When a young man he learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for some twenty years. He was married in 1873 and shortly after moved to Haverhill, Mass., where he continued at his trade for a number of years. He was for several years a member of the police force in the town of Bradford, a suburb of Haverhill. He subsequently became a member of the Haverhill fire department, being lieutenant of Hose Company No. 5, and for twenty years he continued in the service of the fire department. In 1910, he gave up that position and returned to

Somersworth, where his wife and children had previously gone, owing to the death of Mrs. Nash's mother.

February 6, 1873, Hiram A. Nash was united in marriage with Belle Jones, a native of Somersworth, N. H., and a daughter of Charles S. and Harriet A. (Stanton) Jones, her father a native of Lebanon, Me., and her mother of Brookfield, N. H. Charles S. Jones, a son of Daniel Jones of Lebanon, Me., was about twelve years of age when his mother died, and the family almost immediately thereafter moved to what then was Great Falls, N. H., now Somersworth. Here he grew to maturity, and in time became established in the hotel business, a field of endeavor in which he attained wide prominence. He conducted hotels in Somersworth, in Portsmouth, N. H., and in Wells Beach, Me., and became widely known and exceedingly popular. He was a staunch Democrat in politics, taking an active part in campaigns at all times and working for his party's supremacy. He also at times filled offices of trust, being at one time a member of the New Hampshire legislature and also serving some years as selectman of Great Falls. Mrs. Jones died in May, 1896, and her husband survived her until October 10, 1905, Mrs. Nash being sole survivor of the family. Mr. Jones was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was a man of public spirit and in his death Strafford county lost one of its most worthy and representative citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Nash have two children: Guy M. of Haverhill, Mass.; and Adelbert M., of Somersworth, N. H. He is an ardent Democrat in politics, and takes an earnest interest in public affairs as becomes a good citizen. He is not an active member of any church, but he and Mrs. Nash have been liberal in the support of churches and worthy enterprises calculated to elevate the community.

MARK ANNIS, who carries on extensive operations in general farming and dairying, on his fine estate of 187 acres, situated in the town of Dover, is one of Strafford county's well known and enterprising business men. He was born on December 7, 1869, in Coos county, N. H., and is a son of Mark and Betsy (Burbank) Annis, both of whom were born in New Hampshire, as was also the paternal grandfather, Joseph Annis, who lived at Conway, N. H.

Mark Annis remained in Coos county until twelve years old and then accompanied his parents to Somersworth, and from there, at the age of seventeen years, came to Dover. His education had been carried on along liberal lines and Mr. Annis is well informed, not only concerning the best carrying on of his particular industries, but of matters in general.

Mr. Annis was married January 22, 1887, to Miss Sarah J. Tibbetts,

who was born at Lebanon, Me., a daughter of Andrew J. Tibbetts of that place. The death of this estimable lady on April 6, 1913, not only brought grief to her immediate household but to the community as well. She was a member of the Advent Christian church. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Annis, namely: Joseph R., Betsy W., Mark (a student in the Boston Bible School at Boston, Mass.); Ebbin E., Andrew J., Teresa M. and George E. Mr. Annis is a member of the Advent Christian church at Dover. He is a good-intentioned citizen, anxious to support law and bring about needed reforms and casts his vote independently.

CYRUS FREEMAN, who is identified with the Great Falls Manufacturing Company at Somersworth, N. H., as overseer of the cloth hall, is a well known and prominent citizen of Strafford county, for many years having been active in public life as well as in business affairs. He was born February 28, 1840, at Farmington, Me., and is a son of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Mosher) Freeman, both natives of Gorham, Me.

Cyrus Freeman was reared to the age of fourteen years at Farmington, by his mother, his father having died in his infancy, and then they with other members of the family, moved to Lewiston, Me., where he attended school and lived for fifteen years. From there Mr. Freeman came to Great Falls, in the meanwhile having been well trained in different textile mills, and in 1870 accepted the position which he now fills. In April, 1861, Mr. Freeman enlisted for service in the Civil war and became a member of Company F., which was organized at Lewiston, Me. When the company reached Portland, Me., it became a part of the First Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Mr. Freeman was made an orderly and served three months and after his honorable discharge, returned to Lewiston. He takes much interest in Littlefield Post, No. 8, G. A. R., Somersworth and has served two years as its commander.

On September 25, 1863, Mr. Freeman was married to Miss Celeste Smith, of Lewiston, Me., a daughter of George B. and Lucinda (Litchfield) Smith. She died June 18, 1910. Three children were born to them, of whom two are living—Arthur C., who is a resident of Lawrence, Mass. (He designed the seal for the city of Somersworth); and Bessie L., who is a graduate of the Somersworth High school and a popular teacher here. Early recognized as a man of worth by his fellow citizens, Mr. Freeman was elected a member of the first board of councilmen after the incorporation of Somersworth as a city, in 1893, and during three of the four years that he served, he was president of the board. He served also two terms as a member of the New Hampshire legislature, representing the former town of Somersworth. He belongs to Libanus Lodge, No. 49, A. F. & A. M., Somersworth; Edwards

Royal Arch Chapter, for over a quarter of a century having been treasurer of both organizations, and belongs to St. Paul Commandery at Dover. He is also a charter member of Prospect Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Somersworth. Mr. Freeman and family attend the Congregational church.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, who is engaged principally in market gardening, is the owner of a tract of 120 acres on Dover Neck, N. H., being of the eighth generation of Tutties to be located on this land. He traces his lineage in this country and on his home farm through Joseph E. and Caroline H. (Paul) Tuttle, Joseph and Sarah (Pinkham) Tuttle, William and Anna (Hanson) Tuttle, Elijah and Esther Tuttle, Ensign John Tuttle, and Judge John Tuttle to John Tuttle, who was the original immigrant.

John Tuttle, last named, came from Wales to Dover, N. H., in 1633, being one of Captain Thomas Wiggins' Company. He was one of the party to make settlement on Dover Neck in the fall of that year, his allotment being on the east side of the road, near where the school house now stands. His son, Judge John Tuttle, became a very prominent and influential member of the community, his home being on the west side of the street, nearly opposite that of his father. He was town clerk from 1693 to 1729, town treasurer many years, representative in the General Court or Assembly of New Hampshire from 1698 to 1707, and was judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1695 until his death in 1720. He also had a command in the state militia. Ensign John Tuttle, son of Judge Tuttle, resided on the grant of land on the west side of Back river, given to his grandfather in 1642. He engaged in the lumber business with his father, operating a saw mill at Toland Falls, where in 1712 he met death at the hands of the Indians. He was ensign in a militia company, which gave him his title, and he was one of the most active business men of the town. Joseph and Sarah Pinkham Tuttle, grandparents of the subject of this record, had three sons who grew to maturity and lived on the old Tuttle estate, namely: Asa Tuttle, the noted Quaker preacher who departed this life in the nineties; Joseph, who died in middle life; and William Penn Tuttle, a man of prominence of Dover Neck, who died on May 4, 1911.

William Penn Tuttle, an uncle of George W., whose name heads this sketch, was born June 26, 1823, in the home where he lived at death. His educational training was acquired in the public schools at Dover and in the Friends' School at Providence, R. I. During the early years of his active life he was in the lumber business in Rochester and Milton, also in towns in Maine, but his main business was in farming the Tuttle homestead, along which line he was one of the most successful on Dover Neck. He was the

first Dover farmer to make a specialty of truck farming, and he built the first green house for the raising of early vegetables. His product being farther advanced than his competitors he always benefited by the earlier and higher prices. He was a high minded and active man and enjoyed the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. He was for many years leader in the Society of Friends, whose meeting house on Central Avenue and Pine Hill was built in 1769. He was well versed in the Bible, was a good speaker in public meetings, and at all times and intelligent and pleasing conversationalist. He was an ardent anti-slavery man and was an important cog in the "Underground Railroad," doing his share in secreting many of the colored race and helping them to the Canadian line and freedom. He was in no sense a politician, never sought office, but frequently did all in his power to assist good men into office. The only office he ever consented to fill was that of surveyor of highways in his district, for he had long been a strong and practical advocate of good roads, never letting an opportunity pass to further that end. He was thrice married, first to Mary Varney of Rochester, secondly to Lydia Cartland of Portland, Maine, and his third marriage was with Hannah Hanson. He had one son by his first wife but he did not live beyond his sixth year. Mr. Tuttle spent the last few years of his life in retirement, leaving the care of the farm to his nephew George W. Tuttle. His death occurred May 4, 1911, when he was aged eighty-seven years, ten months and eight days.

Joseph E. Tuttle, father of George W., was born at Dover Neck, N. H., as was also his wife Caroline H. Paul. He always followed farming, but did not live beyond middle life, dying July 12, 1874. He was a Republican in politics, and in religious attachment was a member of the Society of Friends.

George W. Tuttle was born on Dover Neck, October 22, 1865, and was but a small boy when his father died. He was taken to live with an aunt at North Berwick, Maine, and was sent by her to the Friends Boarding School at Providence, R. I., this school now being known as the Moses Brown School. He completed a four years' course there, after which he returned to Dover Neck. In school he had learned the art of wood carving, and upon his return to his native town took up the trade of cabinet maker which he followed four years. He located on a part of the old homestead and erected a set of building there in 1890. For about four years he made a specialty of the poultry business, after which he spent considerable time in the windmill industry, erecting windmills in Strafford and adjoining counties and some in the state of Maine. William Penn Tuttle at his death conveyed the homestead farm to his grand-nephew, William Penn, and the outlying property

to his nephew George W. The two farms are now carried on jointly by father and son in a very successful truck farming business.

February 19, 1890, Mr. Tuttle was joined in marriage with Miss Jane Dennett, who was born in North Berwick, Maine, and is a daughter of John Dennett, now deceased. Five children blessed this union, namely: William P., Caroline H. (deceased), Esther, Eleanor, and George E. All of the children now living make their home in Dover, N. H. John Dennett, father of Mrs. Tuttle, was born in North Berwick, Me., and his wife, Jane H. Hubbard in maiden life, was born in South Berwick. Mr. Dennett was a prominent citizen and frequently held office. He was supervisor of schools for a time, was a selectman of South Berwick, and for some time was a representative of his district in the Maine Legislature. George W. Tuttle is a Republican in politics, whilst religiously he belongs to the Society of Friends. Mrs. Tuttle is a member of the Calvin Baptist church.

HENRY COCHRANE, general farmer and cattle dealer in the town of Somersworth, where he owns 150 acres of land, was born in Somersworth, February 4, 1859, and is a son of Adam and Jeanette Cochrane. The parents of Mr. Cochrane were born in Scotland and after emigrating to America came to New Hampshire and settled in the town of Somersworth where they resided until their death. Three of their children survive them: Charlotte, who is the wife of Amasa Leonard, of Somersworth; Joseph, who lives at Providence, R. I.; and Henry. The parents attended the Methodist Episcopal church and were people of honest ways and good intentions.

Henry Cochrane grew up in Somersworth and attended the district schools. For many years he has been engaged in dealing in cattle as well as in general farming and as he is an excellent judge of livestock makes buying and selling profitable. Mr. Cochrane was first married to Miss Effie Ford, a daughter of the late George W. Ford, of Dover Point, and they had six children, the three survivors being: Ralph, living in Massachusetts; Henry E. and Marian M., both residing in Somersworth. George F., Ethel and Frederick are deceased. Mr. Cochrane's second marriage was to Miss Ida Clement, daughter of the late William H. Clement, of Rollinsford. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Cochrane is a Republican in politics and fraternally is an Odd Fellow. He is well and favorably known over Strafford county and has a wide circle of business as well as personal friends who esteem him highly for his many admirable traits of character.

GEORGE B. CLARK, a well known citizen and prosperous agriculturist of Madbury, N. H., residing on his farm of 103 acres, was born at Ludlow, Me., August 16, 1869, and is a son of James and Fannie (Roberts) Clark.

James Clark was born in Newfoundland, of English parentage. When a young man he came to the United States and located at Ludlow, Me., where he married and still carries on his farm industries and has many local interests.

George B. Clark was reared on his father's farm and secured his education in his native place. Early in the nineties he went to Danvers, Mass., and from there came to Dover, N. H., where he resided until 1910. He settled on his present farm in Madbury where he carries on a general line of agriculture.

On March 17, 1891, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Sarah Gordon, of Riceville, Ontario, Canada, and they have six children: Bertha J., Gordon, Harold S., Sidney S., Charlotte, George B. and James A. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views Mr. Clark favors the Republican party although not a politician. He is an honest, upright man, one who has made many friends since settling in Madbury, through his willing cooperation in promoting movements designed for the general welfare.

THE SPAULDING BROTHERS—Leon, Huntley and Rolland—who are connected officially with J. Spaulding & Sons Co., manufacturers of fibre board, a concern well known in the trade throughout the United States and elsewhere, are sons of Jonas Spaulding, the original founder of this enterprise. Jonas Spaulding was born at Townsend, Mass., where he subsequently engaged in the manufacturing business, erecting a small mill for the manufacture of fibre board. The enterprise was successful and has since developed into the present large concern. Its founder died in Andover, Mass., at the age of 67 years. By his wife Emma, whose maiden name was Cummings, and who survives him, he had four children, namely: Leon C., who has charge of the Spaulding mill at Tonawanda, N. Y., Huntley N., also interested in the company, who is a resident of Boston, Mass., Rolland H., a resident of North Rochester, N. H., and Marion L., who resides with her mother in Boston. In addition to the plants above named the company operates two other mills in Rochester, N. H., which are leased from a Rochester manufacturer; a leather board mill in Caseyville, Ill., two mills in Milton, N. H., manufacturing fibre board; also the Spaulding & Frost Company at Fremont, N. H., devoted to cooperage and lumber, which mill turns out about one-third of the New England output of its line. The company is largely interested also in Spauldings Limited, of London, England. The three sons of Jonas Spaulding were for years actively associated with their father in the development of this large enterprise, and the business has grown to its present size under their management. They are now in many

of their lines of fibre the largest factor in the United States, giving employment to a large number of people. The fibre plants in New England are at present managed by Huntley N. and Rolland H., the Tonawanda plant being managed by Leon C.

HON. FRANK H. HALL, one of Strafford county's well known men and representative citizens, has been a resident of Dover since the fall of 1912 and is proprietor of Sunnyside Farm. He was born at Strafford, N. H., March 3, 1848, and is a son of Rufus and Mary A. (Young) Hall.

Rufus Hall spent his entire life at Strafford, N. H., where his father, Israel Hall, was also born. Rufus Hall was engaged in agricultural pursuits but was a man of so many admirable qualities that his fellow citizens chose him for public offices of responsibility where his good judgment would be of value in the management of affairs. He thus served in numerous local offices and also as selectman of Strafford and afterward was elected on the Democratic ticket, a member of the New Hampshire legislature. He married Mary A. Young, who died in 1901, and they had two sons, David O., who is deceased, and Frank H. Rufus Hall survived his wife until 1906, and in his death his community lost a citizen of worth.

Frank H. Hall was reared at Strafford and attended the public schools and the Strafford Academy and later a school at Northwood, N. H. For a number of years he was engaged in agriculture and was interested in the lumber industry, which interest he maintains in other sections of New Hampshire, and also is a dealer in farm property both in Strafford and Barrington. During his residence in Strafford he served two terms as a member of the New Hampshire legislature, carefully looking after the interests of his constituents while at Concord, and was appointed later a delegate to the Constitutional convention, held at Concord, as a representative of Strafford, his public services in all cases meeting the expectations of his friends and securing him the confidence of the public.

Mr. Hall married Miss Clara Eliott, of Barnstead, Belknap county, N. H. They have one son, Carroll E., who married Ella Buzzell and they have a daughter, Marjorie. The family belongs to the Free Will Baptist church.

MOSES H. PRAY, whose fine farm of 100 acres lies on the old Indigo Hill road, in the town of Somersworth, Fifth Ward, is one of the substantial and representative citizens of Strafford county. He was born in Somersworth, N. H., May 27, 1861, and is a son of Lorenzo D. and Harriet N. (Grover) Pray, and a grandson of Major Moses Pray.

Lorenzo D. Pray was born at Lebanon, Me., in 1831, and was eight years

old when his father, Major Moses Pray, moved to what was then Great Falls (now Somersworth) and settled on the farm now owned by Moses H. Pray. Major Pray was an officer in the War of 1812. He was an extensive dealer in cattle and owned large herds. Lorenzo D. Pray served as selectman in the town of Great Falls for a number of years. In politics he was a Republican. He married Harriet N. Grover, who was born at Portsmouth, N. H., and of their children the following survive: Sarah E., who is the widow of Charles H. Smith, now living at Vladivostock, Russia, where she has resided ever since the death of her husband; Moses H.; Frederick S., who is also a resident of that far distant Russian city above mentioned; and Grace E., who is the wife of J. Harry Austin of Berwick, Me. The father of the above family died in November, 1901.

Moses H. Pray has always resided on the home farm and has followed agricultural pursuits from youth. This beautiful tract of land is locally known as Echo Farm. Mr. Pray carries on general farming and dairying. In October, 1884, he was married to Miss Mildred L. Tibbetts, who was born in Berwick, Me., a daughter of John W. Tibbetts, now of Providence, R. I. Of their family of children, there are five living: Frederick S., in Bridgeport, Conn.; and Leigh H., Charles S., Doris M. and Eleanor F., all of whom reside at home. In politics Mr. Pray is a Republican and he has served as councilman from the Fifth Ward of Somersworth and was a member of the first board of councilmen after the city was incorporated, serving three consecutive years. With his family Mr. Pray attends the Congregational church. He is a man in whom great public confidence is placed and his many acts of good citizenship prove that it is not misplaced.

GEORGE F. HODGDON, residing at No. 239 High street, Somersworth, N. H., devotes his time to general farming and dairying, within the space of a few years having built up a remunerative milk route at Somersworth. He was born May 21, 1855, in Great Falls, now Somersworth, N. H., and is a son of George W., a grandson of Abner and a great-grandson of Jonathan Hodgdon.

The founder of the Hodgdon family in New Hampshire was Jonathan Hodgdon, who came from England, accompanied by two brothers, one of whom settled at Wells, Me., and the other at Ossipee, N. H., while he chose his home in Rochester, where his son, Abner Hodgdon was born; it is said that the latter's mother was killed by the Indians. George W. Hodgdon lived at Rochester until he was twenty-four years old and then became an employe of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company and worked in those mills for forty-five years. He was respected by everyone and was one of

the men most trusted by his employers. He died when aged eighty-four years. He married Mary Hobbs, who was born at Sanford, Me.

George F. Hodgdon entered the mills of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company after his school days were over and continued there for thirty years. For some years past he has devoted his attention to farm pursuits, including dairying, beginning with the milk of two cows and has continued to increase his dairy stock until he now has twenty-three head and sells all the milk he can produce. On December 25, 1880, he was married to Miss Ida M. Fall, who was born at Berwick, Me., and is a daughter of George and Lucy E. (Melcher) Fall, and a granddaughter of Hezekiah Fall, who was born at Berwick, Me., where her father was also born, while her mother was a native of Carroll county, N. H. The latter survives and is now in her eighty-fifth year.

In politics Mr. Hodgdon is a Republican. He is identified with the Odd Fellows at Rochester and belongs also to the Lady Franklin Rebekah Lodge No. 13, to which Mrs. Hodgdon also belongs, and both are members of the New England Order of Protection, while, in addition, he is identified with the Royal Protective Association. They are people of high personal standing in this community and have a wide circle of friends.

JOB H. BURLEIGH, a venerable resident of Dover, N. H., is well known to the people of the community, by whom he is held in highest esteem. He has been living in Dover since 1875, and makes his home at No. 39 Silver Street. He was born in Acton, Me., January 28, 1828, and is a son of Job and Susan (Frost) Burleigh.

The Burleigh family is of English extraction, and dating back several generations in this country to one Jonathan Burleigh, who came over with two brothers. He took up his residence at Epping, N. H. Job Burleigh, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared at Wakefield, New Hampshire. After his marriage with Susan Frost, a native of Marblehead, Mass., he moved to Acton, Me., where he lived and plied his trade as blacksmith. In 1859, he moved with his family to Union, N. H., where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives.

Job H. Burleigh was born while the family resided at Acton, Maine, where he grew to maturity. When twelve years old he began learning the trade of a blacksmith in his father's shop, and that continued to be his chief occupation throughout his active career. He moved with his parents to Union in 1859, and there lived and worked at his trade until December, 1875. He at that time moved with his wife and children to Dover, N. H., locating on Silver Street, where they have lived continuously since. He engaged in

blacksmithing for himself and with good success until 1900, when he retired to enjoy a well earned rest and the fruits of his early toil. An intelligent and well informed man, he has always taken a keen interest in public questions and matters relating to public welfare.

In March, 1849, Mr. Burleigh was joined in marriage with Miss Merinda W. Marston, who was born in Meredith, N. H., May 18, 1828, and is a daughter of Jeremiah and Annie (Young) Marston, her parents being also natives of Meredith. Five children were born of this union: Albert W., deceased; Everett J., deceased; George P. of Seattle, Washington; Samuel F. of Manchester, New Hampshire; and Lillian A., who is married to John M. Gage and lives on Dover Neck. Job H. Burleigh is a stanch Democrat in politics. He belongs to Moses Paul Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Dover; also to the Improved Order of Redmen of Dover. He and his wife are widely known in Dover, and their friends are limited only by the number of their acquaintances.

PROF. FRANK S. SUTCLIFFE, A. B., A. M.,* superintendent of the public schools of Somersworth and Newmarket, N. H., and a resident of Somersworth, since 1909, was born at Salem, N. H., in October, 1860, a son of James and Mary L. Sutcliffe. The father, James Sutcliffe, an Englishman by birth, was in his day a well known woolen manufacturer of Manchester, N. H. His wife, Mary, was a native of Andover, Mass.

Frank S. Sutcliffe was a small boy when he accompanied his parents to Manchester, N. H. He attended the public schools, including the high school, from which he was graduated in 1878. In 1882 he was graduated from Dartmouth College, after a four years' academic course. Then taking up his residence in Manchester, he became principal of the Lincoln grammar school there, a position that he held for twelve years. He was then elected principal of the high school, but declined the position, accepting instead that of superintendent of schools at Arlington, Mass., where he remained for seven years, rendering efficient service. Subsequent to this he was superintendent of public schools at Newport, N. H., for five years, after which, in 1909, as already stated, he came to Somersworth to accept his present position as superintendent of the public schools of this city and of Newmarket. Prof. Sutcliffe has established an excellent reputation as an educator of ability, his work having been strongly endorsed both by experts in this line and by the public generally in the places where he has held positions. He is a past president of the New Hampshire Teachers' Association, and of the Schoolmasters' Club of New Hampshire, and is also a member of the National Geographical Educational Society. His degrees of A. B. and A. M. were conferred by Dartmouth Col-

lege. Fraternally he belongs to Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Manchester, N. H., of which he is past master, and is a past noble grand of Hillsboro Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., also of Manchester. He attends the Congregational church at Somersworth.

Prof. Sutcliffe married Kate M. Follinsbee, of Manchester, N. H., formerly a teacher in the public schools of that city, and daughter of Henry A. Follinsbee, now deceased. He and his wife are the parents of two children, namely: Marjorie F., a graduate of Simmons College at Boston, Mass., who is assistant librarian at Wellesley College, and Barbara, who is a graduate of Andover (Mass.) Seminary.

CHARLES M. JONES,* who for 21 years served continuously as executive officer of the Dover Board of Health, has filled other honorable and responsible offices during a busy and useful life and is now retired, residing in his comfortable residence at No. 785 Central avenue, Dover. He was born at Lunenburg, Mass., August 2, 1836, a son of David and Olivia (Hughes) Jones, the former of whom was born also at Lunenburg and the latter at Windham, N. H.

Charles M. Jones has no recollection of his father, who died when the subject of this sketch was in his third year. When young Charles was ten years old his mother died and after that, until he assumed charge of his own affairs, at the age of 15 years, he lived with relations in Worcester county, Mass. He had few educational advantages, as he had to depend for support on his own efforts, so that work soon took the place of school. In 1859 after some experience in a bakery, he became a bakery salesman at Somersworth, N. H., and remained there for two years. He then came to Dover, where he was engaged in the same business until in September, 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company K, 11th N. H. Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the 9th Army Corps. He took part in the battles of White Sulphur Springs and Fredericksburg, after which he was transferred to the mail service, in which he continued until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in June, 1865. Returning to Dover, he was for some time connected with the mercantile business. In 1890 he was elected executive officer of the Dover Board of Health, as mentioned above, and to the duties of that office devoted over two decades of his life. He has been a very active member of C. W. Sawyer Post No. 17, G. A. R. of Dover, of which he is adjutant and of which he was commander for two years. In all his official relations he has been careful, just and considerate and is held in high esteem by those who know him best.

Mr. Jones was married in August, 1867, to Miss Lydia E. Blaisdell, who

was born at Somersworth, N. H., a daughter of Richard and Clarissa (Hanson) Blaisdell. Her parents were born at Lebanon, Me., coming of old families of English extraction; Thomas Hanson, the grandfather, was an early settler of Dover. Mrs. Jones was educated in the Somersworth high school and also in a private school. She is welcome in the city's pleasant social circles, belongs to the Daughters of the Revolution, and was one of the organizers of the Woman's Relief Corps at Dover. Mr. and Mrs. Jones attend the Pierce Memorial Universalist church. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

ORIMEL W. GARSIDE,* market gardener, residing on his tract of 25 acres of richly cultivated land near Dover, is one of the well known, popular and esteemed citizens of the city and environs. There are many children among his friends, for he is the one who safely and carefully conveys them to school in Dover and back again to the Knox Marsh School District. He was born at Dover, N. H., May 17, 1885, and is a son of Albert W. and Addie M. (Ingraham) Garside.

Orimel C. Ingraham, the maternal grandfather, was one of the early boot and shoe merchants at Dover, conducting his store in the Odd Fellows' building for a number of years and after disposing of it settling on a farm on the Knox Marsh road (the same farm Mr. Garside now owns), where he died. Albert W. Garside is a resident of Dover, where he is employed in the belt factory of I. B. Williams & Co. His father, Walter Garside, was a native of England, and for many years was employed in the Sawyer Woolen mills, now a part of the American Woolen Company system, at Dover. Albert W. Garside married Addie M. Ingraham, who was born at Dover, where she died in 1911, an admirable woman in every relation of life.

Orimel W. Garside went to school with considerable regularity at Dover until he was 16 years old and then began to be self supporting. He assisted his grandfather Ingraham on his farm until he was about 20 years of age, when he bought a milk route in Dover and operated it most successfully for five years. In 1911 he began market gardening, retailing his products in Dover, for which there is always a hearty demand.

Mr. Garside married Miss Hazel M. Emerson, a daughter of Laban Emerson, of Madbury, N. H., and they have two children, Ralph E. and Electa A. Like his father, Mr. Garside is a Republican. In 1912 he was his party's candidate for the office of sealer of weights and measures of Ward Four, Dover, and failed of election by a very few votes. For eight years he has guarded the school children of his district and has won their warm affection. Mr. Garside belongs to Mt. Pleasant Lodge, Odd Fellows, at Dover, and Men

of Prescott Encampment of the same place, and also to Dover Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in this organization having served in every office with the exception of master. He belongs to the Free Will Baptist church on Washington street, Dover.

MISS SARAH F. JENKINS, a well known and highly esteemed resident of the town of Madbury, owns and occupies the fine old Jenkins homestead containing 127 acres of valuable land. She has been a lifelong resident of the town of Madbury, and is a daughter of Joseph A. and Mehitable (Bunker) Jenkins.

Joseph A. Jenkins was born in 1811, in Madbury, and died May 15, 1884, in his seventy-third year. He was a son of Nathaniel Jenkins, who was a son of Joseph Jenkins, one of the earliest of the pioneer settlers in this section. For generations this family have been representatives of all that is best in citizenship and in private life, quiet, honest, virtuous people, who have left a lasting impress on the community where they lived and labored so long. The Jenkins ancestors in general were members of the Society of Friends. Joseph A. Jenkins followed an agricultural life. He was never active in political campaigns but from a sense of duty gave his support to the Democratic party. He married Mehitable Bunker, who died June 11, 1902, in her eighty-fifth year. Of their children, five in number, Sarah F. is the only survivor, the others being: Charles A., Nathaniel, George A., and Eliza J.

Nathaniel Jenkins of the above family, was born on the old homestead in Madbury, N. H. He was a man widely known and highly esteemed. For more than twenty years he was an employe of the Sawyer Woolen Mills at Dover, where his reliability and faithful performance of duty were thoroughly recognized, resulting in his being appointed an overseer in the mills, a responsible position that he filled for a number of years. In politics he was a Democrat but he was never willing to accept any office of a public nature. He was a kind and thoughtful brother and in his last illness transferred his farm to his sister by deed. His death occurred August 20, 1908.

AUGUSTUS DE SCHUYLER,* a highly respected retired resident of Dover, was born in Belgium, August 11, 1842, and is a son of Saul and Catherine De Schuyler. Both parents were born in Belgium, in 1801, and both lived to be over ninety years of age.

Augustus De Schuyler had few of the early advantages which are now considered the birthright of American children, but he was taught to be honest and industrious and on such good foundation built his business career. During youth and early manhood he worked in flax, cotton, silk and other mills, in his

own land, but all the time cherished a hope of finally reaching America and this hope became a fact in March, 1865. After boarding a vessel at Antwerp, he had to transfer at London, England, and from that city go by tram to Liverpool, at which port he was able to secure passage on a steamer for the United States. About 18 days later he was safely landed at Portland, Me., from which city he came to Newmarket Junction, N. H. He reached the United States near the closing months of the great Civil war and, on account of the money inducement offered, decided to enlist in an organization then forming, and on March 29, 1865, became a member of Company G, 4th N. H. Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for six months, mainly in North Carolina, and was then honorably discharged. He then came to Dover, attracted by promise of work in his own line, and for 20 years subsequently he continued an employe of Sawyer's Woolen mills. Afterward, for 13 years, he was caretaker of St. Mary's cemetery at Dover. For several years he has lived in comfortable retirement, enjoying the esteem and good will of those with whom his life has been spent for so long a time.

In November, 1878, Mr. De Schuyler was married to Miss Catherine McDonough, who was born in County Sligo, Ireland, a daughter of Matthew and Mary (Fenly) McDonough. She was two years old when her parents moved to Manchester, England, and lived there until she came to the United States, landing at Dover, N. H., July 6, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. De Schuyler are members of St. Mary's Catholic church at Dover. In his political views he is a Republican with independent proclivities.

CHARLES F. CROCKETT,* who is now serving in his third term as clerk of the Somersworth Water Board, is a citizen of prominence in the town and resides on the old Crockett homestead farm, which is located at Crockett's Crossing, on the Salmon Falls road. He was born in the house in which he now lives, January 1, 1853, and is a son of Charles H. and Sallie P. (Ireland) Crockett, the latter being a native of Charlestown, Mass.

Charles H. Crockett was born at Ossipee, N. H., a son of Andrew Crockett, also of New Hampshire. The former accompanied his parents to Strafford county in boyhood, they locating in what is now called Rollinsford, near Rollinsford Station. Charles H. Crockett engaged in farming as his main occupation and in 1836 bought the farm which his son, Charles F. Crockett now owns. He and wife attended the Methodist Episcopal church and were worthy people in every act of life. His death occurred February 9, 1897. They had six children: Louisa J., Sarah A., Charles H. and Mary E., all deceased; and Charles F. and Martha E., the last named being the widow of

P. W. Hemingway, formerly of East Weymouth, Mass. Mrs. Hemingway now resides with her only brother at Somersworth.

Charles F. Crockett attended the district schools and has devoted his life mainly to farming. He owns thirty acres of well cultivated land and finds health and contentment in still further improving his estate. Mr. Crockett was married October 16, 1897, to Miss Frances Shorey, who died January 27, 1912. She was a daughter of Albert P. Shorey, a former resident of South Berwick, Me. Mrs. Crockett was a member of the Calvin Baptist church at South Berwick, Me. In politics Mr. Crockett is a Democrat and served six years as a member of the school board and for several years has been a selectman representing the Fourth Ward of the city of Somersworth. With this record to his credit, it is unnecessary to add that he is held in high regard by his fellow citizens.

ARTHUR W. SIMPSON,* one of Madbury's well known and respected residents, who is the owner of Hillside Farm, and who, in addition to farming carries on a general catering business with excellent financial results, was born in Yorkshire, England, June 26, 1862, and is a son of William and Sarah Simpson. Both parents of Mr. Simpson were natives of England, the name being a well known one in Yorkshire, and from there they came to the United States in 1864, settling at Dover, N. H., where both subsequently died. For many years the father was an overseer in the old Sawyer Woolen Mills, in the days when no brick had yet been used to displace the old wood construction.

Arthur W. Simpson was reared and educated at Dover and attended also the old Franklin Academy. During early manhood he was employed in various departments in the old Sawyer Woolen Mills. Afterward he was in the tea and coffee business at Dover. Following his first marriage Mr. Simpson settled on Hillside Farm, on which he has continued to live ever since. It was formerly the property of Judge Atkinson, from whom John Hill purchased it, and his name is commemorated in the name of this beautiful and productive tract of 226 acres of fine land. Mr. Simpson carries on general farming and dairying, and, as a side line, conducts his catering business. His residence stands near the former location of the old Piscataqua river bridge.

Mr. Simpson was married first to Miss Lydia L. Hill, who was born in Strafford county, a daughter of John Hill, and two sons were born to them: John H., who is a resident of San Diego, Cal.; and Roscoe H., who is a resident of Dover and formerly a member of the board of selectmen of Madbury, N. H. Mr. Simpson's second marriage was to Miss Ethel C. Watson, a daughter of David W. Watson of Durham, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson attend the Congregational church at Durham. For 30 years he has been more or less active

in political life in Strafford county, particularly in the town of Madbury, and has given his fellow citizens efficient service in many responsible positions. He served on the board of selectmen a number of terms, being twice chairman of the board, and early in the nineties was sent to the New Hampshire legislature to represent the town of Madbury. At present he is a member of the board of health and deputy fire warden, and has filled many other local offices where good judgment was essential. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally is identified with the Masons, at Dover as well as the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the A. O. U. W. Mr. Simpson is justly numbered with Strafford county's representative citizens.

MARK CHASE,* owner of the beautiful tract of land known throughout the town of Dover as Fairview Place, located on Bay View road and containing 185 acres of land, was born in Albany, Carroll county, N. H., June 20, 1852. His parents were George and Amy (Annis) Chase, the former a son of Oliver Chase and a resident of Albany, and the latter born in Madison, N. H. Mark Chase was not born until two months after his father's death. The mother subsequently married Samuel Banfield and the family moved to Conway, N. H.

March Chase attended the public schools at Conway and lived there until he was 20 years of age, in the meanwhile having lost his mother by death, when he was twelve years old. He then came to Dover, but two years later returned to Conway and remained there several years longer. He was first married June 20, 1873, to Miss Rosalie A. Ham, a daughter of Plumer and Mary Ham, who were well known people of Rochester. Mrs. Rosalie A. Chase died in 1887, and on October 16, 1888, Mr. Chase was married secondly to Miss Alice J. Farrington, who was born at Conway, N. H., a daughter of John C. and Mary A. (Banfield) Farrington, members of old Conway, N. H., families. The great-grandmother of Mrs. Chase was the first white female child born at Moultonboro, N. H., for which family the place was named. Mrs. Chase was a school teacher prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have had four children: Herbert F., of Dover; Eugene R., who is deceased; and Ernest C. and Althea M., both residing at home. Mr. Chase and wife located on his present farm in the fall of 1893, where he follows general farming and dairying. They are members of the Washington Street Free Baptist church. They are also members of the Dover Grange, to which the sons also belong; Herbert F. having held office therein for many years, is said to be the youngest man ever elected master of a grange in New Hampshire. The other son, Ernest C. Chase, is now serving the Grange in the office of steward. The Chase family is prominent in social

circles, and the male members are stanch Democrats, without desire for public office.

CHARLES O. BAKER, a well known citizen of Dover, N. H., owner of a farm of about 30 acres devoted to farming and dairying, was born in Dover, N. H., October 2, 1846, a son of Samuel W. and Lydia P. (Blake) Baker. He is a grandson of Sharonton Baker, formerly of Dover, who resided here many years, serving the town as selectman, and who died in New York in 1860. Sharonton was a son of Eben Baker, the family being of English extraction. Samuel W. Baker, the father of our subject, was born in Dover, his wife Lydia being a native of this county. He was a prominent citizen, serving in the legislature in 1870 and 1871 from Ward 1, Dover. He was also an alderman two years and was assessor for a number of years. In politics he was a Republican and he was a citizen of great popularity with a wide following. Of the children born to Samuel W. Baker and wife there are now three survivors, namely: Charles O., the subject of this sketch; Samuel B., residing in Charlestown, Mass., and Sharonton H., a resident of Malden, Mass.

Charles O. Baker, in addition to the activities above mentioned, is an active participant in public affairs. A Republican, like his father, he is now serving as an assessor at large of Dover, being also clerk of the board. He has served as clerk of Ward 1 for several years and has been a member of the common council for two terms, showing marked efficiency. He is a charter member of the Wanalonsset Tribe of Red Men at Dover; a charter member of the United Order of the Golden Cross, at Dover; and a member of Chchecho Grange, No. 81, P. of H., which he has served as overseer. He attends the Pierce Memorial Universalist Church.

Mr. Baker married Elizabeth Drew of Barrington, N. H., a daughter of Swain Drew, now deceased. They have one daughter, Alice G., who is the wife of Hollis P. Ford, of Dover, and the mother of one son, Charles Baker Ford.

CHARLES F. PRAY, station agent at Rollinsford, N. H., for the Boston and Maine Railroad, has been identified with railroad work ever since he reached manhood. He was born at Rollinsford, September 23, 1851, and is a son of Humphrey and Eunice (Stackpole) Pray. The father was born in Lebanon, Me., and the mother in Rollinsford, N. H. The Pray family is of English and Scotch ancestry.

Charles F. Pray attended the public schools of his native place and the Salmon Falls High school. Having decided on railroad work as his occupation, he learned the art of telegraphing, beginning as an operator, August

15, 1870, with the Boston and Maine Railroad. Two and a half years later he was appointed station agent and ever since has filled both positions. This is an important railroad point and Mr. Pray's duties occupy all of his time during the week of seven days.

Mr. Pray has been twice married, first to Miss Novella A. Libbey, of Lowell, Mass. They had two children: Charles B. and Harry E., the latter being assistant superintendent of the Sayles' Bleachery, of Saylesville, R. I. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Pray married Miss Lucy B. Lord, of Lebanon, Me., a highly educated lady who had been formerly a teacher, whom he also lost by death. Both his wives were worthy and estimable ladies. Mr. Pray is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of South Berwick, Me. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Salmon Falls. Politically a Republican, he belongs to that wing of the party that particularly advocates temperance. Mr. Pray is one of Strafford county's well known citizens.

STEPHEN P. CHESLEY*, who is a member of one of the old agricultural families of Strafford county and carries on farm industries on the place on which he was born, July 23, 1862, in the town of Durham, is a son of John S. and Nancy A. (Sanborn) Chesley. Few families of Durham have older associations connected with this part of New Hampshire than have the Chesleys. The pioneer settler of the family was Samuel Chesley, perhaps of English extraction. He secured the land which the family still preserves and here reared his family. His son, Stephen P. Chesley, grandfather of Stephen P. Chesley, of this sketch, was a respected resident of Durham throughout his life.

John S. Chesley, father of Stephen P., spent his entire life in Durham, where he died in 1896. He was prominent in local affairs, serving several terms as a selectman of Durham, and was practical and careful in the management of his own enterprises. He married Nancy A. Sanborn, who was born at Loudon, N. H., and they had the following children: Stephen P., of Durham; James S., of Dover; Wilbert S., Gabriella, Edgar D. and Elizabeth W., all of Durham; and Ivy M., of Sanbornton, N. H.

Stephen P. Chesley attended the public schools of the town of Durham, also Franklin Academy, at Dover and subsequently, Coe's Academy, at Northwood Center, N. H. From early manhood he has made agriculture his business, and he carries on farming and dairying with profitable results. In his political opinions, like his late father, he is a Democrat; he has served as a selectman of the town and on several occasions his party has made him its candidate for the legislature. At the last election his opponent, Hon.

Charles Wentworth, defeated him by but a small majority. Mr. Chesley is interested in the Patrons of Husbandry and belongs to Scammell Grange No. 122, of Durham. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and is a charter member of Sullivan Lodge No. 26, at Durham, in which he has held official positions. Mr. Chesley stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens and well represents the good citizenship of Durham.

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